

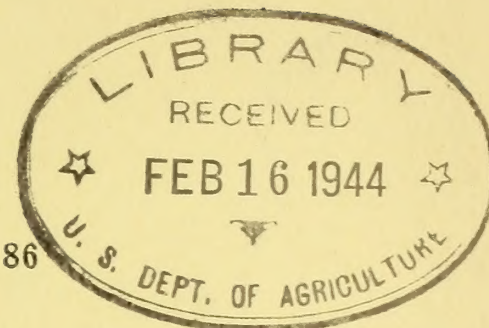
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics



Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 86

PRICE FIXING BY GOVERNMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1926-1939

A Selected List of References on
Direct Price Fixing of Agricultural Products
by Foreign Governments

Compiled by Annie M. Hannay
Under the Direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

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Washington, D. C.
July 1940

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South African Journal of Economics, v. 1, no. 1, March 1933 to v. 7, no. 1, March 1939. Published in Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.
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FOREWORD

This bibliography is to a certain extent a supplement to the foreign section of Agricultural Economics Bibliography, No. 18, Price Fixing by Governments 424 B. C.-1926 A. D. It differs from it in that it deals exclusively with direct price fixing and is only incidentally concerned with indirect price fixing and price stabilization and control. Hence references to such price-influencing schemes as coffee valorization in Brazil, the Chadbourne sugar plan, the Stevenson rubber plan, Egyptian cotton restriction, Cuban sugar restriction, Canadian wheat pools, the Paterson butter plan in Australia, or to the numerous measures adopted in many countries requiring the admixture of stipulated percentages of domestic wheat in the manufacture of flour for domestic consumption have been omitted. Measures adopted to control or stabilize prices, such as levies, quotas, licenses, price equalization or the granting of bounties are omitted. References to guaranteed prices and the so-called price insurance schemes are included.

General treatises on price control and purely theoretical discussions of price fixing without reference to actual instances are not included.

References to the international wheat agreement of 1933 with its provision for a controlled international wheat price are omitted. Attention is called to a brief article containing the text of the Final Act of the Conference of Wheat Exporting and Importing Countries in the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of Great Britain, v. 40, no. 8, November 1933, pp. 716-720, and to an analysis of the difficulties inherent in the application of a controlled international wheat price by Alonzo E. Taylor in Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, v. 11, no. 10, June 1935, pp. 359-404.

It should be clearly understood that the references to price-fixing legislation in the different countries and to articles discussing its operation and results are those that are available in the libraries of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and in the Library of Congress. They include enabling Acts such as the Wheat Industry Control Act, 1935 of the Union of South Africa which resulted in direct price fixing and some instances of legislation designed to prevent unjustified price increases. The typical price-fixing legislation of each country is represented as far as possible. Legislation fixing prices of individual products is given as found, but no exhaustive search has been made for such measures because of their temporary application. Many of them are listed in the *Annuaire International de Législation Agricole*, published by the International Institute of Agriculture.

3. Backman, Jules. Direct price fixing. South. Econ. Jour. 3(2): 189-207. Oct. 1936. 280.8 Sc84

An analysis of the methods and consequences of direct price fixing, particularly governmental price fixing. Minimum price, maximum price, fixed range of price, specific price, and fixed price relations are studied. This chapter is reproduced in the author's book Government Price-fixing.

4. Backman, Jules. Enforcement of government price fixing. Harvard Business Rev. 16(2, pt. 1): 154-167. Winter 1937. 280.8 H262

Discusses methods devised to evade the enforcement of price-fixing schemes, conditions of successful enforcement, machinery of enforcement, quotas and licenses, and penalties, and gives brief résumés of examples of enforcement. Examples given relate to hogs in the Netherlands, wheat in Hungary, international tin restriction, corn and hogs under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, wheat in Portugal, butter in the Netherlands, camphor in Japan, cotton in Egypt, sugar in Cuba, and wheat in France.

Results and conclusions are given on pp. 166-167.

5. Backman, Jules, and Wright, Ivan. The futility of price fixing. Unsuccessful attempts in many countries. Factors of supply and demand prevail. Barron's 14(30): 9. July 23, 1934. 284.8 B27

Reasons are given for the failure of price-fixing schemes.

6. Backman, Jules. Government control of prices. In Mackenzie, Findlay, ed. Planned society yesterday, today, tomorrow, ch. XI, pp. 405-440. New York, Prentice Hall, inc., 1937. 280 M192

The author discusses a number of "adventures in price fixing" most of which are examples of indirect price fixing. An outstanding example which is mentioned of direct price fixing is that of camphor in Japan. Fixing of maximum and minimum prices, of specific prices and of the range of prices and the price relationship between commodities are briefly discussed and illustrated.

7. Backman, Jules. Government price fixing. Com. and Finance 27(9): 284, 293-295, 296. Aug. 1938. 286.6 C737

This is another in the series of articles on price fixing by this author who invariably shows that the great majority of price-fixing schemes have been entirely unsuccessful.

8. Backman, Jules. Government price-fixing. 304pp. New York, Chicago, Pitman publishing corporation [1938.] 284.3 B12G

Selected bibliography, pp. 279-291.

The author's study includes both direct and indirect price-fixing. Under direct price-fixing are included minimum price, maximum price, fixed range of price - where the maximum and minimum are both fixed, specific price, and fixed price relationship.

The measures of peculiar interest to this bibliography are found for the most part in chapters VII, VIII, XI, and XII on direct price-fixing, cost of production as a basis for price-fixing, the problems of enforcement, and a critical analysis of price-fixing. The five methods by which prices can be fixed directly are discussed and examples of each are given as they have been applied in various countries. It is shown that the fixing of prices by any of these methods has usually led to maladjustment in supply and demand, and has resulted in failure mainly because it has been partial, and because the difficulties involved have so far exceeded the benefits derived from it. A list of price-fixing experiments is given on pp. 293-298.

9. Barnes, Julius H. Abundance bogged down. World's Work 60(2): 34-38. Feb. 1931. 110 W89

Taking sugar, wheat, camphor, coffee, rubber, nitrate and silk as examples, the writer shows that governmental attempts to control production and marketing of commodities have usually resulted in a surplus.

10. Bennett, M. K., and Farnsworth, Helen C. World wheat survey and outlook, September 1934. Stanford Univ. Food Res. Inst. Wheat Studies 11(1): 1-38. Sept. 1934. 59.8 F73

"In France, Germany, and Italy wheat prices continued to rule at levels far above those prevailing in exporting countries and in relatively free importing countries such as Great Britain, Belgium, and Holland. At Paris and Berlin domestic wheat prices continued to be quoted only a little above the legal minimum producers' prices fixed by law early in 1933-34. The German price-fixing system for wheat was slightly modified as of April 1, by provisions for mill-buying prices above the basic producers' prices. On August 16 new fixed farm and mill-buying prices applicable to the 1934 crop went into effect. These prices are actually fixed prices and not simply fixed minimum prices....

"Bulgarian wheat prices continued unchanged at the levels set by the government monopoly....

"In Argentina, advance of prices above the fixed minimum level of 5.75 pesos per quintal relieved the Agrarian Board of the necessity of making further purchases in any volume after about the end of May....

"On May 14, Hungary concluded agreements with the Italian and Austrian governments whereby export sales constituting a substantial fraction of the surplus are guaranteed at prices above the present international price level. The grain-ticket system was suspended from June 30; minimum prices were fixed, ranging from \$1.09 to \$1.17 at different country points for wheat of specified quality...Yugoslavia has concluded a similar bilateral agreement with Germany, in addition to existing arrangements with Austria and Czechoslovakia; here support of domestic prices is confined to purchases by the

Privileged Export Company, which monopolizes the exports to the countries that agree to import Yugoslavian wheat at fixed prices. In Rumania...the government acting through its wheat commission (an office abolished last December but revived in March) expects to control and stabilize prices at a high level by purchase and sale without monopoly privilege...In Bulgaria, the full-fledged monopoly continues to operate, buying at fixed prices and selling domestically at higher fixed prices, and thus covering losses on export sales made at international price levels...

"In Great Britain, the Minister of Agriculture...concluded that the difference between the guaranteed price of 10s. per cwt. and the probable obtainable price would be 5s. per cwt.; and initially fixed the flour levy at 4s. per sack of 280 pounds...

"In Czechoslovakia a complete grain monopoly began to function as of July 1, endowed with the exclusive right of purchase from farmers and of sale to first-hand buyers; of importation; and of price-fixing on monthly schedule...Controls already rigid in Germany...were made even more rigid by legislation of June 14 and decree of June 17...fixed minimum prices are in 1934-35 fixed maximum prices as well...

"The system of control embodied in a new French law of July 9 and subsequent decrees issued under it represents a surplus-control system...Fixation of the minimum price [of wheat] is now determined by the Minister of Agriculture with reference to the world price plus the French duty instead of by legislation at specified levels as was the procedure under the law of July 1933...It is asserted that illegal sales at prices below the fixed minimum continue."

11. Bond, M. C., Vopelius, O., and Ashby, A. W. Report of special group meeting on milk marketing regulation. Internatl. Conf. Agr. Econ. Proc. (1934)3: 465-475. London, Oxford University press, H. Milford, 1935. 281.9 In82

These reports deal with milk marketing regulation in the United States, Germany and Great Britain. Topics discussed in connection with the German situation are the early milk marketing position, the organization of the market, the problems of the milk marketing organization under which heading attention is called to the fixing of producer and consumer prices for liquid milk according to local needs, financial and administrative control of the organization, and results of the market regulation.

In Great Britain "there is power under the Agricultural Marketing Act and the general statute law for the Milk Marketing Board to determine the resale prices of milk. No such prices were determined for the first contract. The wholesale prices were fixed for milk for the liquid market and a scale of values for milk for manufacturing purposes...

"In the second contract period from March to September of this year, minimum retail prices for districts of three types were laid down in the contracts and also laid down in the producer-retailers' licences."

The situation in Scotland is briefly outlined.

12. Bonn, Moritz Julius. Price regulation. In Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences, v. 12, pp. 355-362. New York, The Macmillan company, 1934. 280 En1

A general discussion of various forms of price regulation in the interest of both consumers and producers, with examples from the Edict of Diocletian in 301 A. D. to the post-war period in various countries.

"Broadly speaking, war experience indicated that direct price regulation by means of maxima and minima can work only if the prices fixed regulate the flow of goods in the quantities and in the directions needed...The real problem in price regulation, however, is not the enforcement of maxima or minima but the accurate estimate of the influence of such regulations on supply and demand...To be successful the legislator must strike what is really a 'just price'. But in a competitive system such a just price is unworkable...Therefore price regulation is bound to result in the creation of monopoly, under which submarginal producers can be protected while price policies can be subjected to supervision in the interest of the weak consumer."

13. Brandt, Karl. Recent agrarian policies in Germany, Great Britain and the United States. Social Res. 3(2): 167-201. May 1936. 280.8 Sol9

Discusses price control in Germany and regulation of markets for homegrown food in Great Britain.

14. Bronson, W. H. Problems of milk marketing regulation. With discussion by J. Ll. Davies, C. G. McBride, and Ruth Cohen. Internatl. Conf. Agr. Econ. Proc. (1936)4: 297-321. London, Oxford university press, Humphrey Milford, 1937. 281.9 In82

The main subject under discussion is milk marketing regulation in the United States. But light is thrown on the method of milk marketing regulation in Great Britain by J. Ll. Davies. The Milk Marketing Board, set up by the producers, under the authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1931, controls all sales in England and Wales. Results are discussed. Reference is made to the separate boards in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Miss Cohen suggests that the cheese industry is being subsidized at the expense of the consumer of liquid milk, and that there is a strong case for price fixing by an organization other than a farmers' board.

15. Burrows, Harry Raymond. The problems and practice of economic planning. 288pp. London, P. S. King & son., ltd., 1937. 280 B94

The author discusses experiments in economic planning with their accompanying price-fixing features in Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand, the United States and the New Deal, Italy, and the U. S. S. R. Sweden's attempts to overcome the depression are sketched and its fixed prices for wheat, rye and butter are noted.

16. Christy, D. F. Government aid to wheat producers. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(11): 489-504. Nov. 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

"The most effective, and therefore one of the most widely used, devices for controlling imports is the monopoly...

"Monopolies enable a country completely to control all trade in wheat, both import and export, and in some countries, such as Germany, the control is extended to the internal market. A government monopoly is also a very effective device for controlling the source from which imported wheat is obtained and is therefore more or less essential in conducting trade under barter or clearing agreements.

"Among the more important wheat-importing countries that now have monopolies are Germany, Italy, and France. In Germany and Italy, monopoly control of imports and fixed domestic prices have resulted in an expansion of wheat production to such an extent that in the latter it is now almost sufficient, in years of favorable yields, for domestic needs. In France, production in recent years has frequently exceeded domestic requirements...

"Measures for controlling the quantity of wheat imported generally carry with them the use of special taxes and fees. These charges may be used either for covering administrative costs of the import control or as additional duties or charges on imports. In Germany, for example, import monopoly fees vary in such a way as to bring the cost of the imported article up to the price fixed for the domestic article...

"The four surplus wheat-producing countries of the Danube Basin - Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria - have experimented with various forms of aid to wheat growers since early in the depression. Such aids have included fixed prices, export bounties, foreign-exchange control, and various forms of the two-price system...

"In the Soviet Union, trade in wheat is under complete Government control, and exports are determined as much by Government policy as by the size of the crop. In the past several years, the Government has demonstrated its willingness to sell wheat at prices competitive with those at which any other wheat is offered.

"As far back as November 1933, the Argentine Government established a minimum price for wheat and created a Grain Regulating Board, whose duties were to purchase wheat at fixed prices whenever world prices, as reflected in Buenos Aires, fell below the minimum established by the Government...

"While the Government fixes prices to producers of wheat, it does not attempt directly to regulate prices of wheat on the domestic market. During periods when fixed prices are above world levels, however, the natural effect is to force buyers of wheat for domestic consumption to pay at least the fixed price. Since the wheat purchased by the Grain Board is sold for export at existing world prices, Argentina in effect maintains a two-price system.

"During the first year of its existence, 1933-34, the fixed price was well above world levels and the Grain Board found it necessary to purchase large quantities of wheat. Late in that year and in the

several years following, however, world prices rose and the Board was able to dispose of its purchases with only a slight loss. Minimum prices for wheat were suspended in December 1936. The low prices now obtaining for wheat, however, have caused considerable pressure to be brought to bear on the Argentine Government to set a minimum price for the coming harvest. On September 30, the Chamber of Deputies passed a bill authorizing the President 'to fix minimum prices for wheat, linseed, and maize, or to grant subsidies to producers of those cereals in such a manner and by such means as it considered proper.' The bill provides that the Government, in establishing prices, shall take into consideration the cost of production. It further provides that the losses incurred in subsidizing exports of the above cereals shall be paid from the profits on foreign exchange and that, if these are not sufficient, additional funds shall be advanced by the National Bank.

"The point at which prices will be fixed is not yet known. It can be anticipated, however, that the powers granted the Grain Regulating Board, together with accumulated exchange profits, will be used actively to move Argentine wheat into export markets.

"While there has been much agitation on the part of Australian wheat growers for Government assistance, direct export aids for wheat have never been employed. The Government, however, has paid bounties and made direct grants to wheat producers in most years since 1931.

"In the case of wheat flour, however, there appears to be a two-price system in effect, under which sales on the domestic market are made at prices higher than those for export wheat. This has been carried out under an agreement between millers with the tacit consent of the Government.

"In recent months there has been considerable agitation for permanent stabilization of the wheat industry through State and Federal cooperation. A scheme under discussion is the establishment of a home consumption price for wheat to be financed by a Commonwealth excise tax on flour - the grower to receive a minimum price for all wheat consumed domestically. Before this scheme is put into effect, however, it will require legislation by all the States as well as by the Commonwealth Government.

"One objection to such a scheme is that a high percentage of the wheat crop is exported so that, if the export price were competitive, a heavy burden would be placed on the domestic consumer...

"General dissatisfaction with the previous policies resulted in the passage of the Canadian Wheat Board Act in July 1935. This act provides for direct Government control of wheat marketing. The outstanding provision is fixed minimum prices to growers. In addition, however, the Board is empowered to direct export sales and control grain elevators and regulate their relations with transportation agencies. In short, the Board is authorized to use all the usual marketing channels or to create its own machinery if necessary.

"Producers are not compelled to sell their wheat to the Board, but only by so doing are they assured of receiving at least the guaranteed price. If the Board is eventually able to dispose of the wheat at more than the minimum price, the participating producers are entitled to a share of the excess. Wherever the Board incurs losses in selling wheat below prices paid to producers, the loss becomes a direct charge on the National Treasury.

"During the first few months of the Board's operation, the principle of holding wheat from the market to support prices was continued. Late in 1935 a very significant change in policy was inaugurated. Emphasis was placed on moving wheat into export channels rather than permitting the accumulation of stocks. For the 1935-36 season, the basic price established was 87.5 cents per bushel for No. 1 Northern Spring wheat at Fort William-Port Arthur. Shortly after the beginning of that season, however, world wheat prices rose above the minimum price set by the Board and remained there during the next two marketing seasons. As a result, it was unnecessary for the Board to take title to any considerable quantity of wheat, and during this period, it was able to dispose of the surpluses it had inherited under the act of 1935.

"During the current marketing season, world prices of wheat declined to the lowest level in several years, and on August 5, 1938, the Canadian Wheat Board announced that the minimum price to growers for the 1938-39 crop would be 80 cents per bushel for No. 1 Northern wheat at Fort William-Port Arthur. Prices for lower grades are at proportional discounts. This means a price to growers averaging from 55 to 60 cents per bushel for all grades and classes.

"As the minimum prices are about 20 cents above market prices, the Board has been compelled to take all offerings. Under the present price relationship, therefore, it takes on the semblance of a monopoly.

"Despite the rather large losses involved, the Board has sold wheat freely; but most of the sales have been made to the United Kingdom, where Canadian wheat enjoys a 6-cent tariff preferential as compared with United States wheat.

"The handling of wheat has been conducted through regular trade channels with the Board operating as the sole purchaser from growers and the sole seller to the trade for either domestic or export purposes. This brings up an interesting point of difference between the Canadian and other schemes. Canada is the only major exporting country in which wheat is sold at prices no higher for domestic use than for export.

"As the Canadian scheme now operates, the Wheat Board determines the amount of wheat it will offer for sale on the Winnipeg exchange each day. With this knowledge, grain operators offer what they think market conditions justify. Thus, for any one day the Wheat Board has little or no control over prices, though it is presumed they would stop sales if prices offered were considered unduly low...

"On August 29, the [United States] Department of Agriculture announced an export-sales policy for wheat and flour for the current marketing season. Under the wheat-export program, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation purchases wheat from both dealers and producers. Since these purchases are for export, they are confined to those classes and grades suitable for export.

"Exporters of wheat are then invited to make offers to buy, for export, wheat held by the Corporation, and to specify the classes and grades desirable and the prices they will pay. These offers are then examined and, if considered reasonable in the light of competitive factors, the wheat is sold. Thus the export trade is conducted through regular trade channels. It is important to note, however, that the United States system provides for approval of each individual offer and thereby permits a greater control of prices than do the schemes in effect in Canada and other major exporting countries...

"Although similar in its objective to the wheat-export program, the flour-export program differs somewhat in its operation. Payments are made to exporters based on the difference between the domestic price of flour and prices in foreign markets at the time of sale. Because of fluctuations in the price of flour in the principal world markets and because of the many varieties and grades of American wheat used in making flour, the formula on which such payments are made is not rigid...

"The wheat- and flour-export programs now in effect in the United States are similar to the wheat-export programs in effect in Canada and Argentina and the flour-export program in Australia in that all of these schemes permit the sale of wheat abroad at prices lower than those received by the producers. One essential difference, however, is that the United States scheme, as announced, is confined to a total export of wheat and wheat flour equivalent to approximately 100 million bushels, whereas the schemes in the other exporting countries apply to all wheat and wheat-flour exports made during the current marketing season...

"There is another important difference in the methods used by the four major exporting countries. In Canada, for example, sales of wheat for export and for domestic consumption are made at the same prices, the Government making good the difference between these prices and the price paid producers. In the United States and Argentina, on the other hand, a two-price system prevails, under which sales for domestic use are made at prices considerably higher than those for export wheat. In Australia, a two-price system prevails for wheat flour only.

"In conclusion, it may be said that the measures adopted by importing countries have for the most part been successful in maintaining domestic wheat prices. They have also been of primary importance in expanding wheat production in these countries. On the other hand, either by raising prices unduly or by reducing the quality of the bread, they have brought about a decrease in bread consumption. They

have also contributed to the low world wheat prices prevailing in recent years by widening the spread between duty-paid prices in importing countries and prices received by exporting countries. The practice of some of the normally importing countries of subsidizing exports of soft wheat in order to replace them by imports of hard (strong) wheats has also contributed to the lowering of world wheat prices...

"To the extent that two-price systems increase domestic bread prices, they place an added burden on consumers. Furthermore, the cost of the various forms of aid financed from taxes must be shared by consumers. In determining the net effect on consumers, however, consideration must be given to increased industrial activity and higher national income resulting from greater prosperity of the farmer.

"The various measures adopted by exporting countries have resulted in more and more government interference or control, and there is hardly any country at the present time in which wheat for export does not at some time or other pass through the hands of government agencies. In some countries, the government has taken over complete control of the grain trade, but in the major exporting countries marketing is still accomplished through regular trade channels..."

Table 3, p. 493, entitled "Other restrictions on wheat imports in principal importing countries, August 1938" shows for various countries their milling quotas, licenses and monopolies, and gives a partial list of other measures. Among these it is indicated that Czechoslovakia has a monopoly, as well as an import-permit fee, 1 percent ad valorem, and fixed prices; Denmark, an import and export permit, and an import "tax varied so that internal cost of imported wheat equals domestic fixed price"; Estonia, an import and export monopoly, and government purchases for export, as well as fixed price; France, import and export monopoly, and a wheat price fixed by the National Wheat Board; Germany, a monopoly-control board, fixed prices and price margins, compulsory delivery of all wheat fit for human consumption, and the prohibition of distilling and feeding; Greece, the purchase of domestic wheat by the Government at prices above the world annotation; Ireland, the licensing and registering of importers, the paying of a fixed minimum price to growers by the registered wheat millers; Italy, a monopoly import license, price fixed by the Government, which also regulates sales, and controls foreign trade, and a license tax of 3 percent ad valorem; Latvia, a State Grain Monopoly, compulsory processing regulations, and fixed prices; the Netherlands, a monopoly, a monopoly import tax of 2.50 florins per 100 kilos (37 cents per bushel), and fixed prices; Norway, a State Grain Monopoly, a bounty to producers for grain used on the farm, and a guaranteed minimum price for grain marketed; Sweden, an import permit, a milling tax of 1.50 crowns per 100 kilos (10 cents per bushel) on all milling wheat, and the licensing of exports; and Switzerland, import quotas, and the buying by a Government agency of wheat from growers at a fixed price and its sale to millers.

Table 4, pp. 494-495, shows "Import duties and other restrictions on wheat-flour in principal importing countries, August 1938", for various countries. Czechoslovakia and Norway are indicated in this table as having fixed prices.

17. Cohen, Ruth L. A survey of milk marketing schemes and price policies. Cambridge Univ. Dept. Agr. Farm Econ. Branch, Rpt. no. 20, 68pp. Cambridge, Eng., June 1933. 281.9 C14 no. 20
- "This study attempts to evaluate from the point of view of the community as a whole the price policies adopted by organized farmers for selling their milk in America and England...the question discussed has been, not merely whether the price policy adopted has been better than unorganized marketing, but whether it has been the best that could have been applied, given organized marketing." In Chapter VIII the price scheme proposed by the Reorganization Commission for Milk in Great Britain is discussed. Three main reasons are given to show why the competitive determination of prices is not desirable in the case of milk, and the basic factors for any price plan are suggested.
18. Coke, J. Efforts to control marketing by government boards or organizations acting with government support. Econ. Annal. 3(7-9): 76-78. July-Sept. 1933; (10-12): 92-94. Oct.-Dec. 1933; 4(3): 39-42. Sept. 1934. 280.8 Ec75
- Discusses the Bulgarian Cereal Monopoly, control boards in New Zealand, the British Marketing Acts, and milk control in Winnipeg.
19. Davis, Joseph S., and others. The world wheat situation, 1935-36; a review of the crop year. Stanford Univ. Food Res. Inst. Wheat Studies 13(4): 141-232. Dec. 1936. 59.8 F73
- "Written mainly by Joseph S. Davis with the aid of P. Stanley King (charts), Rosamond H. Peirce (tables), and Elizabeth Brand Taylor."
- In Section IV, Governmental Measures, the purchase price of wheat of the Grain Regulating Board in Argentina, the establishment and operations of the Canadian Wheat Board with its power to fix prices of wheat sold to it by producers are discussed. In Europe "the broad drift seems to have continued in the direction of government monopolies with price-fixing or government purchasing..."
- "In France...last August a monopolistic control system was set up..."
- "Italy was on a war-economy basis through most of the crop year... Consequently the wheat regulation system, already highly developed, was made still tighter and more comprehensive. From March 18, 1936, a new wheat monopoly organization took over the internal trade..."
- "In Spain, under a new Minister of Agriculture in the spring of... 1936, the whole system of fixed prices, controlled sales, and segregation of stocks was discontinued and markets were again made free..."

"Bulgaria, in the spring of 1936, replaced its Grain Office by a permanent, autonomous institution with exclusive rights to buy and sell wheat, rye, and maslin for domestic consumption and export.

"In Poland, on the other hand, the State Grain Company sought to give market forces freer play in 1935-36...

"Sweden modified her grain control system early in the crop year." Effective as of September 1, 1935 a new Swedish Grain Company was set up which undertook "to buy and sell domestic grain on suitable occasions, at prices so fixed that bread prices will not be unduly enhanced, under regulations issued by the Government Agricultural Committee."

In the Netherlands "the fixed price to growers for wheat of average quality was 12.50 florins per quintal in 1931-32 and 12 florins in each of the next two years. For the crops of 1934 to 1936 this price was successively reduced 1 florin each year."

20. Davis, Joseph S. The world wheat situation, 1936-37. A review of the crop year. Stanford Univ. Food Res. Inst. Wheat Studies 14(4): 103-182. Dec. 1937. 59.8 F73

In Section III, Marketing and Visible Supplies, attention is called to the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board, and the abandonment by the Argentine Government on December 2, 1936 of the fixing of minimum prices for wheat and linseed. "In Australia, there was no machinery for government market interposition and no obvious need of any...In Hungary, minimum prices were fixed at much the same levels as in 1935-36, but market prices rose above them in October and continued thereafter to fluctuate above the 1935-36 average...

"In Rumania, minimum prices for 1936-37 were raised only slightly above those for 1935-36, and advances in world markets caused domestic prices to rise above these minima...

"In Bulgaria, the government Grain Monopoly continued in complete control of domestic and foreign trade, purchased wheat at much the same prices as in 1935-36, and maintained its selling prices for domestic use...

"In Italy a thoroughgoing grain monopoly was established on March 18, 1936 and organized for 1936-37 operations under a decree-law of June 15, 1936...Prices for wheat delivered to the pools were fixed for the crop year by the Permanent Wheat Committee."

The establishment of the National Wheat Board in France and its price-fixing operations are noted.

21. Davis, Joseph S. The world wheat situation, 1937-38. A review of the crop year. Stanford Univ. Food Res. Inst. Wheat Studies 15(4): 181-257. Dec. 1938. 59.8 F73

"This Review, like earlier ones, draws heavily upon published and unpublished work of the Institute group, especially on that of Helen C. Farnsworth and Holbrook Working. The author is deeply

indebted to Rosamond H. Peirce and Elizabeth Brand Taylor for assistance throughout, and to P. Stanley King for the charts."

The progress of government control in European markets is noted with fixed prices quoted for Eire, France, Italy, and Germany.

22. Dietze, Constantin von. Compulsory syndicates for regulating agricultural prices. Internatl. Conf. Agr. Econ. Proc. (1936) 4: 328-341. London, Oxford university press, Humphrey Milford, 1937. 281.9 In82

A brief discussion of the regulation of agricultural prices in a number of countries since pre-war days and the adverse influence of compulsory syndicates on the stabilization of economic security and the existence of family economy.

23. Dietze, Constantin von. Preispolitik in der weltagrarkrise. 248pp. Berlin, Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1936. 284.3 D56

Dr. von Dietze's book is a study of the general theme of policy as it affected agricultural prices in a large number of countries during the depression.

His report was prepared for presentation to the International Conference of Agricultural Economists meeting in St. Andrews, Scotland, in the summer of 1936. It is the work of a number of collaborators to whom credit is given in the foreword. The theme is the agricultural price policy of the outstanding countries of the world during the depression. The volume is divided into four parts. Parts I and II deal respectively with the British Empire and other oversea countries, Part III with the continent of Europe, and Part IV with international agreements with regard to rubber, tea, sugar, and wheat. Germany is not included as the author discussed her price policy up to 1934 at the Conference held at Bad Eilsen in that year, and as her present policy forms the subject of a volume by Dr. B. Mehrens, Die Marktordnung des Reichsnährstandes.

A few general considerations are brought together in the author's conclusion in which he points out that the work has served not only to clarify the price policy of the different nations, and to provide profitable suggestions for the policy of his own country, but that its main aim has been an understanding of the characteristics and determining factors of a development that is of crucial importance for the present and future of all nations.

It is pointed out that only in relatively few countries has there been a price policy clearly defined and definitely carried out. One exception is the Soviet Union where the agricultural price policy has been made part of the general aim of the Bolshevik Government to create a society without classes through dictatorship. And so the family farm was sacrificed to collectivization. Fascist Italy is said to have avoided as much as possible interference with price regulation which would encroach upon the essential characteristics of free economic exchange. The aim of the corporative organization of Fascist economic life is the training of a producing citizen.

While the activity of individual interests is preserved, their direction is determined by the State's influence on price structure. Such an economic policy aims at ruralization and the maintenance and strengthening of agriculture and the peasantry and thereby consciously preserves the basis of family economy. The German Reichsnährstand has determined its price policy in accordance with National Socialist views and their conception of the value of the peasantry for the whole nation. Prices of agricultural products must be freed from the juggling of the capitalist system. They must be remunerative for the producer and fair to the consumer. There should be no price increases after a bad harvest.

During the World War food regulation and price-fixing measures were perforce adopted in countries cut off from world trade, but these were abandoned in later years. Strangely enough the neutral states of Switzerland and Norway maintained their war-time grain monopolies longest.

Agricultural price policy has led in most countries to compulsory cartellization of agriculture. Only a few countries have escaped this, the most outstanding being that of Belgium whose agriculture is almost entirely of the family-farm type and is also closely integrated with industry.

24. Dijt, Marius Dirk. Conjunctuurbeheersching door middel van internationale valorisatie van tarwe, suiker, katoen, koffie en rubber met hehulp van goederenschappen. 210pp. Amsterdam, D. B. Centen, 1933. 286 D56

Proefschrift: Wageningen.

A plan for the international valorization of wheat, sugar, cotton, coffee, and rubber by means of "Goederenschappen" or international stores with power to fix buying and selling prices.

25. Dijt, Marius Dirk. Stabilization of the general price-level by international valorization of wheat, sugar, cotton, coffee, and rubber. Internatl. Conf. Agr. Econ. Proc. (1934)3: 323-339. London, Oxford university press, Humphrey Milford, 1935. 281.9 In82

The author suggests, in connection with the products mentioned, the setting up of international institutions which he calls "Goederenschappen" in Dutch and in English "international goods stores, corn granaries, etc. A Goederenschap, or goods store, is an international institution to finance the world stock of a given commodity to the extent to which the commodity is offered to it and which administers this stock and regulates the price of the commodity on the world market. A Goederenschap can fix the desired buying and selling price. It would be bound to buy or sell at the fixed prices any and every quantity, which is supplied or demanded, of the product in question...These Goederenschappen would have to be set up to begin with by the western countries... as stated, the price of wheat would be definitely tied up once

and for all to gold, and consequently to money. The prices of the other raw materials would have to be capable of adjustment to allow for changes in costs of production relative to those of wheat, or for relative changes in demand. This would express itself in the yearly increase or decrease of stocks of those commodities (sugar, coffee, cotton, or rubber). With the fixing of the price of coffee and rubber, any extension of production and consumption would have to be carefully watched, because an increase in production cannot be achieved until a certain number of years after the extension of plantings."

For a more detailed description the author refers to his book, *Conjunctuurbeheersching door Goederenschappen*, published in 1933.

26. Duckham, A. N. The practice of price stabilisation. *Agr. Econ. Soc. Jour. Proc.* 5(2): 107-120. June 1938. 281.9 Ag8

Discussion on pp. 129-136.

"Price stabilisation devices fall into four main classes: (a) Regulation of the volume of demand; (b) Regulation of the volume of supply; (c) Maintenance of prices (e.g. 'price pegging') by the trading, loan, stock-holding or other financial 'shock-absorbing' operations of a statutory or collective body; (d) Fixing 'statutory' or official prices and conditions of sale and providing the necessary administrative machinery for enforcement.

"Examples of the main types in each of these four groups are given and the peculiar difficulties (compared with industry) of price fixing in agriculture are outlined, viz., (a) adequate supply control, (b) variations in the quality and perishability of products, (c) poor capital and credit facilities of farmers, and (d) the small size but wide (geographical) scatter of typical farm enterprises and the resultant problems of administration, public relations and evasion.

"The types of difficulty, viz., (i) and (ii) errors in forecasting supply and demand, (iii) evasion, (iv) over-optimistic finance and stock-holding policies, and (v) opposition of vested and disaffected interests, experienced in the practice of price stabilisation are then discussed and some of the fundamental problems which underly them - (a) collective versus individual risk bearing; (b) elastic versus inelastic structure; (c) secrecy versus publicity; (d) equity between the constituent sections of an industry and the community - are outlined.

"Some tentative conclusions, which might form the basis for a discussion on a list of 'do's or don'ts' for the guidance of those responsible for the design and administration of agricultural price stabilisation schemes, are then put forward."

27. Duckham, A. N. State intervention in marketing policy. *Scot. Jour. Agr.* 21(1): 16-26. Jan. 1938. 10 Sco82So

"Current marketing policy falls into four well-defined functional categories: (a) Statutory regulation and standardisation of farm

products and of commercial practice (or, to speak paradoxically, interventions designed to make laissez-faire work better). (b) Statutory combination and statutory control of competition. (c) Statutory price stabilisation schemes. (d) Statutory attempts to influence demand, by what the Germans call 'consumption steering.' These are discussed.

28. Edminster, Lynn Ramsay, Schaben, Leo J., and Lynsky, Myer. Agricultural price-supporting measures in foreign countries. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. Serv. F.S. 56, 294pp., processed. Washington, D. C., 1932. 1.9 Ec752 no. 56

Forty countries are covered and price-fixing measures in effect in 1932 or earlier are noted.

29. Edminster, Lynn Ramsay. Foreign agricultural price-supporting measures. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. Serv. Foreign Crops and Markets 25(2): 50-58, processed. July 11, 1932. 1.9 St2F

This statement is an introduction to a more detailed report, Agricultural Price-Supporting Measures for Foreign Countries, prepared in, and released by the Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Reprinted in U. S. Daily, v. 7, no. 110, July 12, 1932, p. 1, columns 2-3, p. 6, columns 3-5.

30. Experiments in wheat control. Quart. Jour. Econ. 45(2): 356-363. Feb. 1935. 280.8 Q2

This consists of two articles: The British Wheat Act, by Alfred Plummer, pp. 356-358; and The Agricultural Adjustment Act, by Joseph S. Davis, pp. 358-363.

The functioning of the British Wheat Act of 1932 is criticized in the former article. The "broadly comparable United States wheat policy under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of May 12, 1933" is noted by Mr. Davis, who states that "the American plan differs from the British in having nothing closely approaching a guaranteed price of wheat."

31. For world export price minimum pact. Southwest. Miller 18(1): 40. Feb. 28, 1939. 298.8 So82

Reprint of a cable from London, published in the Winnipeg Free Press, telling of a proposal for an international wheat agreement that is being sent to 22 governments.

"It contains clauses binding the signatories not to sell wheat below a certain price and fixing export quotas. But neither the price nor the quota is stated."

32. Goerdeler, Carl F. Do government price controls work? Foreign Affairs 16(3): 494-502. Apr. 1938. 280.8 F76

The writer's purpose is to examine the experience of Germany and "to draw conclusions from it regarding the validity of government

price control in general." His knowledge gained as Reich Commissioner for Price Control forms the basis of his analysis. His concluding paragraph follows:

"We thus come to the conclusion that fixed maximum and minimum prices are ineffective and eventually lead to a planned economy. While there is no progress, no achievement, without competition, such competition must nevertheless be fair. If, however, competition has already been eliminated, either naturally or artificially, the control of prices is indispensable in order to prevent abuses. But these control measures must be elastic, and they should be administered by only a few highly experienced men rather than by a large bureaucracy. It is the chief duty of every government to establish equal justice, to cultivate good international relations, to insist upon fair play in competition, and to curtail public expenditures and taxes. If carried through, such a policy will stimulate the people to produce a supply sufficient to cover any demand. In the field of international trade, currency stability and a highly developed morale form the basis for fair competition and coöperation. This basis is all the more important since international trade unfettered by any export or import controls is in my opinion an indispensable prerequisite to the world's material progress as well as the best guarantee of peace."

33. Governments and wheat. Statist 127(3042): 981. June 13, 1936. 286.8 St2
Reviews articles in the 1936 edition of Broomhall's Corn Trade Year Book on the subject of Government interference in the grain trade in recent years in Canada, United States, Australia, Argentina and France.

34. Hevesy, Paul de. Le problème mondial du blé. Projet de solution. Préface de M. Henry Bérenger. 293pp. Paris, F. Alcan, 1934. 281.359 H48

The author recommends the establishment of an International Wheat Union of the countries interested in the production, sale, or consumption of wheat, with an International Wheat Office in London with power to fix a world wheat price for imports and exports, and a National Wheat Office in each country to fix the price of domestic wheat.

Government intervention and price-fixing are briefly outlined for various countries. A summary of this is given in appendix no. 4 in which fixed or guaranteed prices are noted in Spain, Estonia, Irish Free State, France, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, and United States.

Appendix no. 33 contains a summary of the provisions of the French law of December 28, 1933, and in Appendix no. 35 the wheat régime in the Danube States is outlined.

35. International committee for inter-co-operative relations. Relations between co-operative action and public action in the field of economic organisation. Enquiry. Ann. Collect. Econ. 14(2): 203-269. July-Sept. 1938. 280.8 An73

"The present document...consists of a series of notes, drafted country by country, in which information gathered is being summarised and classified." Direct price-fixing is noted in connection with sugar and wine in Australia; milk in Western Australia; rye, barley, and corn for fodder in Austria; wheat in Canada; milk and grain in Czechoslovakia; butter and eggs in Estonia; wheat, flour and bread in France; sugar in Great Britain; wheat, wool, and wine in Hungary; butter, pork and bacon in Eire; butter and hogs in Northern Ireland; rice in Japan; grain, hemp, flax, potatoes, sugar beets, butter, cheese, eggs, honey, hogs, wool, clover and grass seed, and medicinal and aromatic plants in Latvia; milk in Lithuania; bread grain, milk and butter in Luxembourg; wheat in Morocco; milk and butter in the Netherlands; dairy products in New Zealand; grain and eggs in Norway; bread grain, meat, bacon, lard and pork in Poland; dairy products, cattle, meat and bacon in Sweden; wheat, rye, spelt, maslin, potatoes, fruit, meat, milk, butter and cheese in Switzerland; stored wheat, wine and agricultural products in general in the Union of South Africa; and cotton, oil seeds, silk cocoons, opium, sugar beets, and wheat in Yugoslavia.

36. International economic research bureau. Where is the American farmer headed? Is government aid or natural forces the answer? A proposal. 25, 22, 4pp., processed. [New York, 1933.] Pam. Coll.

"International Economic Research Bureau affiliated with Canadian Economic Research Bureau. Bulletin."

Section 2: What other countries have done for farmers in price fixing and Government aid.

Direct price fixing is noted in connection with the Wheat Act and the British Agricultural Marketing Act in the United Kingdom; tobacco in France; rye, corn and beet sugar in Germany; rice in Italy; rice, silk, and tobacco in Japan; sugar, raw cotton and wheat in Queensland; flour in New South Wales; wheat in Belgium; sugar in Egypt; grain, flour, sugar beets and sugar in Bulgaria; and grain in Norway.

"In Russia the products of the farms are within the control of the government which is able to dump them on any market at any price it sees fit."

37. Israel, Maurice. Le régime fiscal du tabac dans les divers pays. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 157(467): 72-90. Oct. 10, 1933. 281.359 [P]

A list of countries with a State tobacco monopoly includes France, Italy, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Rumania, the Soviet Union, Persia, Japan, New Caledonia, Tunisia.

All State monopolies include cultivation, manufacture, and sale of tobacco. The sale prices are fixed. In 1931 in France the average price was fixed at 8.49 francs per kilo. In Morocco, Spain, Ecuador, and Sweden the tobacco monopoly is conceded to a private company. In Sweden the State is the principal stockholder in the company that holds the tobacco monopoly.

38. Jones, W. H. Some aspects of price fixing policies. Agr. Econ. Soc. Jour. Proc. 5(2): 121-129. June 1938. 281.9 Ag8
Discussion on pp. 129-136.
"I have attempted to divide this paper into three sections. In the first part some problems of price fixing during the period of the Great War are discussed. Secondly, I have proceeded to examine methods of price fixing in the industrial field...And, finally, towards the end of the paper, I have endeavoured to discuss the part played by the wholesaler, retailer and consumer in any general price-fixing plan."
39. Kung, Emil. Höchstpreispolitik als problem der theoretischen nationalökonomie. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 49(1): 101-117. Jan. 1939. 286.8 W462
A study of the policy of maximum prices as a theoretical problem of national economy.
40. Laufenburger, H. Le commerce et l'organisation des marchés. 658pp. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1938. (Traité d'Économie Politique publié sous la direction de Henri Truchy...5.) 286 L36
The last part of the book deals with the operation of the National Wheat Office in France and the Reichsnährstand in Germany, control and price fixing of wheat and flour in the Netherlands, and the grain monopolies of Italy and Czechoslovakia.
41. Martin, Robert F. International raw commodity price control. Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd, Inc. Studies No. 238, 166pp. New York City [1937] 284.3 N213
Bibliography, pp. 147-150.
The foreword to this study states that:
"It is a study of the attempts that have been made during the past seventeen years, by groups and government, nationally and internationally, to control the prices of coffee, copper, cotton, rubber, silk, sugar, tea, tin, and wheat. It analyzes in detail the economic record of these efforts, in their effect upon the prices of those important foodstuffs and raw materials...The story that emerges from it, for each of these attempts, is one of temporary success, followed by failure and collapse; reorganization; a shorter period of success followed by another collapse. In most cases this has been repeated until what began as temporary market intervention has become government control of the entire industry. In all, the process is one of progressive dependence upon State authority and ultimate subjection to it."
Contains scattered references to direct price fixing.

42. Methods of price control. Varying measures adopted in different countries. Irish Trade Jour. 8(1): 4-6. Mar. 1933. 286.8 Ir4

In Italy "towards the end of 1928 instructions relating to price fixing were issued by the Minister for National Economy to the provincial governors. The fixing of prices of the principal food products and the supervision of markets was to be henceforth a function of the Provincial Economic Councils presided over by the Governors. Within each council a permanent price committee was to be established, composed of members of the different sections of the council who were experts on the subject of food. The Committee was to meet once a week to determine the cost price of essential food products and to fix basic retail prices of such products...

"Basic prices fixed by the councils were to be applied by the authorities, who were to take into account all expenses influencing the cost of goods and to allow a fair profit to the retailer. In fixing wholesale prices, the authorities were to follow the rules laid down by the National Statistical Institute. Local authorities were to refrain from fixing maximum prices for articles not sold retail and therefore not affecting consumers, or when the observance of fixed prices appeared unnecessary or economically dangerous for the district...

"Norway's efforts to prevent the charging of excessive prices have been directed mainly against the operations of combines. A law passed in 1926 controls and regulates competition and deals with abuses in price-fixing. It provides for the creation of a Control Office and a Commission of Control...Commercial enterprises are forbidden to demand prices which may be considered excessive. The Commission may forbid the fixing of minimum resale prices when such a course will have the effect of making goods dearer...

"Price-regulation in Poland is effected through the medium of local committees. An order, dated the 10th February, 1926, dealt with the regulation of prices of articles of first necessity, notably flour, bread, meat, fats, pork butchers' goods, footwear and clothing. It gave power to municipalities of over 15,000 inhabitants to regulate prices of these commodities, if the consumers' associations and Trade Unions demanded it. The authorities of each town were required to form a committee for the verification of prices...The committees are responsible for: (a) defining the articles the prices of which are to be regulated; (b) estimating fair prices in accordance with the actual cost of production and sale...

"Municipal authorities were empowered by the Order to regulate prices according to the findings of the local committee and within 48 hours after such findings had been pronounced these prices must be displayed in all places where the articles in question are exposed for sale. Any person charging higher prices than those fixed by the municipality is liable to a fine."

43. Press comments on South American matters. The production of wheat.

So. Amer. Jour. 126(8): 173. Aug. 19, 1939. 280.8 So86

"Another wheat conference is proceeding in London, but we fail to see what can be done about the matter. It has been the intervention of governments, with their subsidies, quotas, minimum prices, etc., etc., that has brought the trade to the present terrible state. The best thing that the conference can do is to admit that its schemes and plans have been of no avail and even harmful, and to propose that in future no governments should take a hand in 'helping the farmer.' The farmer has suffered from such help. It would be well to allow him to solve his own problems. No farmer will sow if he thinks that he will have to sell at a loss. This promptly brings prices to a reasonable level and allows him to sow, with good prospects, in the ensuing year.

"Nowadays, the grower has been guaranteed a minimum price, therefore he has not worried to work out what is best to do. As a result there has been fearful over-production and the eventual state of the grower is very bad, in that his period of minimum price will suddenly stop and he will be left to foot the bill. It is better to cut as with a knife and for the officials to be told to keep out of farming or any other business in the future. - Times - Argentina."

44. Prinsen Geerligs, H. C., and Prinsen Geerligs, R. J. Cane sugar production 1912-1937. A supplement to the world's cane **sugar industry** past and present (1912). 164pp. London, N. Rodger, 1938. 281.365 P93 Sup.

Direct price fixing of sugar is noted in connection with several countries. "Spain neither imports nor exports appreciable quantities of sugar, and the production is kept within limits by the Government, which fixes the area to be planted and the price of the raw material to be paid to growers in the various districts. In 1935 the price of cane was established for a period of five years at 40 pesetas per ton for cane of 8.3 per cent. yield, provided the price of sugar does not fall below 1.45 pesetas per kilogram...

"In April, 1938, a sugar co-operative union, called National Union of Credit for Sugar, was established by the Mexican Government to handle all sugar refining, to fix prices and generally to control the sugar industry, in the interests of the country's socialization campaign."

A Commission, sent to the British West Indies in 1929, advised that "all sugar for the United Kingdom should be bought by a single agency and Imperial sugar paid for at a fixed minimum rate based on reasonable economic costs of production." No decisive action was taken.

The story of price fixing of sugar in the Union of South Africa is sketched. "The retail price is fixed by the Government and is, of course, subject to variations."

The price of cane is fixed in the Island of Réunion "for the Partie du Vent at 70 kilograms of sugar per ton of cane and for the Partie Sous le Vent at 75."

The situation in Australia is outlined.

45. Reichert, J. W. Die Kartellgesetze der welt; eine deutschsprachige wiedergabe aller kartellgesetze und- verordnungen nebst einer rechtsgeschichtlichen betrachtung. 197pp. Berlin, Carl Heymanns Verlag, 1935. 286 R272

The author sketches the history of cartel legislation and then gives the text of forty cartel laws and administrative orders covering 22 countries. A list of contents precedes the text of each law.

46. Schaben, Leo J. Foreign governments aid wheat growers. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 22(9): 9-11. Sept. 1938.
1 Ec7Ag

Countries noted with price-fixing schemes are Canada, Argentina, Australia, U. S. S. R., Rumania, Yugoslavia, Hungary and France.

47. Sugar control systems: differences in approach. (Editorial) Facts about Sugar 33(11): 23. Nov. 1938. 65.8 F11

"Progress in sugar legislation in the score or more important sugar producing countries affords continuous occasion for comparing viewpoints, objectives, and methods at home and abroad. In every case the moving circumstances are the same: a potential producing capacity in excess of market demands and a competitive beating of the price to or below the cost of production. The remedy applied is everywhere the same: limitation of production to the absorbing capacity of the market, the assignment of production and marketing quotas, fixed prices for cane or beets, fixed wages for farm laborers, and more or less fixed prices for sugar to be paid by the consumer. Here is a universal pattern, to which most of the world's sugar producers and their governments have conformed.

"Practically the only difference among these national sugar economies is in the matter of fixing the price to the consumer...

"It is...lack of attention to the matter of price stability that distinguishes the American and French systems from practically all other schemes for regulating sugar industry...

"The history of the proration movement in the principal sugar producing lands shows that there is never any serious difficulty in inducing producers to limit production for the national market; the public has never seriously objected anywhere to a fair fixed price; nowhere has there been any serious difficulty in reaching agreement as to what is a fair price, and in every such case it has been possible to devise marketing machinery for making the agreed price stick. In one form or another all these countries have a system of reserves that nullifies the disturbing effects of excess production as well as of deficient production on the markets.

"What has been done for sugar in Argentina, Brazil, South Africa, Italy, Mexico, might in reason be done in the United States."

48. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Farm aid in foreign countries. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 32(22): 643-684. June 1, 1936. 1.9 St2F

Direct price-fixing measures are noted and briefly discussed in the following countries: British Empire countries, Germany, France, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, The Netherlands, Hungary, Spain, U. S. S. R., Argentina, and Japan.

49. Voigt, John F. Price fixing by law. Tex. Bar Jour. 1(6): 146-147, 167-168. June 1938. Libr. Cong. (Law Div.)

An account of some attempts at price fixing and price control in different countries from 1122 B. C. to modern times. Quotes from articles by Herbert Corey and Miss Mary G. Lacy in Nation's Business.

Reprinted from the Illinois Bar Journal, April 1938.

50. Wallace, Benjamin Bruce, and Edminster, Lynn Ramsay. International control of raw materials. 479pp. Washington, D. C., Brookings institution, 1930. 286 W15

Appendix A is a chronology of the development of controls of exports of raw products. Price fixing is noted in connection with the Government monopoly of camphor in Formosa, the prices of cinchona bark and of quinine, cotton in Egypt, currants in Greece, nitrate in Chile, potash (Germany, France), sandalwood oil in British India, and silk in Japan.

51. Warren, George F., and Pearson, Frank A. Prices. 386pp. New York, John Wiley & sons, inc.; London, Chapman & Hall, limited, 1933. (The Price Series by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson) 234.3 W25P

Chapter XX, pp. 303-310, is an abstract by A. R. Gans of Agricultural Price-Supporting Measures in Foreign Countries, by L. R. Edminster, L. J. Schaben, and M. Lynsky [q.v.]

52. Warriner, Doreen, and Shenkman, E. Results of state trading. 112pp. [London]. International co-operative alliance and P. S. King & son, ltd., 1933. 280.3 W25

A comparison is made of tobacco monopolies in Germany, Austria, Sweden and France. Municipal trading in milk in Nürnberg and in Wellington, New Zealand and in meat in Vienna are investigated. And State marketing of agricultural products is studied, with price fixing of wheat in Yugoslavia, flax, rye and wheat in Latvia, home-grown cereals and butter in Switzerland, wheat in Norway and the Netherlands and grain in Estonia and Lithuania. The authors feel that State intervention has been defective on the whole because of the subsidizing of producers.

53. Way out of wheat price problem. The Land, no. 1449, p. 4. Mar. 3, 1939. 23 L22

Reviews briefly an address by Mr. J. H. Wesson, president of Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, in which he suggested an international agreement of wheat exporting countries to share the world market and to fix a minimum price as the only way out of the present wheat problem.

54. Wojewodzki, Feliks. Projekt eines internationalen kartells der weizenproduzenten. Vierteljahrshäfte der polnischen Landwirtschaft 1(4): 63-89. July 1930. 20.5 V67

The author takes issue with the prevalent view that cartelization of agriculture is a chimera. He admits that the attempts in this direction made by the wheat pools in Canada and the farm relief legislation in the United States have failed. But he ascribes this failure to lack of proper organization, and argues that the formation of grain cartels, even when they are powerful, dispose of a large grain supply, and are supported by capital, cannot be successful unless it is based on international agreement. Moreover, the collection of large grain reserves in separate countries is no policy of stabilization, but one of gambling and speculation which has been shown to have disastrous consequences, and which has brought discredit on the fundamentally sound idea of the cartel in agriculture. Without an international agreement of agricultural producers, without the cooperation of governments, both control of the world market and the possibility of stabilization in individual countries are but a fiction to which neither high tariff walls, export premiums, import certificates, nor capital backing can lend reality. Even in Germany the existing grain organizations are not composed of farmers but almost entirely of millers. The large milling interests with their trade affiliations are the controlling factor on the world market, upon which even the large exporting firms are financially dependent. The author sees the only solution in cartelization as he understands it, i. e., in systematic, concerted action on the part of all agriculturists for the defense of their common interests. In support of this view he outlines a scheme for the establishment of an international wheat cartel. He suggests, as an initial step, that all the wheat producers of Europe and America make an agreement, with the consent and support of their respective governments, with regard to the regulation and stabilization of wheat prices, not only on the world market, but also in the domestic markets of the countries concerned. On the basis of the agreement, an International Cartel of Wheat Producers would be formed, with a central branch in each member country, composed, in turn, of various unions. The council of the international cartel would have the final say in matters of common policy and in the fixing of prices. Two basic prices for a period of from 3 to 5 years would be determined by the council, the producer's price and the price on the domestic market. The method of determining these prices is described. To finance the operations of the cartel, an International Grain Bank would be established, with an available capital of not less than 100 million dollars. It would be either in Europe or America, with an associate bank on the other continent, and branch banks in each country. The functioning of the bank in the stabilizing of prices is sketched in detail. The author believes

that the fixing of prices by the cartel and the bank would not only solve the agricultural problem, but would have an important influence on the stabilization of general economic conditions. On these grounds, he feels sure that his scheme is one that will appeal to all governments.

AFRICA, BRITISH EAST

55. Norris, P. K. Cotton production in British East Africa. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 1(7): 317-340, processed. July 1937. 1.9 Ec7For

"Marketing of cotton in East Africa, like production, is Government controlled and closely supervised. The methods now followed grew out of practices developed in Uganda. Tanganyika and Kenya have taken the Uganda system as a pattern and adjusted it to local conditions. The supervision exercised by all these Governments is now fundamentally the same. A description of the Uganda markets, therefore, will apply to the entire area...

"Under existing regulations...the Government has created a monopoly for those who are now engaged in cotton buying and ginning. Competition between the ginners within the districts has been eliminated by the system of quotas, and the transportation of seed cotton from one district to another is prohibited. In consideration of this control, however, the price at which ginners may purchase cotton is fixed. The dates on which the purchase of cotton may start at the beginning of the season and on which the various grades may be purchased are also specified. Natives are not allowed to offer for sale dirty or stained cotton that will turn out a low grade until it is definitely known that all clean cotton has been harvested.

"The official price is based upon the Liverpool price of American Middling 4 months ahead, plus an estimated premium for Uganda staple, minus profits and costs of ginning, transportation, tax, and other items connected with cotton from the time it leaves the hands of the grower until it is delivered at the overseas market. These items are what the Government and the gin associations think are fair to both grower and ginner. The Government appears to favor a liberal profit to the ginner. The price is computed by a Government officer who notifies each of the cotton ginning companies of the price they may pay for cotton on a fixed day. This price is usually fixed weekly but may be changed if the market fluctuations justify it."

AFRICA, CENTRAL

56. Decken, Hans von der. Der aufschwung des baumwollanbaus in Zentralafrika. Internationale Agrar-Rundschau 1: 179-181. June 1938. 28 In89

"Attempts to grow cotton in Central Africa were made already before the war, but without full success. Only about ten years ago production entered into a decisive development. This is mainly due to the State measures of regulation of marketing and of prices. The various regions are grouped into zones which are in charge of a commissioner. Within the whole zone one price which is fixed by the government holds good. The commissioner who is entitled to a fixed middleman's profit, is required to take over the whole cotton supplies of his zone...The author quotes as advantages of this system: continuity of production, development of outlying regions and stimulation of purchasing power and settlement of the natives." - English summary.

AFRICA, WEST

57. Great Britain. Commission on the marketing of West African cocoa. Report...Presented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Parliament...September, 1938. 221pp. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1938. ([Parliament. Papers by Command] Cmd. 5845) 280.368 G792

The Commission was appointed in February, 1938 "to examine and report on the marketing of cocoa in the Gold Coast and Nigeria, with special reference to the situation which has arisen as a result of the Buying Agreement(s) entered into between certain firms; and to submit recommendations."

After a thorough investigation of the situation, the examination of many witnesses, and the consideration of various suggestions, the Commission decided that "in the absence of any international control scheme, Governments could not assume responsibility for guaranteeing the price of a commodity subject to such speculative influences as cocoa without incurring grave risks..."

"It has been suggested that Government should participate, either directly or in a supervisory capacity, in ascertaining and fixing a minimum price for cocoa based on world prices. The suggestion was of course, made in connection with the Buying Agreement; but the possibility of prescribing minimum prices in fixed market centres has also been mentioned. In either case the conditions of the local and world markets for cocoa make the system unsuitable in our opinion for application to the Gold Coast and Nigeria."

ARGENTINA

58. Los agricultores algodonereros piden la fijación del precio mínimo para el algodón. Gaceta Algodonera 16(184): 1-2. May 31, 1939. 72.8 G11

Calls attention to a request made by cotton growers and cooperatives to the Minister of Agriculture and the National Cotton Board that a minimum price be fixed for cotton.

59. Argentina. Junta reguladora de granos. Memoria...campaña 1933-1934. 152pp. Buenos Aires, Guillermo Kraft ltda., 1935. 287 Ar3

At head of title: Republica Argentina Ministerio de Agricultura de la Nacion.

"Toward the end of 1933 the economic condition of the Argentine grain growers had become a matter of grave concern to the Argentine Governmental authorities. Prices had declined approximately 33 percent below the level of 1929. Farmers contended that the prices did not cover the cost of production and in some sections they resolved not to harvest their crops. Prompt and vigorous action by the Government was demanded. As the conditions in the world market offered no prospects of immediate improvement, the Government was forced to seek a remedy of its own making. There could be no further delay.

"Accordingly, on November 28, 1933, without any previous announcement, the Government issued an Executive Decree establishing a minimum price for wheat, corn and linseed, and at the same time created a grain regulating board with authority to purchase grain and linseed in the open market at the fixed prices whenever the world price, as reflected in Buenos Aires, should fall below the minimum established by the Government. The new minima represented an increase of approximately 20 percent over the then ruling market prices. Any losses sustained by the Government in connection with the sale of grain and linseed at less than the prices paid for them, as well as the administrative expenses of the Board, were to be defrayed from a fund derived from the profit on the purchase and sale of foreign exchange bills.

"The total purchases of wheat by the Board during the year amounted to some 147,500,000 bushels or about 75 percent of the estimated exportable surplus from the 1933-34 crop. The early period of the Board's operations showed a considerable loss, but with the advance in the world price of wheat, resulting largely from the reduced crops in the United States and Canada because of the drought of 1934, the Board was able to dispose of its accumulated stocks at prices well above the minimum and was able, therefore, to reduce its own losses for the entire year to the equivalent of approximately \$2,000,000. As the market price for corn and linseed remained well above the fixed price throughout most of this period, the Board's purchases of corn and linseed were relatively negligible.

"In addition to the official text of the several decrees issued by the Government in connection with the creation of the Grain Regulating Board and the establishment of the minimum prices and foreign exchange regulations, the report contains a summary statement of the conditions that made these measures necessary and the resulting benefits that have accrued to the Argentine farmer. Part II contains a descriptive and statistical review of the operations of the Board, including the quantities of grain purchased and sold, the average price paid and received, as well as the stocks for given months, etc., together with a financial balance sheet on expenses of operation and losses sustained. There is also an administrative supplement which describes the functions and administrative organization of the Board and the chief features of the regulations governing its operations.

"This report covers the operations of the Grain Regulating Board during the first year of its existence, that is, for the crop year 1933-34. Since then the minimum prices have been further increased but as the world prices have remained above the fixed minima most of the time, the Board has not been compelled to make any further extensive purchases of grain. As a valuable source of reference for information on the historical background and beginnings of the Argentine minimum-price scheme, this report should be of particular interest to those who wish to obtain their facts from original and first-hand sources." - Charles L. Luedtke in Agr. Econ. Lit. 10(8): 656-657. Oct. 1936.

60. Argentina. Ministerio de agricultura. Comunicado: El Ministro de agricultura anuncia su propósito de organizar la venta de la fruta en la ciudad a precios económicos. 9 de enero de 1936. In Argentina. Ministerio de Agricultura. Memoria, t. 2, 1936, pp. 181-182, Buenos Aires, 1937. Libr. Cong.

Outlines a plan of the Minister of Agriculture to popularize the sale of fruit in the capital. Arrangements are made for the sale of fruit on camiones and in markets by registered producers who will sell the fruit at prices fixed daily by the Commission and based on the quotations of the wholesale market, (mercado mayorista), these prices to be clearly displayed.

61. Argentina. Ministerio de agricultura. Comunicado: Se informa oficialmente que no será modificado el precio básico del maíz. 4 de septiembre de 1936. In Argentina. Ministerio de Agricultura. Memoria, t. 2, 1936, p. 520, Buenos Aires, 1937. Libr. Cong.

This is an official denial of rumors to the effect that the Government or the Grain Board intends to modify the fixed price of 5 pesos for corn established by decree of March 21, 1936.

62. Argentina. Ministerio de agricultura. Comunicado: Sesenta puestos más se suman a los veinte que iniciaron la venta de fruta a precio fijo. 24 de enero de 1936. In Argentina. Ministerio de Agricultura. Memoria, t. 2, 1936, p. 185, Buenos Aires, 1937. Libr. Cong.

The Minister of Agriculture reports the addition of 60 stands to the 20 already selling fruit at fixed prices.

63. Argentina. Ministerio de agricultura. Junta reguladora de vinos. Memoria correspondiente al año 1937. 21pp. Buenos Aires, G. Kraft, limitada, 1937. 390.9 Ar3
Contains the text of law no. 12,355 of January 29, 1937 providing for the elimination of a certain number of vineyards at prices fixed by the State. Discusses the results of the legislation.
64. Argentina. Ministerio de agricultura. Leche. Resolución: En su carácter de árbitro, el Ministro de agricultura fija el precio a pagarse al productor por tarro de 20 litros. 7 de julio de 1936. In Argentina. Ministerio de Agricultura. Memoria, t. 2, 1936, pp. 339-341, Buenos Aires, 1937. Libr. Cong.
The Minister of Agriculture fixes the price of milk to the producer at m. \$ n 1.80 per can of 20 litres between May 1 and August 31, 1936.
65. Argentina. Ministerio de agricultura. Maní. Comunicado: El ministerio de agricultura considera que no procede la fijación de un precio mínimo al maní, ni puede cambiarse el sistema de rotulado de los envases de aceite. 17 de junio de 1936. In Argentina. Ministerio de Agricultura. Memoria, t. 2, 1936, pp. 387-389. Buenos Aires, 1937. Libr. Cong.
The Minister of Agriculture explains why he does not feel justified in fixing the price of peanuts in answer to a request of peanut producers in Córdoba.
66. Argentina. Ministerio de hacienda. El plan de acción económica ante el Congreso nacional. Discursos de los ministros Pinedo y Duhaú. 148pp. Buenos Aires, 1934. 280.161 Ar3
Contents: La conversión, el cambio y la política monetaria...por el ministro de hacienda...Federico Pinedo. - La Junta de granos, la moneda y los precios agropecuarios...por el ministro de agricultura...Luis Duhaú.
The second speaker undertakes the justification of the creation of the Grain Board for the regulation of prices and shows that the Argentine farmer has received higher prices as the result of its efforts.
67. Argentina suspends guarantee on wheat and flaxseed prices. Mod. Miller 66(39): 15-16. Sept. 30, 1939. 298.8 M72
The Argentine Government has announced that its guaranteed minimum prices for wheat and linseed were terminated, effective Sept. 6.
The system of guaranteed minimum prices was established by a decree of Nov. 14, 1938.
(Also noted in Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 83(6): 260. Sept. 27, 1939)
68. The Argentine agricultural industry vis-a-vis the wheat crisis. Guaranteed minimum grain prices must be regarded as an essentially emergency expedient. Rev. River Plate 87(2487): 13, 15. Aug. 11, 1939. 286.8 R32
Translation of an editorial in La Nación.

69. Argentine wheat. So. Amer. Jour. 125(19): 442. May 6, 1939. 280.8 So86
An editorial in the Times of Argentina of April 14, 1939 is quoted as saying that because of the high cost to the public of the guaranteed minimum price for wheat, "there is not likely to be any further agreement to a minimum price for any Argentine product."

70. Back to price minimum. Southwest. Miller 17(39): 26. Nov. 22, 1938. 298.8 So82

States that the Argentine Government on Nov. 14 decreed that farmers would be guaranteed a minimum price of 60c per bushel for wheat and \$1.05 per bushel for linseed. "These are the basic prices to be paid for good quality wheat and flaxseed delivered to the Grain Regulating Board in Buenos Aires."

An editorial on p. 23, entitled "Minimum for Argentina" comments on this decree and points out that with Argentina's formal action, "the world now faces the most extraordinary situation in the history of the wheat trade - the maintenance of minimums or other price supporting measures by practically all exporting countries, certainly more than ever before witnessed." The effect of the artificial price program of the wheat exporting countries is pointed out in the editorial.

71. Banco de la Nación Argentina. The grain regulating board and the wheat market. Banco de la Nación Argentina. Econ. Rev. 7(4): 143-148. Oct.-Dec. 1934. 280.8 B223E

Discusses the wheat operations of the Grain Regulating Board. "It can be said...that the Board has fulfilled the objects for which it was created. It enabled farmers to obtain a basic price for wheat which increased their income by nearly \$119,000,000 paper. It purchased 77% of the wheat available for export and distributed its sales in accordance with the state of the market, endeavouring to avoid any undue pressure. The loss on its operations of \$8,846,075 paper, including general expenses and interest, is amply covered by the exchange profits [already referred to]."

72. Banco de la Nación Argentina. La Junta reguladora de granos y el mercado de trigo. Banco de la Nación Argentina. Revista Económica 7(9-12): 220-225. 1934. 280.8 B222

An account of the operations of the Grain Control Board of Argentina during the last year and of their effect on the wheat market.

73. [Cousens, Albert H., jr.] Argentina reduces production of wine grapes. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 1(4): 204, processed. Apr. 1937. 1.9 Ec7For

This is a summary of a report from Vice Consul Albert H. Cousens, Jr., in Buenos Aires. To offset overproduction of wine grapes in Argentina the Wine Board has been ordered to purchase enough vineyards to eliminate the production of 220,000 tons of grapes.

"Producers may sell their vineyards to the Wine Board at stipulated prices. The land thus acquired will pass into the public domain and will be divided into parcels of not more than 5 hectares (12 acres) each. This will be sold to farmers for the cultivation of crops other than grapes. It is understood that the restriction as to the non-cultivation of grapes on such land is limited at present to 5 years. Not more than one parcel (12 acres) can be acquired by any one family. The sale price will range from 500 to 1,000 pesos (\$164 to \$328) per hectare and may be paid in annual installments."

74. From minimum to maximum prices. Rev. River Plate 87(2492): 5-6. Sept. 15, 1939. 286.8 R32

Comments on the change in the Government's policy in establishing maximum instead of minimum prices because of an increase in prices which followed on the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. Law No. 12,591 empowers the Government to establish maximum retail prices in certain groups of commodities including foodstuffs, on the basis of prices ruling in each district during the first fortnight of August, 1939. A price control board will administer the new law.

75. The Grain board and the maize growers. Present basic price of coarse grain to remain unchanged. Rev. River Plate 73(2271): 15, 17-18. June 21, 1935. 286.8 R32

Report of a meeting of the Grain Board presided over by the Under-secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Carlos Brebbia, who pointed out the dangers of increasing the present basic price of maize of \$4.40 per 100 kilos to \$6.00 as requested by the growers. A table gives the probable available supply of maize on the world market in 1934/35 and the net imports of all the consuming countries from 1929 to 1933.

76. Hanson, Simon G. Argentine experience with farm relief measures. Jour. Farm Econ. 18(3): 556-567. Aug. 1936. 280.8 J822

An account of the various regulating boards some of which have price-fixing powers, notably the Grain Regulating Board.

77. Hanson, Simon G. The Argentine grain board. Jour. Polit. Econ. 44(2): 240-247. Apr. 1936. 280.8 J82

A discussion of the operations of the Argentine Grain Regulating Board (Junta Reguladora de Granos), data for which are taken from press releases of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Board is said to have been a success in the first year of operation. "However, it should be noted again that the chief factor in the minimizing of losses was wholly one of chance - the disastrous weather conditions in North America; without that desgracia con suerte (lucky misfortune) the loss on the wheat business would probably have touched the original estimate of \$50,000,000."

78. International labour office. The Argentine Government and agricultural prices. The regulation of maize prices. Internatl. Labour Off. Indus. and Lab. Inform. 55(8): 217-218. Aug. 19, 1935. 283.8 In82
The Grain Regulation Board upholds its policy of fixing prices

of corn "at the minimum level of remuneration consistent with international prices" and declares that the producers are reasonably protected against a catastrophic fall in prices with corn at a basic price of 4.40 pesos.

79. Latin America. Brazil aids the farmer. Business Week, no. 223, p. 31. Dec. 9, 1933. 280.8 S78

"Argentina has announced several striking changes in economic policy within the week...the Buenos Aires government announced that it would pay a fixed minimum rate on wheat, corn, and flax...All grains will be bought through a government bureau, which in turn will handle all exports."

80. Minimum grain prices. Rev. River Plate 85(2449): 3-5. Nov. 18, 1933. 286.8 R32

"President Ortiz and the Minister of Agriculture decided to establish minimum prices of \$7 m/n. and \$13 m/n. per hundred kilos for wheat and linseed respectively...to be worked out on the basis of grain delivered in the port of Buenos Aires...the adjustments according to quality and other points of delivery [to be] made by a newly constituted grain board...Since the fixing of basic prices for new season grain, market quotations of old wheat and linseed, accompanied in a sympathetic sense by those of maize, have advanced considerably...on the whole the impression is fairly general...that the measure was a necessary evil...

"At seven pesos per hundred kilos for the staff of life the Argentine grain producer is getting no more than his due...

"If there is anything wrong with the minimum price arrangement it cannot be attributed to any lack of participation, on the part of representatives of all the interests concerned, in the preliminary discussion. At the first meeting the representatives of all the country's outstanding rural organisations, from the Sociedad Rural Argentina down, were present and had every opportunity of expressing their opinions. Producers, the transport organisations, cooperative societies and exporters were consulted on equal terms, and there can have been nothing intentionally arbitrary in the decision reached by President Ortiz and his Minister of Agriculture."

81. Minimum prices for crossbred cattle. Rev. River Plate 85(2453): 7. Dec. 16, 1933. 286.8 R32

"Towards the end of last week the Government issued a decree which provides for the payment of minimum prices for crossbred cattle sold between December 13, 1933 and March 31, 1939." The time limit for the payment of the minimum prices in the Northern Littoral region is said to have been extended to June 30, 1939 because of the overproduction of steers there. "Special distinction is made as between prices to be paid for steers weighing from 475 kilos upwards according to whether they are sold direct from the

estancias, or are disposed of in the ordinary cattle markets...

"The National Meat Board has issued a statement explaining how this minimum price statement will work...The President of the National Meat Board...considers that the payment of 21 centavos at markets, or 23 centavos for steers of between 520 and 550 kilos sold from the estancias will barely cover the cost of production, but it will at any rate insure a certain stability to the industry. The minimum prices will apply to all crossbred cattle regardless of their origin, and above all he considers that the decree solves the problem of the disposal of the so-called 'heavy' steers."

82. Minimum prices of wheat and linseed. Rev. River Plate 85(2449): 11.
Nov. 18, 1938. 286.8 R32

Gives a "free translation" of the decree of November 14, 1938 fixing minimum prices of wheat and linseed.

83. Ministry of agriculture wheat purchases. Rev. River Plate 86(2457): 41.
Jan. 13, 1939. 286.8 R32

"By a recently issued decree the Department of Agriculture has authorised the purchase of 50,000 bags of certified pedigree seed wheat from 1937-38 crop at the price of \$7 per bag of 60 kilogrammes placed on wagon at the nearest point of shipment to the seed establishment. Purchase will be limited to seed ready for sowing and offers will be considered up to April 30, next. A system of credits to the seed establishments has also been considered. The number of establishments producing certified seed wheat now exceeds 100. Their output exceeds the quantity for which there is a normal direct demand from grain growers, and for this reason the Department of Agriculture will arrange for the purchase and distribution of the surplus with a view to the encouragement of the use of better seed calculated to bring about a further increase in general average yields."

84. National dairy industry commission. So. Amer. Jour. 126(9): 202. Aug.
26, 1939. 280.8 So86

"By a decree published on August 13th, the Government has created a National Dairy Industry Commission...to collaborate with an honorary consultative commission of three representatives of the producers and manufacturers respectively appointed by the Government...to form and administrate a fund for the granting of subsidies to the butter and caseine producers...[and] to control and co-ordinate the prices of raw materials as well as the finished products both in the internal and external markets."

85. New Argentine law. Austral. Sugar Jour. 30(9): 558-559. Dec. 8, 1938.
65.8 Au7

"A law designed to stabilise Argentina's expanding sugar industry was to be presented to Congress during the first week in September,

says Willetts and Gray's Weekly Journal. The draft of this far-reaching measure, covering all phases of sugar production and consumption, had been completed during the presidency of General Justo.

"Argentina's annual sugar consumption is placed at 391,000 tons, and on this basis allocations will be henceforth as follows: Province of Tucuman, 278,000 tons; Provinces of Jujuy and Salta, 96,000 tons; Santa Fe, Corrientes, Chaco and Rio Negro, 17,000 tons. It is understood that, when domestic consumption is raised, Tucuman will be allocated 48 per cent, Jujuy and Salta 47 per cent, and the others 5 per cent of the increase.

"The highest grade sugar price will be limited to a maximum of 41 centavos per kilo, and deliveries will be adjusted monthly in order to assure orderly marketing of the product.

"A new sugar board will be created to supervise and enforce the regulations and to determine the yearly output of each establishment. It will investigate the situation of factories manufacturing sweets and jams for export and will adopt measures to expand this trade.

"The proposed law provides that minimum wages for field workers will be 3.50 pesos per day, and the minimum salaries of others 160 pesos per month. In addition, the law will create a pension fund to which the workers are to contribute a similar amount. The sugar producing regions are to be greatly improved, the law providing for the construction of many hospitals and the free distribution of milk among labouring families."

86. New basic prices of wheat and linseed. Rev. River Plate 79(2297): 12. Dec. 20, 1935. 286.8 R32

A decree of December 12, 1935 raises the basic price of wheat to ten pesos and of linseed to 14 pesos per hundred kilos. Reasons are given for the reduction in the exportable surplus of those crops.

87. The new grain board. Clearing the decks for action. Rev. River Plate 85(2449): 13. Nov. 18, 1938. 286.8 R32

The Argentine Junta Reguladora de Granos, constituted by Decree no. 31,864 of November 28, 1935, has been reorganized. At its first meeting the new board "discussed ways and means of arranging a minimum price scheme calculated to be of exclusive benefit to the primary producers. Another important point is that the minimum prices will be exclusively applicable to new crop wheat and linseed... A strict scheme of control will be exercised."

88. Not a permanent plan. Southwest. Miller 15(8): 25. Apr. 21, 1936. 298.3 S682

"Winnipeg, April 20. - That the Argentine government does not plan to continue to guarantee minimum prices to farmers indefinitely was indicated in an official statement on the latest corn guarantee, according to a report received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from its Buenos Aires correspondent."

The report is quoted.

89. Scott, H. A. Board of control for cereals in Argentina. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 52(1615): 50-52. Jan. 12, 1935. 286.8 C16
The purpose of the Argentine Grain Board is outlined and the announcement is noted that the basic prices for wheat, linseed and corn will remain in force in 1934/35.
90. Será intensificado el cultivo del algodón en Entre Rios. Gaceta Algodonera 15(176): 4-5. Sept. 30, 1938. 72.8 G11
Includes the text of a decree of September 2, 1938 by the Governor of the province of Entre Rios directed at intensifying cotton culture there. Free seed is to be distributed to planters and the Government will acquire the produce of these growers, in the 1938/39 crop, at a price no lower than 300 pesos per ton of raw cotton.
91. Stabilization in the Argentine. Facts about Sugar 27(6): 237. June 1932. 65.8 F11
"Plan set up by the National Sugar Commission proposes regulation of industry on basis of controlled prices and adjustment of output to domestic demand."
92. Strong, J. A. Cost of maintaining minimum grain prices in Argentina during 1934 and 1935. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 55(1704): 623-624. Sept. 26, 1936. 286.8 C16
"The basic minimum price for wheat has been increased to 2.72 pesos (90 cents), in effect since December of last year. Flaxseed prices were increased correspondingly, and a few months later the minimum price for corn was also raised. While it was anticipated at the beginning of the year that heavy losses might be incurred in maintaining the present high minimum prices, particularly on corn, all grain prices are now well above the minimum set."
93. Supplementary meat board regulations affecting minimum prices. Rev. River Plate 86(2457): 28. Jan. 13, 1939. 286.8 R32
"The National Meat Board made a statement on Monday to the effect that producers aspiring to the collection of minimum prices for their cattle under the terms of the December decree must apply for a prior formal inspection of the cattle either on the range or wherever they may happen to be. The application must be accompanied by the provisional sales document giving the full name of the producer, location of the cattle, number of steers sold, name of the buyer, etc. Any livestock producer shipping his cattle to the frigorifico without this prior inspection will lose his claim to the subsidy. The producer must also be prepared to open his books and show any document or evidence which the inspector may request as proof of the bona fide of the producer's claim on the bounty. There will be a formal documentary closure of the pact and it seems quite certain that under the system of checking of brands, local records and the producers' own documents, it will be possible to

prevent abuses at the expense of the resources available to the Meat Board for the purpose of the subsidy. Incidentally, the inspector's expenses at the rate of \$30 per day will be for the account of the producer, and before the eventual buyer pays for the cattle the sum due for inspection fees must be earmarked along with, as an entirely independent item, the cost of travel to and from the producing establishment."

94. Surprise in Argentina - Government's decree fixing minimums on grain prices to farmers and proposing trading comes suddenly. Southwest. Miller 12(42): 26. Dec. 19, 1933. 298.8 Sc82

The methods of operation under the new system are given.

95. Torrent, J. F. El Gobernador de Corrientes, Dr. Torrent, en forma documentada sugiere soluciones perentorias sobre la crisis textil en la provincia. Gaceta Algodonera 15(173): 17-19. June 1938. 72.8 G11

The writer suggests as a solution of the problems facing the textile industry in the province of Corrientes the following measures: 1. Stabilization and protection by a minimum price of the production of rough cotton; 2. Its purchase or discountable warrant by the agricultural section of the Banco de la Nación Argentina; and 3. The absorption of the stock of fiber, purchased or warranted, through the consumption of the official divisions, so that it will not continue to weigh upon the international market supply.

96. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Argentina. Government grain price fixing. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 27(25): 699, processed. Dec. 18, 1933. 1.9 St2F

"In accordance with the terms of an Executive Decree issued under date of November 28, 1933, the Argentine government will periodically establish a so-called basic price for wheat, flaxseed and corn and the Grain Board, created by the same decree, is authorized to purchase such grain and flaxseed at the basic prices fixed by the government and to sell it to the exporters, for exportation only, at the ruling prices in the international grain market."

97. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign agricultural policies - a review and appraisal. Argentina. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(2): 73-78, processed. Feb. 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

Outlines briefly the functions of the various regulatory and control boards, and notes the establishment on November 28, 1933 of a minimum price for wheat, corn, and flaxseed, and the creation of a Grain Regulating Board with power to purchase these products at the fixed prices whenever world prices as reflected in Buenos Aires should fall below the minima fixed by the Government.

"According to the Board's report for 1934 and 1935, the maintenance of the minimum price for wheat, corn, and flaxseed, together with the monetary measures adopted by the Government, increased the farm value of these products by 247,000,000 pesos equivalent to \$72,865,000, United States currency.

"While the Argentine farmer has thus received more for his wheat, corn, and flaxseed than he would have received had minimum prices not been in effect, the Argentine consumer was required to pay more for these products during the periods when the Grain Regulating Board was making purchases to support the market. The periods during which the minimum prices were in effect, however, were relatively brief in comparison with the periods when domestic prices were above the guaranteed minimum. Therefore, the net effect of these increased prices upon the Argentine consumer may be said to have been negligible...with world market prices well above the guaranteed minima throughout the greater part of the period under consideration, the minimum-price scheme had little, if any, effect upon the acreage of these crops."

98. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong., 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

A brief account of "price-to-be-fixed" contracts in Argentina is found on p. 295. "Under the price-to-be-fixed method of sale, the farmer receives a large advance, usually amounting to about three-fourths of the value of the grain sold. The contract of sale is generally for a period of 30 days and renewable at the grower's option. The price is not fixed at the time of delivery, but it is agreed that the price shall be in accord with current 'fixation' prices at the time when the sale is finally concluded and that the farmer shall set the day of the final sale...The fixation price for a given date is an average of the sales made on the floor of the exchange during the day."

A decree provides that the Government must be represented on the committees of the exchanges which determine the "fixation" prices.

99. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Foreign agricultural service. Agricultural price control in foreign countries - Argentina. U. S. Dept. Agr. Foreign Agr. Serv. Foreign Agr. 3(2): 61-64, processed. Feb. 1939. 1.9 Ec7For

This is an account of Argentina's price-fixing system for wheat, corn and linseed, its aims and methods, the transactions of the Grain Board, and the results of its operations.

"In the course of the 3 years 1933-34 through 1935-36, the operations of the Grain Regulating Board...resulted in a net loss of 2,374,535 paper pesos, or about \$398,762. This represents the cost of the operations, exclusive of administrative expenses. The Grain Board was inactive during 1936-37 and 1937-38. No data are as yet available with respect to the Board's activities in the present venture of guaranteeing minimum prices", in accordance with the provisions of the law of September 1938.

100. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Foreign agricultural service. Minimum-price fixing in Argentina includes part of cattle industry. U. S. Dept. Agr. Foreign Agr. Serv. Foreign Agr. 3(5): 215, processed. May 1939. 1.9 Ec7For

"The minimum-price-guaranty program of the Argentine Government, reestablished in November 1938 for wheat and flaxseed, was on December 28 extended to include the cattle of the Litoral region of that country...through a Presidential decree of December 8, 1938." Its working is outlined. The National Meat Board is charged with its administration.

101. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. Argentina suspends wheat and flaxseed price guaranty. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. For. Agr. Relations. Foreign Agr. 3(11): 539-540, processed. Nov. 1939.

"The minimum-price guaranty by the Argentine Government for wheat and flaxseed, reinstituted under the executive decree of November 14, 1938, came to an end on September 6, 1939, when an executive order called for the suspension of operations, according to a report received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations from the American Embassy in Buenos Aires. The suspension was the direct result of forces brought into being by the present European conflict. The first period of guaranteed minimum prices covered 3 consecutive crop years from November 1933 to January 1937. The minimum prices of the second period were applicable only to the 1938-39 crop...

"Under the minimum-price system growers were free to sell their crop in the open market, the Government agreeing, however, to purchase all of the wheat and flaxseed offered to it at the guaranteed prices. A Grain Board was set up to make purchases for the Government...During the 1938-39 crop and marketing year, flaxseed prices remained above the guaranteed minimum fixed by the Government. As a result, the Board was not called upon to make purchases of that commodity. But the market price of wheat, for the most part, remained below the established minimum, at times being more than 2 pesos...below the Government guaranteed minimum of 7 pesos per quintal. Nearly all of the 1938-39 wheat crop sold by farmers was purchased by the Grain Board."

102. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Wheat and linseed - Government aid for exportation by fixing basic minimum prices. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Com. Rpts. no. 53, p. 1162. Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1938. 157.7 C76D

"An Argentine decree of November 14, 1938, established basic minimum prices of 7 paper pesos per 100 kilos for wheat, and 13 paper pesos per 100 kilos for linseed, according to a report dated November 15, 1938, from the Office of the American Commercial Attaché, Buenos Aires. This decree was issued under authority to fix minimum prices or to grant subsidies to producers of wheat,

linseed, and corn, granted to the Executive by a law of September 30, 1938, and because of the low current world prices for these products.

"The fixed price for wheat applies to grade 2 wheat, f.a.s. Buenos Aires."

103. Wheat, flax guarantee suspended by Argentina. Northwest. Miller 199(10): 20. Sept. 27, 1939. 298.8 N81

"The Argentine government has announced that its guaranteed minimum prices for wheat and linseed were terminated, effective Sept. 6.

"The system of guaranteed minimum prices was established by a decree of Nov. 14, 1938. The prices guaranteed were 60c bu for wheat and \$1.05 bu for linseed at average exchange rates for August, 1939. Under that system growers were free to sell their crop in the open market, the government agreeing, however, to purchase all of the wheat and linseed offered to it at the guaranteed prices."

104. Willcox, O. W. Proration in the Argentine Republic. In his Can industry govern itself? An account of ten directed economies. pp. 115-135. New York. W. W. Norton & company, inc., 1936. 286.365 W66

The story of the control of sugar production and the fixing of its price in Argentina is told and the method is described which resulted in the fixing of the official standard wholesale price of sugar on the Buenos Aires market at 41 centavos per kilogram by the Comisión Nacional del Azúcar. A scheme was devised to maintain this price but "the fact is that the Argentine producers have shown little inclination to offer sugar at less than the official price, and the result is that during the past four years the price of sugar in Buenos Aires has varied only within extremely narrow limits, even narrower than is the case under the Brazilian scheme. The reason for the greater stability of the Argentine price...is that producers, of their own volition, have created an approximation to the Australian Sugar Board." This is discussed.

ARGENTINA - LEGISLATION

Cotton

105. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Estableciendo procedimientos para la fijación del precio del algodón y sus subproductos. 6 de mayo de 1936. Argentina. Boletín Oficial 44(12,629): 274-275. Aug. 7, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Prices of cotton and cotton products to be fixed by a special commission presided over by a delegate of the National Cotton Board, or in case of disagreement, by the representative of the National Cotton Board himself.

Grain

106. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto reglamentando el funcionamiento de los mercados a término. 17 de marzo de 1932. Argentina. Boletín Oficial 40(11,356): 103-104. Apr. 4, 1932. Libr. Cong.
Regulates the functions of the grain futures exchanges.
107. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto reglamentando las ventas de cereales "a fijar precio." 17 de marzo de 1932. Argentina. Boletín Oficial 40(11,356): 104. Apr. 4, 1932. Libr. Cong.
Provides that copies of futures contracts be sent to the Ministry of Agriculture. For these contracts the official price is to be fixed by certain grain exchanges and in the committees which daily fix prices there shall be a delegate named by the Ministry of Agriculture.
108. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Creando la Junta reguladora de granos. 28 de noviembre de 1933. Argentina. Boletín Oficial 41(11,853): 375. Dec. 13, 1933. Libr. Cong.
Establishes a Grain Board under the Ministry of Agriculture to purchase wheat, corn, and linseed at periodically fixed basic prices for sale to exporters at world market prices.
109. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Fijando los precios básicos del trigo, maíz y lino sobre vagón d'arsena. 28 de noviembre de 1933. Argentina. Boletín Oficial 41(11,856): 289. Dec. 11, 1933. Libr. Cong.
Fixes basic prices of wheat, corn and linseed.
110. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Elevando los precios básicos del trigo y lino. 12 de diciembre de 1935. Argentina. Boletín Oficial 44(12,513): 487. Mar. 12, 1936. Libr. Cong.
Raises prices at which the Grain Board will purchase wheat and linseed.
111. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Ratificando una resolución que establece procedimiento a seguirse en los casos de divergencias sobre fijaciones de precios diarios de pizarras. 13 de enero de 1936. Argentina. Boletín Oficial 44(12,536): 338. Apr. 13, 1936. Libr. Cong.
Ratifies a resolution establishing the procedure to be followed in case of divergence among the interested parties in the fixing of the daily prices of grain. The decision will rest with the delegate of the Ministry of Agriculture to the Grain Chambers.
112. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto Nº 78,973: Se fija en \$5 el precio, por cada 100 kilogramos, del maíz adquirido por la Junta Reguladora de Granos. 21 de marzo de 1936. In Argentina. Ministerio de Agricultura. Memoria, t 2, p. 517, 1936. Buenos Aires, 1937. Libr. Cong.
Authorizes the Grain Board to purchase all corn of the harvest of 1935/36 at 5 pesos per 100 kilograms.

113. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto N° 95,419. Relative a precios básicos trigo y lino. 2 de diciembre de 1936. Argentina. Boletín Oficial 44(12,727): 194. Dec. 5, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Also in Argentina. Ministerio de Agricultura. Memoria, t. 2, p. 519, 1936. Buenos Aires 1937, with title Se resuelve suspender la aplicación del precio básico del trigo y del lino.

Suspends the application of the basic fixed price for wheat and flaxseed of the harvest of 1935/36.

114. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley N° 12,557. Autorizando al P. E. para fijar precios mínimos al trigo, lino y maíz, etc. 7 de octubre de 1938. Argentina. Boletín Oficial 46(13,268): 14071-14072. Oct. 17, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the Executive in case of necessity for the protection of national production to fix minimum prices of wheat, corn and linseed to cover cost of production in the different parts of the country.

115. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Fijando precios básicos del trigo y del lino. 14 de noviembre de 1938. Argentina. Boletín Oficial 46(13,298): 15678. Nov. 23, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Fixes basic prices of wheat and linseed at 7 pesos per 100 kilograms for wheat and 13 pesos per 100 kilograms for linseed.

Livestock and Meat

116. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Estableciendo normas para la compra-venta de ganado al peso vivo. 4 de julio de 1932. Argentina. Boletín Oficial 40(11,437): 418. July 14, 1932. Libr. Cong.

Provides that the packing plants will only be able to slaughter livestock that they have bought outright and the price of which has been previously adjusted. The sales contract must be recorded with the Government and the prices paid published by the Meat Commission.

117. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley N° 11,747 creando la Junta nacional de carnes. 7 de octubre de 1933. Argentina. Boletín Oficial 41(11,812): 636-638. Oct. 17, 1933. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the creation of a National Meat Board with authority to control classification and marketing of livestock and livestock products and to set up packing houses and other organizations to provide for the defense of the livestock market and the lowering of prices to consumers of livestock products.

118. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto num. 18,955. Disponiendo que a partir del día 12 del corriente y hasta el 31 de marzo próximo, ambos inclusive, se otorgará un subsidio sobre toda venta de novillos mestizos con destino inmediato a faena para el consumo interno o a la exportación. 8 de diciembre de 1938. Argentina. Boletín Oficial 46(13,314): 16756. Dec. 13, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Provides for payment of minimum prices for crossbred cattle sold between December 12, 1938 and March 31, 1939.

Maté

119. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Fijando precio de costo de producción de la yerba mate nacional canchada, en \$0.26 m/n. 5 de enero de 1938. Argentina. Boletín Oficial 46(13,051): 637. Jan. 17, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Fixes at 26 centavos the price of the average cost of production of a kg. of yerba maté delivered in Buenos Aires or Rosario.

Milk

120. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Funciones y atribuciones otorgadas a la Junta reguladora de la industria lechera. 6 de agosto de 1934. Argentina. Boletín Oficial 42(12,106): 759. Oct. 20, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Determines the functions of the Milk Industry Board.

121. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n. 112401 creando un Tribunal Arbitral para que determine el precio a pagarse por la leche y la crema destinadas al consumo y a la industrialización. 19 de agosto de 1937. Argentina. Boletín Oficial 45(12,935): 10376. Aug. 25, 1937. Libr. Cong.

Establishes a tribunal to fix the price of milk and cream for consumption and for industrial uses.

Rice

122. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Ministerio de agricultura. Fijando en la suma de \$20.-m/n., el precio del quintal de semilla de arroz selecto. 1 de octubre de 1936. Argentina. Boletín Oficial 44(12,706): 269. Nov. 9, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Fixes at 20 pesos per quintal the price of selected rice seed produced in the establishments dependent on the Ministry of Agriculture.

Sugar

123. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Mensaje y proyecto de ley. - 11,466 - Creando la Junta reguladora de la industria azucarera. 1º de septiembre de 1938. Argentina. Boletín Oficial 46(13,253): 13331-13336. Oct. 4, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Bill to provide for the establishment of a Regulatory Sugar Board with power to establish sugar quotas and to fix maximum sugar prices.

Wine

124. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley 12,137 creando la Junta reguladora de vinos. 24 de diciembre de 1934. Argentina. Boletín Oficial 43(12,173): 434. Jan. 11, 1935. Libr. Cong.
Provides for the establishment of a Board to regulate the production of wine and to stabilize the industry, adjusting the marketing of wine to the consumption capacity.
125. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Ministerio de agricultura. Autorizando a la Junta reguladora de vinos, para enajenar parte de la uva que adquiriera de la cosecha de 1936. 16 de junio de 1936. Argentina. Boletín Oficial 44(12,639): 851-852. Aug. 20, 1936. Libr. Cong.
Authorizes the Wine Board to transfer the grapes of the 1936 crop purchased by it at a minimum price of 1 peso per quintal payable in 3, 6 or 9 months.
126. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley 12,355 que reforma la N^o 12,137 (Junta reguladora de vinos). 29 de enero de 1937. Argentina. Boletín Oficial 45(12,784): 1829-1830. Feb. 17, 1937. Libr. Cong.
Authorizes the Wine Board to acquire land planted in vineyards of sufficient extent to eliminate 2,000,000 metric quintals of production, the price to be paid by the State to be calculated per hectare on the basis of 25 Argentine pesos per metric quintal of grapes on the vine up to 100 quintals per hectare. A sliding scale of prices is provided for greater production per hectare.

Wool

127. Argentina. Laws, statutes, etc. Ministerio de agricultura. Creando el Instituto de lanas dependiente de la Dirección de ganadería del Ministerio de agricultura. 10 de junio de 1936. Argentina. Boletín Oficial 44(12,619): 931. July 27, 1936. Libr. Cong.
Creates a Wool Institute under the Ministry of Agriculture. Among its functions is the control of wool prices.

AUSTRALIA

128. Australia. Canned fruits control board. Annual report, 1927-1937/38. Melbourne, Canberra, Government Printer 1927-1938. 286.3939 Au7
Each report contains a statement regarding the operation of the Canned Fruits Export Control Act 1926. In the report for 1928/29 it is stated that at the beginning of that season the Board substituted a sliding scale of prices for the fixed minimum price previously adopted. In the report for 1929/30 the following statement appears: "The policy of fixing minimum prices on a sliding scale, based on the quantity of fruit purchased, ... is reported to

have given general satisfaction to distributors and to the majority of exporters. The question of continuance or otherwise of this policy was considered by the Board prior to the opening of the current export season, and it was decided, after having fully regarded London advices and other representations, to make no material departure from the existing arrangements."

The continuation in existence for a period of five years from September 1, 1936 of the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee appointed in September 1931 is noted in the report for 1935/36. "One of the activities of this Committee is the fixation of minimum prices which canners are required to pay for their supplies of fresh fruit, and it has been the practice to determine these prices before the processing season commences. As approximately 50 per cent. of an average Australian pack of canned fruits is annually disposed of in Great Britain, it follows that the ability of canners to pay growers for fresh fruit supplies is governed largely by price realisations for the canned product on the British market. The nomination of fresh fruit prices by the Committee before London canned fruit values for the incoming season can be closely gauged therefore tends to force canners to carry all the risks of the oversea market."

Schedules of minimum prices are listed from time to time.

129. Australia. Commonwealth bureau of census and statistics. Official year book, no. 18, 1925, 1110pp., Melbourne. By authority: H. J. Green, Government printer [1925] 271 Au720

"Sugar Purchase by Commonwealth Government. - Particulars of the purchase by the Commonwealth Government of the Australian sugar output from 1915 onwards, together with the agreement made between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments covering the three seasons ended 1922, will be found on page 277 of Year Book No. 15, 1922.

"On the termination of the 1922 sugar season in June, 1923, the Commonwealth Government announced that the agreement fixing the price of raw sugar at £ 30 6s. 8d. per ton would not be renewed... The price of raw sugar in the 1924-25 season was to be fixed by a competent tribunal after investigation, such price not to exceed £27 per ton...A further agreement was reached between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments in 1925...The price payable for the raw sugar needed for home consumption was fixed at £27 per ton, less £1 per ton to defray...expenses of the Sugar Board, and to provide special concessions to certain consumers of sugar, while for that portion reserved for export the price was fixed at £9 10s. per ton, subject to realization adjustments."

130. Australia. Commonwealth bureau of census and statistics. Official year book, no. 31, 1938. Canberra, By authority: L. F. Johnston, Commonwealth government printer [1939.] 271 Au720

Marketing of Australian Commodities is dealt with on pp. 964-967. The Wheat Industry Assistance Act 1938 "supplements legislation of

a uniform type passed by all the State Parliaments and is designed to enable the operation of a home consumption price scheme for the wheat industry on a Commonwealth basis. The legislation is based on a home consumption price of 5s. 2d. a bushel, free on rail, Williamstown, equivalent to 4s. 8d. at country sidings. When the price of wheat falls below that level the returns of growers will be supplemented by payments from a fund established from the proceeds of a flour tax which varies inversely with the price of wheat. When the export price rises above that level provision is made for a tax on wheat sold, the proceeds of which are to be applied to ensure that the cost of wheat gristed for home consumption shall not exceed 5s. 2d. per bushel...

"A Wheat Stabilization Advisory Committee has been established to determine the appropriate times for a variation in the rate of tax which will be fixed on the basis of a rigid formula. The State legislation undertakes to ensure that prices charged to consumers are reasonable and the Commonwealth legislation contains provision that no State shall be entitled to receive payments where that undertaking is not carried out."

131. Australia. Dept. of commerce. The orderly marketing of Australia's surplus products through export control boards. 41pp., processed. [Canberra, 1932?] 280.3 Au7

The need for and the beneficial results of control are stressed with special reference to the operations of the Dried Fruit Export Control Board, the Dairy Produce Export Control Board, the Canned Fruit Control Board, and the Wine Overseas Marketing Board.

During the year 1930/31 "49,039 boxes of Australian butter were shipped to Canada to relieve the shortage in local supplies there between December to April. The Board fixed a minimum price at which Australian butter should be sold in Canada to prevent sales below Canadian market rates...

"For 1927 season shipments to destinations other than Great Britain the Board decided to adopt as the minimum price at which the fruits were to be sold, such prices as were fixed by the Australian Fruit Canners' Association. In connection with exports to the United Kingdom, the essential condition of the licence is that exporters shall not sell below the minimum price laid down by the Board."

In 1931, "in connection with the marketing of Australian canned fruits in the industry's three principal export markets, Great Britain, Canada, and New Zealand, the Board continued its policy of requiring minimum prices to be observed by exporters or their agents. In the fixation of selling terms for these markets the Board has taken the steps considered necessary to ensure that any benefit arising out of the exchange position is to be retained by the Australian producer...

"During the year ended 30/6/1931, 2,207,909 gallons [of wine] were exported from Australia. The Board regarded it as essential to its efficient functioning, and to the well-being of the industry, that a minimum price should be secured."

132. Australia. Royal commission on the wheat, flour and bread industries. Reports 1-5. Canberra, Commonwealth government printer, 1932-1936. 281.359 Au7
The Fifth Report summarizes the principal recommendations of the Commission. A section deals with assistance to the wheat industry through the home-consumption price for wheat.
133. Australia. Sugar inquiry committee. Reports...1931. 186pp. Canberra, H. J. Green, Government printer [1931.] 281.365 Au7
Contains a brief summary of government control and price fixing of sugar. The establishment of the Queensland Sugar Board and of the Sugar Cane Prices Boards and their functions are explained. Appendix No. 5(b) contains the text of the agreement of June 25, 1930 between the State of Queensland and the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited.
134. The Australian sugar agreement. Weekly Statis. Sugar Trade Jour. 53(25): 326-328. June 20, 1929. 65.8 W41
Gives the terms of the agreement between the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Premier of the State of Queensland of July 25, 1928 with regard to the sugar crops of 1928-1931. Prices fixed for various grades of sugar are listed.
135. The Australian sugar industry. Austral. Sugar Jour. 26(12): 629-633, 635-636. Mar. 7, 1935. 65.8 Au7
A historical account of the sugar industry in Australia with a section on price control.
136. Bailey, K. H., and Giblin, L. F. Marketing and the Constitution. Econ. Rec. 12(23): 151-170. Dec. 1936. 280.8 Ec74
A discussion of the orderly marketing schemes in Australia. "Some attempt will be made...to set out what the Commonwealth Constitution says with regard to marketing powers, what the Parliaments have tried to do, how the Courts have curbed them, what the present proposals for amending the Constitution amount to, and what from the economic point of view seem to be the outstanding advantages and disadvantages of the existing methods of marketing control, as compared with other possible alternative methods.
137. Brigden, J. B. Control in the Australian sugar industry. In Holland, W. L. Commodity control in the Pacific area, pp. 224-265. Stanford University, Calif. Stanford university press. [1935.] 280 H71
"Based on a report originally prepared for Section G of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, Sydney, August 1932; and published, as The Story of Sugar, in November 1932, by the Queensland Bureau of Economics and Statistics. Subsequently amended and revised.
Outlines the story of price fixing of sugar in Australia up to the agreement dating from January 5, 1933 between the Commonwealth and State Governments.

138. Commonwealth wheat stabilisation scheme. Primary Producer 20(42): 1. Oct. 17, 1935. 23 P93

Contains the official statement regarding the recent wheat conference held at Canberra. The conference "urged the temporary reimposition of the flour tax to enable a home consumption price to be paid. The home consumption price for wheat recommended by the conference is 4/9 per bushel f. a. q., f. o. r., seaboard."

An outline is given of the Federal scheme as submitted to the conference.

139. Compulsory wheat pool. Past. Rev. 40(5): 474. May 16, 1930. 25 Au75

The author discusses the lack of interest of the Federal Parliament in the Government's proposals for the marketing of wheat and the formation of a compulsory pool supported by a guaranteed price to growers of 4 shillings a bushel for f. a. q. wheat at country stations, plus 8 pence a bushel for rail freight and other expenses. There is considerable opposition to the proposed pool in many districts.

140. Copland, D. B., and Janos, C. V. Australian marketing problems. A book of documents 1932-1937. 560pp. Sydney, Angus & Robertson limited. 1938. 280.3 C792

The "documents" in this collection deal mainly with the home-price system in Australian marketing schemes. Attention is called to some inconsistencies brought out by the documents. These exist in the attitude of the primary producers, the manufacturers, and the governments of the different States." The documents clearly reveal a defect in the armour of the supporters of organized marketing and the home-price system. They show that advocates have failed to propound a satisfactory plan for the regulation of production (Document 220). In sugar and dried fruits and in a number of minor products like rice, new production has now been virtually suppressed. To maintain the fixed home price this was necessary because further extension of output would increase the proportion of total supply that had to be sold at export parity. This, in turn, would lower the average return of the producers unless the fixed home price were raised sufficiently. Advocates of the home price for butter and wheat have no place in their philosophy for the restriction of production and the documents in Chapter III show very clearly that opinion as a whole in Australia was strongly opposed to restriction.

"It is not surprising that there should be strong opposition to restriction as a general policy. What is surprising is the failure of many of those who are severe critics of restriction to show how the fixed home price can be maintained without some control of output. They apparently do not realize that the device of the home price with the accompanying marketing organization is the application in a substantial form of the cartel system to agriculture....

"Returning...to the economics of the home price, we observe that the documents in Chapter I show fairly conclusively that the costs are substantial and their effects disturbing. There is evidence that the analysis of this problem by the economists, notably by Professor L. F. Giblin, has had some influence upon public opinion...but this influence is not yet strong enough to induce governments to discard the home-price principle in favour of some form of direct assistance through general or special taxation...The home-price system is the counterpart of the protective system in secondary industry."

In Chapter II documents are presented which show the constitutional difficulties of the home-price system, especially in connection with Section 92 of the Constitution. The policy of restriction in general is the subject of Chapter III, wheat marketing problems that of Chapter IV, while problems of wool, meat, and butter marketing are dealt with in succeeding chapters.

"The tendencies toward regulation are summarized in Document 220."

In Chapter I Professor Giblin's definition of home price is given. "The term 'home price' is applied to export commodities, when by any means their price is raised above what it would be under free-trading conditions, i.e. above the net price they would fetch if exported (export parity)...Up to import parity, it may be possible for producers to maintain a home price by combination without help from governments. Beyond import parity, a home price can be maintained by producers only under a customs duty against imports."

It is stated that the device of the home price has "now" been adopted for practically all primary products in Australia except wool, wheat, and meat. Butter, sugar, dried fruits and tobacco are outstanding examples.

141. Davison, W. B. The equalisation scheme. Seen through outside eyes. Austral. Sugar Jour. 30(6): 341, 343. Sept. 10, 1938. 65.8 Au7

Commentary on the modified Equalisation Scheme adopted by the Queensland Canegrowers' Council and the Australian Sugar Producers' Association, which means, "if it is approved by the Government, that a minimum price of £16 16s. will be established for No. 1 pool sugar. If the price for No. 1 pool sugar exceeds that amount, up to 12s. 6d. a ton will be deducted, and will be distributed amongst producers of excess sugar."

142. Distributing home wheat price. The Land, no. 1424, p. 5. Sept. 9, 1938. 23 L22

"No decision has been made yet as to how the bounty that will be available under the home wheat marketing scheme will be paid to wheat growers. This money will be handed to the States for distribution, and it will be the function of the State Governments to determine the method of distribution."

143. Distributing the home price wheat fund. Primary Producer 23(47): 1.
Nov. 24, 1938. 23 P93
Contains comment by J. S. Teasdale, general president of the Primary Producers Association on the establishment of a home consumption price for wheat "as a practical and permanent means whereby farmers may recover some of the added costs of production brought about by the national policy of protection."
An estimate is given of the total value of the home price fund and what that would mean to the average grower.
144. Empire wool conference. 1st, Melbourne, 1931. Report. 15pp. [Sydney, Printed by Publicity press, Ltd.] 1931. 280.345 Em7
Issued by the Tasmanian Farmers' Stockowners' and Orchardists' Association, Bursary House, Hobart.
Wool marketing, pp. 9-11.
A unanimous resolution opposed any scheme for fixing the price of wool.
145. Farmers strongly oppose move to tinker with wheat scheme. The Land, No. 1433, p. 2. Nov. 11, 1938. 23 L22
"New South Wales wheatgrowers are strongly opposing the move to divert portion of the home wheat price collections to the relief of drought-affected growers. It is felt that the home price principle would be gravely endangered by the allocation of funds collected under the scheme to any other purpose."
146. Federal home wheat price plan to operate, despite growers' plea. The Land, no. 1270, p. 4. Oct. 11, 1935. 23 L22
"The Federal Government's scheme for the establishment of a home consumption price and a system of licensing receivers and warehouses...will be put into operation for the approaching harvest. If, however, time proves too limited to enable this to be done, it is probable that the flour tax will be reimposed to enable a home consumption price to be paid this season..."
"The scheme was accepted after prolonged discussion by last Friday's wheat industry conference and by the Agricultural Council, which met on Monday...growers' representatives...strongly opposed the Government's scheme, pressing for the establishment of a full compulsory pooling system. They accepted it, as a temporary measure, only when the pool plans submitted by the Federation and the N. S. W. Government were declared to be out of order on the score of constitutional difficulties."
The debate at the Wheat Industry Conference is reported on pages 5 and 15, under the caption: Big Wheat Debate at Canberra.
147. Great Britain. Dept. of overseas trade. Economic and trade conditions in Australia to July 1935. Report prepared by A. W. Burton. 147pp. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1935. 271 G79 July 1935.
Butter, pp. 43-46. "It is beginning to be realised...that a permanent solution of the problems of the butter industry cannot lie

in the fixation of high home market prices to compensate for inability to keep production costs below world parity." The "Paterson Plan" became unworkable in 1934 and was replaced by the "Equalisation Scheme." "The following explanation of the scheme has been supplied by the Commonwealth Department of Commerce:- 'In the case of the State Acts, power is taken to regulate trade within the State, whilst the Commonwealth Act is designed to regulate interstate trade...With the fixation of the quotas and the enforcement of the provisions regulating trade intrastate, interstate, and overseas, the statutory regulation ceases.

"The machinery to put the scheme in action was set up by means of a committee representative of the industry...the Commonwealth Equalisation Committee Ltd. - and this body has entered into agreements with manufacturers in the four States in which State legislation has been passed under which the manufacturer undertakes not to sell on the local market at a price less than that fixed by the committee.'" This is explained, and the Secretary of the Equalisation Committee is said to have stated at the close of the first year's operation of the scheme that, "with the co-operation of factory managers, it had in many respects been an outstanding success...compared with the Paterson scheme...the advantage gained by the new scheme was £1,882,000."

Sugar, pp. 51-52. The agreement made between the growers and the Government in 1931 fixing home prices was renewed in 1935 for other five years. But, "in spite of securing a home price in advance of that charged in many other countries...the industry is still in a very difficult position."

Wine, pp. 55-57. "Dissatisfaction has been expressed by the Australian Wine Association at the failure of the Wine Overseas Marketing Board to secure observance of the minimum prices fixed for wines exported from Australia, with the result that there has been price cutting on the United Kingdom market...The representatives of the wine industry were also unable to agree on prices for grapes and fortifying spirit for 1934, and the Federal Government consequently announced that these would be unchanged from the 1933 rates...The prices for the 1935 vintage are again unchanged, a request from growers for increased prices being refused.

148. Great Britain. Dept. of overseas trade. Report on economic and commercial conditions in Australia, by Sir Robert W. Dalton...to November, 1937. 161pp. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1938. 271 G79 Nov. 1937.

"One of the outstanding decisions of the Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. was the raising of the Australian wholesale price, in June, 1937, from 140s. to 149s. per cwt., this being the first alteration in the local price since the equalisation scheme was instituted in May, 1934." Criticism of this action is noted as well as reasons for its justification.

"The operations of the Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee were, of course, deprived of legislative authority by the Privy Council decision in the 'James Case' and the subsequent referendum. However, a meeting of delegates to the Equalisation Committee, held in March, 1937, decided that the butter 'equalisation' scheme should be continued as a voluntary arrangement by the principal producing States, and this decision was later confirmed by State conferences of butter and cheese manufacturers and distributing agents. It was reported in October, 1937, that the Commonwealth Equalisation Company (as it is now called) was operating satisfactorily on a voluntary basis, and that several butter factories which had originally been inclined to remain outside the scheme had since joined up, with the result that practically all butter manufacturers were now associated in the 'equalisation' of local and oversea prices." - pp. 47-48.

149. Harris, Harold Lark. Australia's national interests and national policy. With a preface by The Hon. Sir Thomas Bavin...Australian institute of international affairs. Prepared for the British Commonwealth relations conference, 1938. 155pp. Melbourne, London [etc.] Melbourne university press in association with Oxford university press, 1938. (Australian Institute of International Affairs. Australian national preparatory paper.) 280.1992 H24

In Chapter VI, the Economic Structure, a brief sketch is given of the Australian system of orderly marketing and of the distinction between organized marketing by the Commonwealth and the State marketing schemes.

150. Home price for wheat this season. The Land, no. 1423, p. 3. Sept. 2, 1938. 23 L22

"Following unanimous agreement between the States, and with the co-operation of the Commonwealth Government, the wheat industry in Australia will obtain the benefit of a home consumption price of 4/8 a bushel for the coming harvest...

"The scheme...provides for the fixation by the States of the price of flour used for home consumption and the imposition of an equalisation levy by the Commonwealth equal to the difference between the world price and the home price of 4/8. An Australian Wheat Board will be set up to administer the fund thus created and make distribution to the growers.

"An important feature of the scheme is that it will not be merely a temporary expedient for this season, when world prices are low, but will continue to operate from year to year as a means of stabilising the wheat industry."

151. Home price plan is accepted. The Land, no. 1426, p. 5. Sept. 23, 1938. 23 L22

"It was announced by the Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons), after a meeting of the Federal Cabinet, that the Commonwealth Government had accepted the proposals for a home consumption price for wheat. Cabinet had agreed on this action, he said, because of the extremely serious outlook for wheat farmers."

152. International labour office. The economic situation in Australia.
Internatl. Labour Off. Indus. and Lab. Inform. 51(13): 354-356.
Sept. 24, 1934. 283.8 In82

In the budget for the year 1934-35, submitted to the Australian House of Representatives on July 24, 1934, exporters of oranges are "guaranteed a sum sufficient to bring the price up to 13 shillings per export case of 1 1/2 bushels. As a result of joint action by the Federal and State Governments concerned, legislation has been passed under which the dairying industry has been enabled to fix a reasonable price for butter and cheese consumed in Australia, and to spread evenly among all producers the advantages of the domestic price."

153. J., G. A "home consumption" price for wheat. Résumé of legislation.
N. S. Wales. Dept. Agr. State Marketing Bur. Monthly Marketing
Rev. 3(6): 133-144, processed. Feb. 1939. 286.8 N47M

"The Commonwealth and six States of Australia, acting in co-operation and within the limits of their respective legislative powers, recently made statutory provision for a scheme for the benefit of the wheat-growing industry of Australia, the object being an improved average return to the Australian wheat-grower for the product of his labours." At a conference held by the Prime Minister of Australia and the State Premiers on August 29, 1938, a plan was formulated for the payment of a "home consumption" price for wheat consumed in Australia. It was agreed that "the States would pass legislation to fix such prices for flour sold for home consumption in Australia as would provide for wheat-growers a payable average price on all the wheat produced by them", and that "the Commonwealth Government would legislate to impose a tax upon flour sold for home consumption in Australia, the proceeds to be distributed among wheat-growers in proportion to the quantities of wheat respectively produced by them."

Six measures were passed by the Commonwealth Government to make the scheme operative, all of them assented to on December 2nd, 1938. They are No. 48: Flour Tax (Wheat Industry Assistance) Assessment Act, 1938; No. 49: Flour Tax Act, 1938; No. 50: Flour Tax (Stocks) Act, 1938; No. 51: Flour Tax (Imports and Exports) Act, 1938; No. 52: Wheat Tax Act, 1938; and No. 53: Wheat Industry Assistance Act, 1938.

"The legislation passed by the New South Wales Government which is typical of that of the other States consist of:- (a) Wheat Products (Prices Fixation) Act, 1938. This Act authorizes the Governor to fix by proclamation the minimum prices at which flour may be sold and the maximum prices at which flour, bran, pollard, bread and such other substances declared by proclamation to be wheat products may be sold in New South Wales or any specified part thereof by the manufacturer. In no case shall the minimum price for flour be less than £11 per ton delivered on the buyers' premises in Sydney in bags and the maximum price so delivered must not exceed £13.10.0... (b) Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act, 1938. This measure sets up the machinery to distribute the money granted

to the State of New South Wales by the Commonwealth and prescribes the authority to undertake this work...

"The State Government has already proclaimed £12.10.0 per ton (delivered on buyers' premises) as the maximum price at which flour may be sold in certain specified areas within the City of Sydney and Metropolis...

"A proclamation was gazetted on 9th December, 1938, under the New South Wales Wheat Products (Prices Fixation) Act fixing the maximum retail price of a 2-lb loaf of bread at 5 1/4d. over the counter in certain industrial areas in the City and Metropolitan Municipalities."

154. Leave the home wheat price funds alone, or the scheme will be wrecked. The Land, No. 1433, p. 14. Nov. 11, 1938. 23 L22

"An epistle of Peter Snodgrass" in opposition to diverting any of the money collected under the home consumption wheat price plan for any other purpose than the purpose for which it was intended.

155. MacGregor, L. R. Marketing of Australian farm products through Federal and State Boards. Canad. Soc. Agr. Econ. Proc. (1934)6: 64-70. 281.9 C16

"Read before the joint session of the Canadian Society of Agricultural Economics and the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Macdonald College, P. Q., June 26, 1934."

"It will be seen that although Australia has had twelve years of experience of schemes for controlled marketing of primary products, nevertheless the system is not general in application in all of the six States, nor have all of the States passed enabling legislation, nor in any one State is the system universally applied to agricultural products. There is a division of opinion as to the advantages and disadvantages of the system. Possibly the unbiased view would be that experience has shown that conditions obtaining with respect to certain products render controlled marketing inexpedient. On the other hand, it is unquestionable that there are instances in which controlled marketing has been of very considerable benefit to important groups of primary producers in Australia."

156. MacLaurin, William Rupert. Economic planning in Australia, 1929-1936. 304pp. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1937. 280.1992 M22
Bibliography, pp. 286-302.

Discusses the various home-price schemes and their results.

157. Ministerial statement concerning proposed wheat pool and minimum guarantee of price of wheat. So. Austral. Dept. Agr. Jour. 33(11): 943-950. June 16, 1930. 23 So84

A statement by the Minister of Agriculture of South Australia outlines the provisions of the proposed Wheat Marketing Act of 1930. The Federal Government proposed to guarantee 4 shillings a bushel

plus rail freight and agency charges at all railway sidings in the Commonwealth. Any losses incurred would be met by the Federal and State Governments, which made compulsory pooling of all wheat imperative.

158. Mr. Nock's minimum wool price scheme. N. S. W. Graziers' association committee report. Past. Rev. 48(11): 1248. Nov. 16, 1938. 23 Au75

Notes objections to a scheme for stabilizing the wool market by the annual fixing of a minimum reserve price as was done in 1921 when "the Commonwealth Government fixed a minimum reserve price of an average of 8d. per lb. on all wool exported from Australia."

159. Murray, A. T. Australian policies affecting agriculture. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 33(9): 273-287, processed. Aug. 31, 1936. 1.9 St2F

"A conference took place in Canberra early in October 1935 between representatives of the Commonwealth Government, State Governments, and the Wheat Growers' Association. A plan providing for a fixed domestic price of 4s. 9d. (around 95 cents) per bushel at ports was approved, and the necessary legislation for the plan was passed by the legislatures of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria. South Australia and Western Australia, however, made no move to cooperate. Since the support of these States was vital to the success of the plan, by the end of November it became evident that the scheme would not be in operation soon enough to affect the new harvest. As a result the flour tax...has been extended indefinitely..."

"The Equalization Plan, which was launched in May 1934...involves a fixed domestic price for butter and cheese and a system of quotas for the allocation of the domestic market..."

"The dried-fruit industry operates under a control plan which maintains domestic prices above export prices..."

"Sugar production in Australia is a monopoly controlled by the Federal Government and the State of Queensland...The sugar-control scheme involves a scale of fixed domestic prices, which vary with the use made of the sugar by the purchaser. Manufacturers of fruit products are given the lowest price."

In the case of cotton the Government of Queensland guaranteed growers a minimum price in 1920. "The State system was replaced in 1926 by a Commonwealth bounty system. In 1927, however, the State set up the Queensland Cotton Board, which administered the marketing of cotton through a pool...In the 1929-30 season the Queensland Government again came to the assistance of the cotton growers with a guaranteed price. In the following season, however, the Commonwealth Cotton Industries Bounty Act of 1930 provided for the continuation of the bounties previously paid, but also included tariff protection. In return for the bounty and tariff protection, spinners agreed to a minimum price to ginners for 5 years."

160. Murray, A. T. Some effects of Australian competition in raisins. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 32(24): 745-772, processed. June 15, 1936. 1.9 St2F
Contains an account of the establishment in 1924 of the Commonwealth Dried Fruit Export Control Board and its method of operation. "The board decides what quantity is to be exported and the minimum price that may be accepted by the exporter."
161. New South Wales. State marketing bureau. Australian dairying industry - stabilisation schemes. N. S. Wales, State Marketing Bur. Monthly Marketing Rev. 4(1): 2-4. May 1939; (2): 34-38. June 1939. 286.8 N47M
In the June issue the Dairy Products Acts and the Dairy Industry Equalisation Scheme are sketched. By the end of 1933, "Dairy Products Acts had been passed by the Governments of New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania, and a Dairy Produce Act by the Commonwealth Government...
"The various Acts provided for quotas, but did not establish machinery for price equalisation. This was entrusted by the leaders of the dairying industry to a representative company, the members of which came from those States enacting the quota system legislation and subscribing to the Equalisation Plan, namely:- New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania in regard to butter and cheese, and South Australia in respect of cheese. Accordingly, the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Company Limited was formed and registered on 20th March, 1934." One of its objects was "to fix from time to time by means of agreements with manufacturers a basic price or prices at which dairy produce manufactured in Australia shall be taken into account for the purpose of bringing about an equality in the rates of returns."
162. Nock, H. K. How the wheat scheme will operate. The Land, No. 1436, p. 11. Dec. 2, 1938. 23 L22
An "analysis of the current legislation designed to make the home price plan operative." The purpose of the legislation is the stabilization of the wheat industry.
163. Palmer, Frederick. Australian wheat and flour. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 59(1803): 278-279. Aug. 20, 1938. 286.8 C16
"Increasingly widespread support in all Australian states is being given to the suggestion for the stabilization of the domestic price of Australian wheat. Since the bulk of this has to be exported at parity price and the price to growers has been steadily falling this season, it is suggested that a minimum price of 4s. per bushel at sidings to growers should be fixed, the difference between this and parity price being obtained either by way of Government bounty or some form of excise tax. Discussions have not yet reached a stage, however, where it can be stated that a

fixed domestic price will be assured to wheat farmers. Discussion is also proceeding as to whether or not the control of wheat prices is a federal or state matter, particularly in view of the fact that only a year ago a very decisive vote of the Commonwealth was registered against federal control of marketing schemes."

164. Palmer, Frederick. Australian wheat and flour. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 61(1860): 579-580. Sept. 23, 1939. 286.8 C16

Notes the proposal of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth to advance £A2,000,000 to aid wheatgrowers, the States to contribute £A1,500,000, which together with the amount raised by the flour tax would guarantee an average of 3s. 4d. a bushel f. o. r. All the States agreed to accept this plan with the exception of Victoria and Tasmania.

"The Commonwealth Government has appointed a committee to control a compulsory federal wheat pool for acquisition of all Australian wheat, which will be sold at ruling prices when opportunity offers and shipping space is available. The return for the whole harvest is to be equalized among farmers to yield an average price for the season, payments being made in instalments throughout the selling season. At the price of 2s. 3d....per bushel f. o. b. Australian ports, fixed by the British Government, wheat is unobtainable in Australia...The British Government will fix a price for flour, with buying for the United Kingdom conducted through the Australian wheat pool."

165. Portus, P. J. The Watson plan - Internal price stabilization. Past. Rev. 43(4): 357-358. Apr. 13, 1933. 23 Au75

"The Watson plan, briefly, is a proposal to stabilize the internal prices of wool and wheat at respectively 15 1/2d. per lb. and 4s. 6d. per bushel. It is proposed that the Commonwealth Government shall guarantee these and set up boards for dealing with the total production on the lines of the Imperial Wool Purchase Scheme."

166. A price-fixing lesson. Past. Rev. 44(1): 4. Jan. 16, 1934. 23 Au75

"An illustration of the dangers of price-fixing has been provided by the results of the policy pursued by the Australian Canned Fruit Control Board, which exercises a general direction over the marketing of Australian canned fruit in London."

A minimum price was fixed for canned fruit and this price was maintained despite the fact that "The British market was being flooded with canned fruit from America and Singapore."

167. Priestman, H. L. E. Wheat price stabilization in Australia. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 60(1828): 194-196. Feb. 11, 1939. 286.8 C16

Attention is called to a conference between Commonwealth and State ministers to provide assistance to Australian wheat growers.

"It was decided to raise money for this purpose by imposing an excise tax on domestically consumed flour; this tax to be collected by the Commonwealth from millers of all flour sold for human consumption in Australia and the price of flour for domestic consumption to be fixed by the states at the equivalent of 5s. 2d. per bushel for wheat f. o. r. Williamstown, Victoria. This wheat price is equivalent to an average price of 4s. 8d. per bushel at country sidings throughout the Commonwealth. The excise tax will be equal to the difference in the price of flour based on existing prices of wheat and the price of flour as fixed by the states. The determination of reasonable prices for flour and bread is the responsibility of the states...

"The Commonwealth legislation applying to the program of assistance to wheat growers is included in the Flour Tax (Wheat Industry Assistance) Assessment Act, 1938, and the Flour Tax (Imports and Exports) Act, 1938...Both these acts became operative on December 5, 1938.

"The market price for wheat on December 5, 1938, at the inception of the above legislation, was 2s. 9d. per bushel, and the excise tax on flour was therefore fixed at £5 7s. 6d. per ton. Adjustments in the tax on a sliding scale will be made with the variations in wheat prices...These adjustments are to be made from time to time by the Wheat Stabilization Advisory Committee, the body created under the legislation...

"The wheat-producing states agreed on simultaneous and, with minor reservations, identical legislation to control the price of wheat products. The New South Wales enactment, Wheat Products (Prices Fixation) Act, 1938, is typical of the legislation passed. It was followed by a proclamation fixing the maximum retail price of bread in shops at 5 1/4d. per loaf (of 2 pounds), and the maximum wholesale price at 4 3/4d., in the inner Sydney metropolitan area and industrial suburbs as from December 9, 1938. A subsequent proclamation of December 16, 1938, embracing a somewhat larger district - Sydney metropolitan area and outlying suburbs and towns - fixed the minimum price of flour at £12 10s. per ton of 2,000 pounds gross weight, including the weight of bags, delivered at buyers' premises...

"It is intended that all wheat growers [in New South Wales] with a yield below nine bushels per acre shall participate in the Special Purposes Fund on a sliding scale to yield the grower about 4s. per acre...

"Further planning to diminish the gap between export prices and the cost of production, and to provide a reasonable price for wheat in the home market, is considered no less necessary."

168. Schaben, Leo J. The Australian raw cotton bounty act 1934. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 29(19): 472-480, processed. Nov. 5, 1934. 1.9 St2F

"The new bounty law makes no direct reference to the price which spinners in Australia will be required to pay for locally-grown cotton...

"In the 1929-30 season the Queensland Government again came to the assistance of the cotton growers when it guaranteed them a price of 5d. (\$0.1013) per pound for seed cotton. This guarantee was maintained only for the 1929-30 season pending the determination of a permanent Commonwealth policy in regard to the cotton industry."

After the passage of the Cotton Industries Bounty Act of 1930, "in return for tariff protection and a bounty on yarn production the spinners agreed to a price stabilization arrangement under which growers were to be assured a price of 5d. (\$0.10) per pound for their seed cotton for a period of five years commencing with the 1930-31 season. This latter price stabilization agreement was to operate only as long as the price of American middling did not rise above 1s. 2d. (\$0.2838) per pound...

"A subsequent amendment to the Cotton Industries Bounty Act, 1930, however, specified that the bounties on cotton yarn, which were authorized to be paid up to September 30, 1936, would be payable only in respect of cotton yarn manufactured in Australia on or before June 30, 1932. The removal of the bounty to spinners automatically cancelled the price stabilization arrangement above referred to."

169. Schaben, Leo J. The Australian wheat industry assistance scheme. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. For. Agr. Relations. Foreign Agr. 3(11): 509-524, processed. Nov. 1939. 1.9 Ec7For

Outlines the origin, development, and objectives of the scheme. "The Commonwealth legislation sets up the procedure for the general administration and application of the scheme...The State legislation, on the other hand, confines itself to fixing prices at which flour and other wheat products may be sold locally...

"The 'payable average price' that the scheme seeks to maintain for wheat sold for home consumption (feed, seed, or milling) in Australia is not specifically defined in any of the acts constituting the scheme, but it is assumed to mean a price high enough to cover costs of production plus a reasonable margin of profit for that percentage of the crop. There is evidence to indicate, also, that the 'payable average price' aimed at by the new legislation is 5s. 2d...per bushel when delivered for export, free on rails, at Williamstown, Victoria. At that price, it is stated the average price at country sidings throughout the Commonwealth would be 4s. 8d....per bushel....a price of 3s. 4d....per bushel is stated in various reports to be the minimum price the wheat-growing States in Australia would consider adequate to cover the cost of production and allow a reasonable margin of profit. The home-consumption price contemplated by the scheme, therefore, represents a substantial advance over the acceptable minimum."

The provisions of the Commonwealth Wheat Industry Assistance Act and of the various related acts as well as of the Wheat Products (Prices Fixation) Act and the Wheat Industry Stabilization Act of New South Wales are summarized.

170. Smith, Neil Skene. Economic control; Australian experiments in "rationalisation" and "safeguarding." With an introduction by Hugh Dalton. 306pp. London, P. S. King & son, ltd. 1929. (Studies in Economics and Political Science. No. 99 in the series of Monographs by writers connected with the London School of Economics and Political Science.) 280 Sm62

In Part III, Ch. 2, the control of prices and margins in the sugar industry is described.

171. Smith, W. Millar. The marketing of Australian and New Zealand primary products. With a foreword by J. Coatman. 352pp. London, Sir Isaac Pitman & sons, ltd., 1936. 280.3 Sm6

Chapter III, Marketing Control Organizations, deals with the extent and nature of controlled marketing, aims of the system of control, control in internal markets, and control in export markets. Fourteen commodities in Queensland are listed as being marketed under the Primary Producers' Organization and Marketing Acts.

"For every controlled commodity, prices within the State are determined by the boards and in some cases those for inter-State trade as well. The general principle observed is that, without reference to the total production, the local price should be at least as high as those prevailing in other States and, where effective organization to that end exists, even higher."

In the case of sugar "the price payable to the Queensland grower is regulated by the Sugar Cane Prices Board in accordance with the rates fixed by the intergovernment agreement for the raw and refined product."

172. Smith, W. Millar. Marketing organisation in Australia and New Zealand, 1932-37. In Year book of agricultural co-operation, 1938. Edited by the Horace Plunkett foundation. pp. 157-169. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1938. 280.29 H78 1938

The author discusses some of the Australian marketing schemes and their legality and the institution in New Zealand of a State department for the marketing of primary products. Price-fixing powers are noted.

173. The sugar agreement. A. S. P. A. and U. C. G. A. letter to Mr. Bruce. Austral. Sugar Jour. 19(11): 647-649. Feb. 2, 1928. 65.8 Au7
Quoted in Weekly Statis. Sugar Trade Jour. 52(11): 149-151. Mar. 15, 1928. 65.8 W41

Text of a letter sent to the Prime Minister by the Australian Sugar Producers' Association and the United Cane Growers' Association asking for the **renewal** for a period of not less than 5 years of the agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments in connection with the sugar industry. It contains a short historical sketch of the Government control of the sugar industry in Australia.

174. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign agricultural policies - a review and appraisal. Australia. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(2): 67-72, processed. Feb. 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

The successor of the so-called Patterson Plan, "known as the Equalization Plan, launched in May 1934, involved fixed domestic prices for butter and cheese and a system of quotas that limited domestic sales...Official control of the scheme was relaxed after the Privy Council decision of 1936, nullifying Federal legislation controlling interstate trade, although the scheme at present is being tried on a voluntary basis...The Equalization Plan attempted to provide uniform prices to all creameries and at the same time levy a uniform charge per pound for transportation and distribution, regardless of the distance shipped. One result of this provision was to shift production to regions with lower production costs but comparatively high transportation costs, such as Queensland...

"The effect of the Australian marketing schemes...was to increase domestic prices and to stabilize them at higher levels than world prices in an attempt to bring the costs of production and prices into something like equilibrium."

175. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st. Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

In a section on agricultural price-supporting measures in foreign countries, monopolistic trade controls and price fixing in the Australian States are discussed on pp. 303-304. These controls are shown to have been operative in the case of sugar, cotton, wheat, and flour.

"According to an agreement with the Commonwealth government, dated April 25, 1929, the Queensland government is authorized to acquire 99 percent of the sugarcane produced in Queensland and all of the raw sugar manufactured in New South Wales...Prices are fixed at definite rates for different classes of purchasers...

"The Commonwealth Government pays a fixed price of 5d. (10 cents at par) a pound to growers for raw cotton, to continue in effect till 1935."

Queensland is said to maintain by means of the compulsory pool "what amounts to a guarantee of the price of wheat."

New South Wales by the Flour Acquisition Act of 1931 provides for the acquisition of all flour for home consumption and its sale at a higher price to retailers or consumers in New South Wales.

176. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Foreign agricultural service. Agricultural price control in foreign countries - Australia. U. S. Dept. Agr. Foreign Agr. Serv. Foreign Agr. 3(2): 64-67, processed. Feb. 1939. 1.9 Ec7For

An account is given of the attempts to establish a "home price" or higher domestic price for that part of the crop consumed in

Australia and of the legal difficulties due to the fact that the States have control over interstate trade.

"The new wheat scheme passed by Parliament late in 1938 may indicate a new approach to the legal problem of establishing a home price for those farm commodities entering interstate trade... Under the new scheme, a tax is to be levied on all wheat milled for consumption in Australia. Funds derived from the tax will be used to make up the difference between the export price and a home price of 5s. 2d., f. o. b. Williamstown, Victoria, representing an average of approximately 4s. 8d. (37 cents per bushel) at country sidings throughout Australia. While the tax will be levied by the Federal Government, operation of the scheme will require State action in fixing prices for flour consumed within the States.

"One of the most outstanding examples of price fixing in Australia relates to the cane-sugar industry of Queensland, which has had a long, complicated history of rationalization under government control for at least 50 years...The present system of fixed domestic prices dates largely from 1923, when the Federal Government withdrew from legal control and the government of Queensland took its place, under a series of agreements...The domestic wholesale fixed price for refined sugar agreed upon between the two governments is ratified by Federal law and is uniform throughout Australia. Prices are also established for industries consuming sugar, and rebates are granted for exported products containing sugar. The problem of maintaining the home price is simplified by the fact that the entire marketing process is delegated to two large refining companies...

"The price for sugar cane is also fixed in each mill area. The legal authority to fix prices for sugar cane rests largely upon the Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Act, 1915...The crucial part of the price fixing, of course, rests upon the fixed domestic price for refined sugar. The fixing of prices for sugar cane is merely one aspect of adjusting the relationship of cane growers to crushing mills...

"Several generalities can be made regarding the results of Australian price-fixing measures. First, they have tended to beget the need for further price fixing, or other forms of subsidy and the extension of the principle to other products. Secondly, price fixing has typically stimulated increased production, which has tended to embarrass or defeat the original purpose of the measure. And, finally, the artificially high level of the home price has been a considerable burden to urban consumers."

177. Wadham, Samuel Macmahon, and Wood, G. L. Land utilization in Australia. 360pp. Melbourne, London [etc.]. Melbourne university press in association with Oxford university press, 1939. (I. P. R. Study) 282.1992 W11

"Issued by the Australian Institute of International Affairs."

Price stabilization schemes for various agricultural products are briefly noted. These include the establishment of a home

consumption price for wheat in 1938, and sugar control particularly in Queensland. Various Boards control production with a consequent effect on price. Such is the Rice Marketing Board of New South Wales whose operations have resulted in keeping prices fairly stable.

178. Wheat scheme explained in Federal Parliament. The Land, no. 1273 [i.e. 1274], p. 6. Nov. 8, 1935. 23 L22

A summary of remarks made by Dr. Page, the Minister of Commerce, at the time he made the motion for the second reading of the Wheat and Wheat Products Bill, which includes a home consumption price of wheat of 4/9 a bushel. "Action to bring about a home consumption price, he said, would establish a starting point for comprehensive rural rehabilitation by supplementing the steps already taken towards adjusting farmers' liabilities through the grant to the States under the Farmers' Debt Readjustment Act."

179. Willcox, O. W. Proration in Australia. In his Can industry govern itself? An account of ten directed economies. pp. 57-85. New York, W. W. Norton & company, inc., 1936. 286.365 W66

"The book might be called a First Reader in Contemporary Directed Economics because it inducts the reader into what is perhaps the first example of a directed economy that has gained world-wide acceptance and success...This industry is the world-wide sugar industry, which has been brought more completely under production and price control by more variously situated bodies politic than any other major industry."

An account is given of Government control of the sugar industry in Australia since its inception in 1915, when maximum prices were fixed for farmers' cane and for sugar to the consumer. The transfer of control to the Queensland Government is described. A Sugar Board has been created and "all raw sugar, when produced at the factory, is acquired by the Board and is taken possession of by statutory authority as the property of the Queensland government. The mill owner's equity in the sugar becomes a right to be paid for it at a price fixed and declared by government proclamation at the beginning of each crop season, and after consultation between the industry and the two governments concerned..."

"The Sugar Board...owns no sugar factories...The Queensland government also owns no sugar refineries." The existing refineries pay the mill owner the determined price and then sell the refined sugar at the fixed government prices. The retailers sell the sugar to the public at the uniform price of 4d. per pound. The principles according to which this price is fixed are discussed. "The Australian sugar scheme is indeed a monopoly, guarded and protected at all points."

180. Wine export bounty act, 1934. Jour. Parliaments of the Empire 15(4): 890. Oct. 1934. Libr. Cong.

"The purpose of this Act, which was assented to on 4th August, is to continue the assistance by way of bounty on fortified wine exported from Australia...Provision is made for the fixation of minimum prices to be paid for grapes used in the production of wine upon which bounty is paid."

181. Wood, G. L. Control of primary commodities in Australia. In Holland, W. L. Commodity control in the Pacific area. pp. 336-348. Stanford University, Calif., Stanford university press [1935.] 280 H71

Some typical control schemes are noted. Under the Commonwealth and Queensland sugar agreement, the home-consumption price for raw sugar and the export price were both fixed.

"The regulation of sales and fixation of home-consumption prices for dried fruits is in the hands of the Australian Dried Fruits Association...The prices fixed for home consumption are somewhat higher than those realized on exports overseas."

In conclusion, the author discusses the costs and limits of control in Australia.

182. Wood, G. L. Co-operation in Australia. In Year book of agricultural co-operation, 1938. Edited by the Horace Plunkett foundation, pp. 120-156. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1938. 280.29 H78 1938

Four major developments in the history of marketing control are traced. They are "(i) the compulsory war-time pooling of primary exports; (ii) the post-war voluntary pool campaigns; (iii) the marketing board schemes after 1926; and (iv) the Privy Council decision in 1936 that the Dried Fruits Control Scheme was unconstitutional and that the empowering legislation was invalid."

AUSTRALIA - LEGISLATION

Sugar

183. Australia. Laws, statutes, etc. Sugar agreement act 1932. An Act to approve an agreement made between His Majesty's Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and His Majesty's Government of the State of Queensland, and for other purposes. Assented to 5th December, 1932. Australia. Commonwealth Acts, 1932, No. 74. Libr. Cong.

Appended is a schedule of prices of different grades of sugar to be delivered for sale at specified places by the Queensland Government.

184. Australia. Laws, statutes, etc. Sugar agreement act 1935. An Act to approve an agreement made between His Majesty's Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and His Majesty's Government of the State of Queensland, and for other purposes. Assented to 7th December, 1935. Australia. Acts of the Parliament, No. 59, 1935. Libr. Cong.

Approves the agreement whereby the Queensland Government shall acquire all raw sugar manufactured from sugar-cane grown in Queensland from 1936 to 1941 and shall purchase all raw sugar manufactured from sugar-cane grown in New South Wales during the same period and shall make such sugar and other sugar products available for sale and delivery in certain places at prices not exceeding certain fixed prices which are listed.

Wheat and Flour

185. Australia. Laws, statutes, etc. Wheat acquisition act 1933. An Act to provide for the acquisition of wheat by the Commonwealth and for other purposes. Assented to 15th December, 1933. Australia. Acts of Parliament, 1933, No. 67. Libr. Cong.

The price to be paid by the Commonwealth for any wheat purchased by it under this Act is to be the world parity price of wheat at the date of purchase.

186. Australia. Laws, statutes, etc. Wheat industry assistance bill 1938 and Flour tax and wheat tax. Australia. Parliament. Debates, 1937-38, No. 29, pp. 2037-2058, Nov. 24, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Contains a speech by Sir Earle Page, Minister for Commerce in which he says: "The object of the Government in presenting this bill is to bring into operation a plan whereunder wheat-growers shall secure a stabilized price in regard to the proportion of their crop which is used for human consumption in Australia...The dairy-ing and dried fruits industries have enjoyed home-consumption prices for a considerable time, but all efforts hitherto to secure a home-consumption price for wheat, coupled with the domestic and export organization of the industry, have failed." He quotes the resolutions agreed to at a conference of the Premiers of the different States held in Sydney on August 26, 1938, concerning the need of ensuring to wheat growers a "payable" price for their product and of a stable home-consumption price of flour and bread in the various States based on a home-consumption price of 4s. 8d. a bushel at country sidings for wheat, or its equivalent.

The Hon. Richard Gardiner Casey, Commonwealth treasurer, speaking on the flour tax, says: "The three features of this scheme which distinguish it from previous flour tax legislation are - (1) The variable rate of the tax. (2) The more or less permanent character of the tax, that is, a tax designed to stabilize the price of wheat for home consumption for an indefinite period of time. (3) The provision for a tax on wheat-growers when wheat prices rise above the point - 5s. 2d. a bushel f.o.r. Williamstown - at which the tax on flour consumed in Australia will become unnecessary and will disappear."

187. Australia. Laws, statutes, etc. Flour tax (wheat industry assistance) assessment act 1938. No. 48 of 1938. An Act relating to the imposition, assessment and collection of a tax upon wheat and flour and upon certain goods in the manufacture of which flour is used, and for other purposes. [Assented to 2nd December, 1938.]
Libr. Cong.

Provides for the levying of the taxes imposed by the Flour Tax Act 1938, the Flour Tax (Stocks) Act 1938, the Flour Tax (Imports and Exports) Act 1938 and the Wheat Tax Act 1938.

188. Australia. Laws, statutes, etc. Flour tax act 1938. No. 49 of 1938. An Act to impose a tax upon flour manufactured in Australia by any person and sold by him or used by him in the manufacture of goods other than flour. [Assented to 2nd December, 1938.] Libr. Cong.

The rate of tax is not to exceed £7.10s. and is to be determined by the Minister as "the amount by which the price per ton of flour based upon the price of wheat per bushel free on rails at Williamstown...is less than what, in the opinion of the Committee [i.e. Wheat Stabilization Advisory Committee] the price of flour would be if the price of wheat per bushel free on rails at Williamstown were five shillings and twopence."

189. Australia. Laws, statutes, etc. Flour tax (stocks) act 1938. No. 50 of 1938. An Act to impose a tax upon flour held in stock on the fifth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight, by any person, not being the manufacturer of that flour. [Assented to 2nd December, 1938.] Libr. Cong.

Imposes a tax on flour in excess of 1000 pounds weight held in stock on December 5, 1938 by any one not the manufacturer of the flour. The rate is not to exceed £7. 10s. and is to be determined by the Minister as "the amount by which the price per ton of flour based upon the price of wheat per bushel free on rails at Williamstown...is less than what, in the opinion of the Committee [i.e. Wheat Stabilization Advisory Committee] the price of flour would be if the price of wheat per bushel free on rails at Williamstown were five shillings and two-pence."

190. Australia. Laws, statutes, etc. Flour tax (imports and exports) act 1938. No. 51 of 1938. An Act to impose a tax upon flour and certain goods imported into Australia and upon wheat exported from Australia. [Assented to 2nd December, 1938.] Libr. Cong.

"The rate of tax in respect of flour imported into Australia... not in any case exceeding seven pounds ten shillings per ton of flour shall be the amount by which the price per ton of flour based upon the price of wheat per bushel free on rails at Williamstown... Victoria...is less than what, in the opinion of the Committee [i.e. Wheat Stabilization Advisory Committee], the price of flour would be if the price of wheat per bushel free on rails at Williamstown were five shillings and twopence."

"The rate of tax in respect of wheat exported from Australia, not in any case exceeding one shilling per bushel of wheat, shall be...the amount which bears the same proportion to the excess of the price of a bushel of wheat free on rails at Williamstown...over five shillings and twopence as the quantity of wheat which in the opinion of the Committee, will be consumed in Australia...during the twelve months following the preceding first day of October bears to the total crop which, in the opinion of the Committee, will be harvested during that period."

191. Australia. Laws, statutes, etc. Wheat tax act 1938. No. 52 of 1938.

An Act to impose a tax upon wheat grown in Australia and sold to a wheat merchant. [Assented to 2nd December, 1938.] Libr. Cong.

The rate tax on domestic wheat sold to a wheat merchant, not to exceed one shilling per bushel shall be determined by the Minister to be "the amount which bears the same proportion to the excess of the price of a bushel of wheat free on rails at Williamstown...Victoria...over five shillings and two-pence as the quantity of wheat which, in the opinion of the Committee [i.e. Wheat Stabilization Advisory Committee] will be consumed in Australia...during the twelve months following the preceding first day of October bears to the total crop which, in the opinion of the Committee, will be harvested during that period."

192. Australia. Laws, statutes, etc. Wheat industry assistance act 1938.

No. 53 of 1938. An Act to provide for financial assistance to the States in the provision of assistance to the wheat industry and for other purposes. [Assented to 2nd December, 1938.] Libr. Cong.

"Whereas at a Conference between the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Premiers of the States held in Canberra...on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1938...and whereas the Premiers...undertook that, if the Commonwealth agreed to co-operate in the said scheme, legislation would be passed by the said States providing for the fixing of such prices for flour sold for home consumption in Australia as would provide for wheat growers a payable average price on all the wheat produced by them, and whereas, in order to secure a payable price...it was represented...that it would be necessary that a tax be imposed upon flour sold for home consumption in Australia and that the proceeds of the tax be distributed among wheat growers in proportion to the quantities of wheat respectively produced by them...and whereas legislation has been passed by the Parliaments of the States providing for the fixing of prices for flour sold for home consumption in Australia...the Wheat Industry Assistance Act provides for the establishment of a Wheat Stabilization Advisory Committee and a Wheat Industry Stabilization Fund to be formed by the imposition of a sales tax on all flour sold for consumption in Australia under the provisions of the Flour Tax (Wheat Industry Assistance) Assessment Act 1938, and to be used to make payments to the States as grants of financial assistance."

Wine

193. Australia. Laws, statutes, etc. Wine overseas marketing act 1929. An Act relating to the export of wine and for other purposes. Assented to 22nd March, 1929. Australia, Acts of Parliament, 1929, No. 6. Libr. Cong.
Provides for the establishment of a Wine Overseas Marketing Board with power to control the handling and marketing of wine under its authority and the sale and disposal of it "on such terms as it sees fit."
Modified by No. 94 of 1936 which provides for the appointment of an Australian Wine Board.
194. Australia. Laws, statutes, etc. Wine export bounty act 1934. An Act to provide for the payment of bounty on the export of fortified wine, and for other purposes. Assented to 4th August, 1934. Australia. Acts of Parliament, 1934, No. 33. Libr. Cong.
"No bounty shall be payable unless the Minister is satisfied that (a) the price paid or to be paid to the grower for any grapes used in the production of the wine, or in the production of the fortifying spirit contained in the wine, in respect of which the bounty is claimed, is not less than the minimum price...(b) the distiller of any fortifying spirit contained in the wine...has received or will receive in cash...payment for such fortifying spirit at a price not less than the minimum price..."

NEW SOUTH WALES

195. To fix retail prices of fruit. The Land, no. 1450, p. 11. Mar. 10, 1939. 23 L22
"The recommendation of the Royal Commissioner, Mr. J. E. McCulloch, who inquired into the N.S.W. fruit industry, that retail fruit prices should be fixed by the Minister for Agriculture, naturally does not find favor with the retailers or fruit merchants, but growers regard it as a welcome step in what will ultimately prove to be the complete stabilisation of the industry."

NEW SOUTH WALES - LEGISLATION

Milk

196. New South Wales. Laws, statutes, etc. Milk act, 1931. An Act to provide for the regulation and control of the supply and distribution of milk for consumption or use in the metropolitan milk distributing district comprising certain areas in and around the city of Sydney and in other milk distributing districts to be established; to constitute a Milk board and to define its functions, powers, and duties; to repeal the Metropolitan Milk act, 1929; to amend the Dairies,

supervision act, 1901, the Public service act, 1902, and certain other acts; and for purposes connected therewith. [Assented to, 7th December, 1931.] N. S. Wales. Statutes, 1931, No. 59. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment of a Milk Board with power to "(a) fix the price or prices which may be paid to or charged by any person for the collection, treatment, storage, distribution, or delivery of milk; (b) fix different minimum prices to be paid to dairymen according to differences in grade, quality, description or quantity...or the conditions of collection, treatment, delivery, or sale, or in respect of milk produced in different producing districts or parts thereof; (c) fix the maximum price or prices to be paid by milk vendors or other persons for milk bought by wholesale for resale or for use; (d) fix the maximum price or prices at which milk may be sold by retail; (e) fix different maximum wholesale or retail prices according to differences in grade, quality, description, or quantity...or the conditions of delivery, distribution, or sale, or in respect of milk delivered, distributed, or sold in different distributing districts or parts thereof; (f) vary or revoke any such price but so as to apply only to future transactions."

Wheat and Flour

197. New South Wales. Laws, statutes, etc. Flour acquisition act, 1931.

An Act to vest certain flour in New South Wales in His Majesty; to authorise the compulsory acquisition on behalf of His Majesty of flour in New South Wales; to provide for the payment of compensation in respect of flour so vested and acquired, and for its sale and disposal...to provide for the regulation of prices of certain products of wheat sold in New South Wales; and for purposes connected therewith. Assented to 17th March, 1931. N. S. Wales. Statutes, No. 10, 1931. Libr. Cong.

The Governor is authorized to fix maximum prices of wheat products in New South Wales; these prices may be different according to quality or other specified condition. The Governor may vary any price previously fixed by him.

Amended in 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

198. New South Wales. Laws, statutes, etc. Wheat products (prices fixation) act, 1938. An Act to provide for the regulation of prices of flour and certain other products of wheat sold in New South Wales; and for purposes connected therewith. [Assented to, 2nd November, 1938.] N. S. Wales, Statutes, No. 19, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the Governor of New South Wales to fix minimum and maximum sale prices of flour and wheat products. The minimum price for flour delivered at the buyer's premises in Sydney in bags of 150 lbs. shall not be less than eleven pounds per ton and the maximum price shall not exceed thirteen pounds ten. The fixed prices may vary under certain conditions which are listed and they may be revoked by the Governor.

199. New South Wales. Laws, statutes, etc. Wheat industry stabilization act, 1938. An Act to provide for the application of certain moneys paid to the State by the Commonwealth of Australia for the provision of assistance to the wheat industry; to provide for the application of certain moneys collected under the provisions of the Flour acquisition act, 1931-1935; and for purposes connected therewith. [Assented to, 14th December, 1938.] N. S. Wales. Statutes, 1938, No. 32. Libr. Cong.

QUEENSLAND

200. Cane prices board appeals. Producers' Rev. 29(10): 35. Aug. 15, 1939. 23 P942

"In his report submitted to the August Council meeting, the general Secretary had the following to say regarding the 1939 Cane Prices Board appeals:-

"In 1939 appeals were lodged against twenty-three Local Cane Prices Board awards...Price of cane...was again the most important subject of the appeals, and, as desired, a State-wide price was asked for...The millers again almost everywhere attacked the "profits basis" for fixation of cane price...In the upshot the Central Board...awarded a further increase in the general scale of 3d per ton of cane, while at both Moreton and Maryborough the increase is 6d per ton of cane. As there was also a general increase of price in 1938 it is felt that 1939, from a cane price legislation angle, can fairly be regarded as a year of notable success for the growers. The total advantage which has now been reaped by growers in the State as a result of the "appeals" policy of the Council since its inception is well on to £3,000,000."

201. Curlewis, F. C. P. Blennerhassett's commercial educational society of Australasia. Address on the Australian sugar industry. Austral. Sugar Jour. 30(7): 411-413, 415-418, 426-428. Oct. 6, 1938. 65.8 Au7

Sugar prices are considered under "General Conditions of Commonwealth and State Control," pp. 415-416.

"The conditions under which the Sugar Industry is being conducted are, in brief, regulated by Government statute of one kind or another covering the fixation of wages paid to the employee, and the conditions under which he shall work, official identification...of the land upon which the cane is grown, and price paid by the millowner to the canegrower, and, finally, the price at which the retailer can buy the refined sugar. Please note the expression 'the price at which the retailer can buy the refined sugar.' Few people realise that, except in the State of Queensland, which has price fixing legislation, the price of sugar to the consumer is not fixed by statutory authority. The retailers buy at a fixed price, but the price at which they sell is from then on a competitive one, so far as

the interested Governments or the sugar industry itself are concerned. In the State of Queensland alone is the maximum price fixed at which the retailer sells to the consumer. The statutory identification of the land upon which cane is to be grown is, I think, peculiar to the sugar industry and is, in fact, a necessary concomitant of the system of fixing the price which the millowner must pay for cane. These two provisions are secured under a State Act known as the Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Act. The determination of the price of cane delivered to each mill, and of the conditions of delivery, is placed in the hands of a Local Cane Prices Board, which consists of two representatives each of the growers and millowners, elected annually, with a Police Magistrate or other Government official as Chairman. An appeal by either millowner or canegrowers lies to a Central Cane Prices Board, consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court as Chairman, and a millowners' representative and a canegrowers' representative. As a matter of fact, this Central Cane Prices Board actually fixes the price of cane as the growers or the millowners in so many cases exercise their right of appeal. The price of cane is fixed on schedules giving increases as the sugar contents of the cane increase and also on the basis of the final price received for raw sugar by the millowner. The identification of the land to be used for the growing of cane was originally assured by another section of the Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Act, under which, when that Act first came into operation in 1915, 'the lands of the canegrower supplying cane to the "X" mill in the year 1915 were assigned to that mill, and that mill alone, while the millowner was obliged to take delivery of, and pay at a price determined under the Act for, all cane over a certain sugar content produced from such land and delivered to that mill.' This general order was modified later by the issue of a Government Gazette, in which appeared, in respect of each mill, a list of farmers supplying the mill and the description of their land, thus sub., por., parish of..., together with the maximum acreage which the farmer could cultivate for canegrowing and the maximum from which he could harvest each year - generally 75 per cent. of his cultivable area. This is known as an assignment of cane land to a sugar mill. The effect was that the canegrower must deliver to his assigned mill all cane grown on this land, and the millowner must take delivery of it if it is above a certain sugar content, and pay for it on a fixed scale according to sugar content and according to the final price for the raw sugar manufactured by the millowner."

202. Fixing wool prices. Queensland ballot. *Past. Rev.* 45(3): 274. Mar. 16, 1935. 23 Au75

"The United Graziers' Association of Queensland has taken a ballot, which closed on 28th February, on a proposal for the fixation of a minimum price for wool. Only members owning 100 sheep or upwards were eligible to vote. The ballot paper explained that there is no provision in the constitution of the association that a ballot such as the minimum price-fixing voting will be binding on the executive council." Arguments for and against are summarized.

203. Hallgren, Mauritz A. Price-fixing in Queensland. Nation 125(3240): 140-141. Aug. 10, 1927. 110 N

"The Price-Fixing Commissioner, being empowered to examine into all costs of production, sets the maximum prices at which all foods, some staples, and some articles of clothing may be sold in various sections of the State. Very stiff penalties attend violations of his rulings."

The author states that "public ownership and price-fixing have been more than ordinarily successful in bringing prosperity, equality, and general happiness to the people of the State of Queensland, Australia."

204. 1939 Central board appeals. Judgment of the chairman. Producers' Rev. 29(10): 60-62. Aug. 15, 1939. 23 P942

The Chairman decides in favor of the existing method of fixing the price of cane which involves taking profits into account. He believes that there should be a State-wide price and that the new mill peaks should have no bearing on price-fixing methods.

205. Queensland. Dept. of the auditor-general. Annual report...upon the public accounts...1937/38. 387pp. Brisbane, 1938. folio 284.9 Q3

The State Wheat Board "is constituted under the authority of Section 4(i.) of 'The Wheat Pool Acts, 1920 to 1930.' By a Proclamation dated 19th August, 1938, the provisions of the Acts were extended to apply to wheat harvested up to, and including, the season 1943-44...The price of Q 2 wheat to mills at Brisbane and Maryborough was fixed at 1 1/2 d. on rails at sender's station over the price of Darling Harbour f.a.q. quoted for consumption in New South Wales...Prices to Queensland mills, other than those at Brisbane and Maryborough, were fixed at 2 1/2d. in excess of the above mentioned prices. Prices are fixed each three days by averaging the quotations received from three different agents. As provided in the contracts, at the end of each three months, and again on the completion of delivery, the charges are adjusted so as to provide an average price as though an equal amount had been delivered in each week during the period." The financial transactions of the other commodity boards for the year 1937/38 are reported.

206. Queensland. Royal commission. Report on sugar peaks and cognate matters. Presented to the Premier, the Honourable William Forgan Smith. 52pp. Brisbane, David Whyte, Government printer, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Contains information on the growth of the sugar industry, its problems and the measures taken to cope with them up to the adoption of the Peak Year Scheme in 1929. Four of the five commissioners recommend a change in the scheme involving the introduction of one pool and one price for the whole of Queensland's sugar output.

Under the peak year scheme two pools were established, the sugar admitted to no. 1 pool to share in the home consumption price and that in no. 2 pool to be sold on the world market at whatever price it would bring.

207. Queensland year book [1]-3. 1937-1939. Brisbane, Government statistician, 1937-1939. 271.3 St2

Chapter 10 in each volume is entitled marketing. The "Queensland System" is outlined, and the marketing organization of the various products is described. "In 1926...the general legislation was consolidated in 'The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act.' This Act has since been amended on several occasions. Each Board and Pool is a separate entity created by Order in Council on the initiative of the Minister for Agriculture and Stock, after due notice...The Order in Council confers the necessary powers, which in special cases may include ownership of the commodity...The presence of a Government officer on each Board ensures a general co-ordination of policy...Usually the actual marketing is carried out by one or more commercial firms acting as agents. The commodities are graded, and the price quoted is for a standard grade, usually first quality. Deductions are made for inferior grades...Sugar, wheat, and fruit are controlled under their original legislation, but all other controlled farm commodities come under the general legislative authority cited above.

"The prices of refined sugar are fixed by agreement between the State and the Commonwealth, ratified by Commonwealth law, and are the same throughout Australia...The price received by the cane farmers is regulated by representative local boards subject to a Central Sugar Cane Prices Board, and is based upon the sugar content of the cane."

The system of control over butter, cheese, eggs, and honey is outlined. "A Cheese Pool was first established in 1921 by special legislation, and has been continued under the general Act, but the pooling is now effected through the Commonwealth Board...The Board has power...to fix minimum prices for sales within the State. Sales for processing are made at a lower price than for direct consumption...

"The Wheat Board was constituted by a special Act in 1920...Detailed agreements are made with the Queensland millers and prices are fixed on a zoning system...Since 1929 the price received by the growers has been sustained by Government action, from 1929 to 1933 by a State guarantee of 4s. per bushel, and by Commonwealth bounties applicable throughout Australia from 1933 to 1936, and again from 1938 onwards."

The Cotton Board "dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection...The marketing of cotton lint is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. Contracts are made on the basis of the import parity price of U. S. A. cotton of a standard grade,

as recommended by the Tariff Board. Premiums or discounts for other grades are fixed for the year. The basis price is the spot price of the standard grade in Liverpool, which varies from day to day, and the sale price to spinners is fixed on that basis when orders are given."

The operations of Boards controlling the marketing of many other products are briefly outlined. In connection with fruit it is noted that "sometimes a minimum price is enforced, and where appropriate there is a prohibition of the sale of low grade supplies when high grades are below a certain fixed price."

Coal prices have been regulated since 1933.

"The Commissioner of Prices, acting under 'The Profiteering Prevention Act of 1920,' regulates the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of Commodity Boards and of other commodities at his discretion. Thus the price of wheat is fixed by the Wheat Board...but the prices of flour and of bread are fixed by the Commissioner after investigation and from time to time."

QUEENSLAND - LEGISLATION

Milk

208. Queensland. Laws, statutes, etc. The Milk supply act of 1938. An Act to provide for the regulation and control of the treatment, supply, sale, and distribution of milk and cream for consumption or use in prescribed districts; to constitute milk boards for such districts, and to prescribe their jurisdiction, powers, and duties; and for other purposes. [Assented to 1st December, 1938.] Queensland. Acts, 2 Geo. VI, No. 5, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the control of the sale of milk and cream within certain specified districts such as the Brisbane Milk District, and for the constitution of Milk Boards in the different districts, the chairman of which has power to determine the price of milk and cream supplied by producers.

Sugar

209. Queensland. Laws, statutes, etc. A proclamation. Queensland Govt. Gaz. 152(105): 1827-1829. May 18, 1939. Libr. Cong.

A proclamation of the Governor of Queensland, dated May 18, 1939, fixes the prices of raw sugar of the 1939 crop of sugar cane, manufactured in the year 1939 or to be manufactured in the years 1939 and 1940.

Wheat and Flour

210. Queensland. Laws, statutes, etc. Wheat stabilisation bill. Queensland. Parliament. Leg. Assembly. Debates, 173: 1806-1817. 1938. Brisbane. By authority: David Whyte, Government printer, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Contains statements by the Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, and the Premier on the justification for the bill and the policy involved.

211. Queensland. Laws, statutes, etc. The Wheat stabilisation act of 1938. An Act relating to the stabilisation of wheat and certain wheat products, and for other purposes. [Assented to 1st December, 1938.] Queensland. Acts, 2 Geo. VI, No. 33, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment of a Flour Price Committee to exercise the powers of the Commissioner of Prices appointed by the Profiteering Prevention Act of 1920. "The Committee shall from time to time by notification in the Gazette fix the minimum price at which flour may be sold at the place of manufacture by the manufacturer thereof: Provided that in no case shall the minimum price so fixed for ordinary wheaten flour be less than eleven pounds per ton: Provided further, that no price fixed under this section shall apply to flour sold for export from Australia.

"Any price so fixed for flour may vary - (a) according to the locality in which the flour is manufactured; (b) according to the quantities in which the flour is sold; (c) according to the value of the bags, packages, or other containers in which the flour is sold; (d) according to the quality, grade, or variety of the flour; and (e) according to any other matters or circumstances which the Committee think proper to take into consideration."

Penalties are provided for any attempt to sell flour below the fixed minimum price. The Wheat and Wheat Products Act of 1935 is repealed.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA - LEGISLATION

212. South Australia. Laws, statutes, etc. Fair prices act, 1924-1935. Being Fair prices act, 1924, No. 1655 of 1924 [Assented to 24th December, 1924.] As amended by Statute law revision act, 1935, No. 2246 of 1935 [Assented to 19th December, 1935.] An Act to authorise the holding of investigations into the existence of combines, and to prevent the prices of commodities from being fixed or increased to the detriment of the public by the operations of combines, and for other purposes. So. Austral. Pub. Gen. Acts, 1837-1936, v. 2, pp. 699-706. Libr. Cong.

"If the Board [i.e. Board of Industry] declares that the price of any commodity has as a result of the existence of a combine been fixed or increased to the detriment of the public, the Board with regard to that commodity may by declaration published as mentioned in the next succeeding section - (a) fix the maximum price at which the same shall be sold; (b) fix different maximum prices

according to differences in quality or description, or in the quantity sold; (c) fix different maximum prices for different parts of the State; (d) from time to time revoke any price previously fixed by the Board, and fix some other price in lieu thereof, but only so as to apply to future transactions; (e) extend the time during which any declaration or part of a declaration is to remain in operation; (f) in fixing any price, do so relatively to such standards or measurement, weight, capacity, or otherwise, as it thinks proper; (g) fix maximum prices on a sliding scale; (h) fix maximum prices which shall vary in accordance with a standard, time, or other circumstance; (i) fix maximum prices on a condition or conditions; (j) fix maximum prices which shall vary with profits, dividends, or wages; (k) fix maximum prices for cash or credit, or for delivery, and in any such case inclusive or exclusive of the cost of packing; (l) fix maximum prices on a percentage basis on landed or other cost; and (m) fix maximum prices according to or upon any principle or conditions prescribed."

Penalties are provided for offering higher prices than those fixed, for charging higher prices than those fixed, and for failing to supply any commodity at the fixed price.

VICTORIA

213. Palmer, Frederick. Australian wheat and flour. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 59(1822): 1100. Dec. 31, 1938.
286.8 C16

"Steps are being taken to ensure uniform legislation being passed in all Australian States to provide for a home consumption price of 4s. 8d. per bushel at country sidings, equal to 5s. 2d. per bushel f.o.b....

"In a bill recently brought before the Victorian Legislative Assembly provision is made for the establishment of a Wheat Products Prices Committee, on whose recommendation the Governor in Council may fix minimum and maximum prices at which wheaten flour may be sold by the miller. In order that the price of flour shall be high enough to ensure that the farmer shall receive 5s. 2d. a bushel at ports for wheat milled for flour for local consumption, the bill provides for the fixing of a price between £11 and £13 10s. a ton...The bill also provides that arrangement may be made with the Commonwealth Government for the distribution by the State Government to wheat growers within the State of moneys allotted to the State from the Commonwealth excise fund."

214. Victoria. Australia. Milk board. Report...on the regulation and control of the supply of milk to Melbourne. 42pp. Melbourne, H. J. Green, Government printer, 1933. Folio 280.344 V66

Recommends that provision be made for the determination of a maximum price to be charged to the consumer and a minimum price to the producer.

VICTORIA - LEGISLATION

215. Victoria. Laws, statutes, etc. Marketing of primary products act 1935. An Act to provide for boards for the marketing of certain classes of products and for other purposes. [2nd December, 1935.] Victoria. Acts of Parliament, 26 Geo. V, 1935, No. 4337. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the appointment by the Governor in Council of marketing boards and of a Consumers' Committee to consider and report on the effect of the operations of any marketing board upon the supply and distribution of any commodity and on the price or prices at which any commodity is sold to consumers.

"A board, after ensuring the supply and distribution of any commodity at reasonable prices to consumers thereof in Victoria, may sell or arrange for the sale of any commodity in relation to which it is constituted..."

Dried Fruits

216. Victoria. Laws, statutes, etc. Dried fruits act 1932. An Act to amend the dried fruits acts. [29th December, 1932.] Victoria. Acts of Parliament, 23 Geo. V, 1932, No. 4088. Libr. Cong.

Provides that the Minister of Agriculture may acquire for the Crown any dried fruits at a price to be determined by him rather than at the export parity price as provided by the Dried Fruits Act of 1928.

Amended by an act relating to the constitution of the Victorian Dried Fruits Board, No. 4424, 1936 and an act to incorporate the Victorian Dried Fruits Board, and to empower the said Board to enter into certain agreements, No. 4448 of 1936.

Milk

217. Victoria. Laws, statutes, etc. Milk board act 1932. An Act to make provision for the appointment of a Milk Board and for the powers and duties thereof. [29th December, 1932.] Victoria. Acts of Parliament, 23 Geo. V, 1932, No. 4104. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the Governor in Council to appoint a Milk Board to make recommendations before June 1, 1933 as to the regulation and control of the supply of milk to the metropolis (defined) and the prices paid to producers and by consumers.

218. Victoria. Laws, statutes, etc. Milk board act 1933. An Act to repeal the Milk board act 1932 and to make provision for the appointment of a Milk Board and for the powers and duties thereof, and for other purposes. [29th December, 1933.] Victoria. Acts of Parliament, 24 Geo. V, No. 4183, 1933. Libr. Cong.

The Milk Board constituted under this Act is empowered to determine from time to time the minimum prices to be paid to owners of

dairy farms for milk for sale or distribution in the metropolis, such prices to be based upon the average of the wholesale daily price per pound in Melbourne of the highest grade of manufactured butter during the three months immediately preceding the date of the determination; prices to be fixed at intervals of three months.

219. Victoria. Laws, statutes, etc. Dairy produce act 1935. An Act to amend the law relating to dairy produce. [10th December, 1935.] Victoria, Acts of Parliament, 26 Geo. V, 1935, No. 4349. Libr. Cong.

It is provided that every owner of a factory purchasing milk or cream shall pay a uniform price for the same grade of milk or cream on the same day.

220. Victoria. Laws, statutes, etc. Milk board act 1936. An Act to amend the Milk board acts and for other purposes. [23rd December, 1936] Victoria, Acts of Parliament, 1 Geo. VI, No. 4463, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Amends the Milk Board Act of 1933. Authorizes the Milk Board to determine the minimum prices to be paid to owners of dairy farms and milk depots and, in the case of sales other than sales by retail, to dairymen for milk for sale or distribution in the metropolis. "In determining such prices the Board shall base the same upon the average of the wholesale price per pound in Melbourne of the highest grade of manufactured butter during the three months immediately preceding the date of the determination." Considerations to be observed in determining different minimum prices are listed.

Wheat and Flour

221. Victoria. Laws, statutes, etc. Wheat products prices act 1938. An Act to regulate the price of flour and other products of wheat sold for consumption or use in Australia, and for purposes incidental thereto. [1st December, 1938.] Victoria, Acts of Parliament, 2 Geo. VI, 1938, No. 4595. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment of a Wheat Products Prices Committee on whose recommendation the Governor in Council may fix minimum and maximum prices of flour and wheat products (i.e. flour, bran, pollard, bread, etc.) provided that the minimum price be in no case less than £11 per ton delivered on buyer's premises at Melbourne and that the maximum price shall not exceed £13 10s. per ton. These prices may vary under certain conditions which are enumerated.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

222. New South Wales. Dept. of agriculture, State marketing bureau. Potato marketing scheme, Western Australia, 1938. N. S. Wales. Dept. Agr. State Marketing Bur. Monthly Marketing Rev. 4(3): 67-70, processed. July 1939. 286.8 N47M

"A significant development in the potato industry of Western Australia occurred in 1938, in that the orderly marketing of the main potato crop was carried out by a very successful co-operative company known as 'The Westralian Farmers' Ltd.' As the operations of the Scheme will no doubt be of interest...[a] summary of the comprehensive report issued by the Company is published."

Under the Scheme, the Company undertook to buy all potatoes "already dug or to be dug prior to 31st August, 1938, anywhere in Western Australia, resell them to the best advantage and pay growers accordingly. For this service, it charged 2% and undertook not to disturb the trade or existing selling channels..."

"A Price Fixing Committee regulated the price on the Western Australian market, and immediately the scheme was inaugurated fixed the rate at £8 per ton, Perth basis."

223. Stannard, W. E. Perth's milk supply: The regulation and organisation of production. Primary Producer Sup. Apr. 27, 1939, pp. 10-11. 23 P93

Outlines the duties of the Milk Board of Western Australia one of which is to fix the minimum price to be paid to dairymen and the maximum price to be charged to the consumer.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA - LEGISLATION

Milk

224. Western Australia. Laws, statutes, etc. Metropolitan whole milk act, 1932. An Act to provide for the regulation and organisation of the production, purchase, treatment, sale and distribution of whole milk for use by consumers within the metropolitan area. Assented to 30th December, 1932. Statutes of Western Australia, 23 Geo. V, No. 49, 1932. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the constitution of The Metropolitan Whole Milk Board, with power to fix the minimum price per gallon to dairymen for milk supplied, based on considerations which are different in the case of surplus milk; to fix maximum retail prices of milk, and maximum rates for road transport of milk from dairy areas to milk stores to be paid by dairymen to milk vendors.

Amended by No. 28 of 1933, No. 27 of 1935, and No. 16 of 1936.

225. Western Australia. Laws, statutes, etc. Dairy products marketing regulation act, 1934. An Act relating to the treatment, distribution, and sale of certain dairy products and for other purposes incidental thereto. Assented to 28th December, 1934. Statutes of Western Australia, 25 Geo. V, 1934, No. 34. Libr. Cong.

"Whenever any registered manufacturer or dealer exports any dairy product when the export parity price is lower than the market price of the product in Western Australia as declared by the Board, he may receive compensation from the Board under certain conditions.

Amended by No. 40 of 1936.

AUSTRIA

226. Austrian control of grain planned - proposed state monopoly on importation - sale affects United States exporters. Com. & Financ. Chron. 131(3399): 1029. Aug. 16, 1930. 286.8 C73

"The Government intends to bring under the control of one central official bureau all purchases of flour and cereals hitherto in the hands of private merchants and to create for this category of goods something like the Soviet monopoly of foreign trade.

"In the initial stages it is planned to confine the monopoly only to the purchase and importation of these commodities, but the principle thus laid down will open the way to extension of the system to a monopoly also of sale and control of other products."

227. Benesch, Friedrich. 150 Jahre österreichische Tabakregie, 1784-1934. [Hrsg. von der Generaldirektion der österreichischen tabakregie in Wien.] 63pp. [Wien, 1934.] 281.369 B43

Beilage: Die industriellen und gewerblichen mitarbeiter der österreichischen tabakregie.

An illustrated volume issued in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Austrian tobacco monopoly. It contains articles on the economic importance of the monopoly, an outline of its history, as well as articles on the production, manufacture, and marketing of tobacco.

228. Gross, Herbert. Tabakmonopol und freie tabakwirtschaft; ein vergleich der österreichischen tabakregie und deutschen tabakwirtschaft. 160pp. Jena, G. Fischer, 1930. (Probleme der Weltwirtschaft; Schriften des Instituts für Weltwirtschaft und Seeverkehr an der Universität Kiel, hrsg. von Prof. Dr. B. Harms, 51) 69 G91

The author compares the Austrian tobacco monopoly with the development of the tobacco trade in Germany which knows no restrictions but those of competition, and on which the State exercises no influence except through the medium of the tax on consumption. The difference between the two systems is studied from various angles, but the most important one is that of the cost of production. It

is found that the cost of production of tobacco in Germany is higher than in Austria. Two possible remedies are suggested and briefly discussed, namely, State monopoly and regulation of the tobacco trade.

229. [Steere, L. V.] New Austrian agricultural policy. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 32(10): 284-287, processed. Mar. 9, 1936. 1.9 Ec7For

Notes a shift from beef cattle production to dairying "in recent years...by means of tariffs and various internal measures, notably high fixed prices for milk." The new policy provides for reduced retail milk prices.

AUSTRIA - LEGISLATION

230. Austria. Laws, statutes, etc. Bundesgesetz, betreffend ausserordentliche massnahmen zur Überwachung der preisentwicklung. No. 105. 1937. Austria. Bundesgesetzblatt, 28. Stück, Apr. 10, 1937, p. 383. Libr. Cong.

Sets up a Price Commissar to see that prices do not go below or above a just level.

Milk

231. Austria. Laws, statutes, etc. Bundesgesetz vom 17. August 1934, betreffend die regelung des verkehres mit kuhmilch (Milchverkehrs-gesetz) Austria. Bundesgesetzblatt, No. 210, 72. Stück, Aug. 31, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Regulates the marketing of milk and empowers the competent authorities to insure to the producers fixed prices that are as far as possible uniform and just.

Wine and Grapes

232. Austria. Laws, statutes, etc. Bundesgesetz, betreffend einige massnahmen zur regelung der erzeugung von wein und des verkehres damit. No. 327, 1937. Austria. Bundesgesetzblatt, 78. Stück, Sept. 23, 1937, p. 1341. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the Minister of Agriculture in agreement with the Chancellor and the Ministers of Commerce and Finance to fix prices of wine and wine grapes.

BALTIC STATES

233. Dillner, Günther. Einzelstudien über marktregulierungen. IX. Die regulierungen der schweinewirtschaft in den drei baltischen ländern. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 46(3): 731-760. Nov. 1937. 286.8 W462

Discusses market regulation of hogs and bacon and the system of price fixing in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

234. Minneman, P. G. The market for American tobacco in the Scandinavian and Baltic countries. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(11): 505-544, processed. November 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

With reference to the Baltic States, it is pointed out that "government control of the tobacco industry in these countries is extensive. Prices of tobacco products are largely fixed, trade is regulated, and home-grown leaf production is controlled. The Latvian Government took over the operation of one of the larger tobacco factories in March 1937."

235. Reed, Harry E. The hog industry in the Baltic States... U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(3): 147-164, processed. Mar. 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

"Development of a marketing system in the Baltic countries has lagged behind the expansion and improvement in hog production...

"In recent years, monopolies have been formed to handle all phases of the export trade, including processing of the hogs. Operations have grown, with the monopolies participating in the domestic trade to an increasing degree. Buying points have been established, hogs are bought on a grade basis, and Government price-fixing policies are carried out by the monopolies. The monopolies have not been established long enough for their effectiveness to be fully demonstrated; but their operations to date, which recently have been aided by an increased foreign demand, have resulted in a general improvement in the marketing situation.

"Estonia. After several years of experimenting with subsidies, equalization fees, and guaranteed minimum prices, Estonia formed a monopoly in February 1937, for export processing and export of all livestock and meat products. The monopoly, known as Esti Likaeksport, took over the country's four cooperative export slaughterhouses, along with their capital, liabilities, contracts, etc., using a Government loan to liquidate the combined indebtedness. The monopoly buys hogs, both for processing and for export as live hogs, at most railway shipping points. Purchases are made through the monopoly's own agents, the time, place and kind of hogs desired being advertised in weekly newspapers. Hogs offered by farmers are still lacking in uniformity of weight and finish. Since three markets are to be supplied - the British with bacon, the German with fat hogs, and the domestic with both meat and fat hogs - the monopoly accepts all that are offered and sorts them for different uses.

"Price regulations effective in Estonia at present provide for payment of a subsidy to hog producers when the London price of Estonian bacon is less than 50 shillings per cwt. (about 11 cents per pound). Provision has been made for the subsidy to equal the difference between current hog prices and a price on a parity with 50 shillings, so long as the payment per hog does not exceed Ekr. 10.00 (approximately \$2.75). Subsidies are provided for, to be paid from a fund administered by the National Mortgage Bank and derived from taxes paid by export firms on all hogs processed for export or exported alive from Estonia. Actually, however, it has not been necessary to pay subsidies during recent years, Estonia's principal pork export is bacon to Great Britain and British prices have been high enough to permit payment of hog prices higher than the minimum fixed by law...

"Latvia. Beginning in 1930, Latvia attempted to aid hog producers, first through a fixed-price system, then with subsidies, and later with a market permit or card system. The results were unsatisfactory, and in 1935 a monopoly control of export processing and of all hog and pork exports was established and a fixed-price system adopted. Operation is through a joint stock company in which the Government controls the majority of shares and votes. The company, known as A/S. Bekona Eksports, has the sole right to process for export and to export live hogs and meats. It has taken over the cooperative bacon plant at Valmiera and private plants at Riga and Liepaja. Buying points have been established in the important hog-producing sections where Bekona Eksports buys direct from farmers through its own agents.

"A fixed-price system has been followed since the monopoly was established. The price the monopoly is prepared to pay for a specified period is fixed and published. According to officials, the price is fixed at a level high enough to give producers a reasonable profit, and at the same time attempts are made to prevent undue hardships for consumers. Latvian grain and potato prices, however, are fixed at such high levels that a profitable price to producers requires that hog prices be kept at very high levels. Latvian hog prices, consequently, exceed those of neighboring countries, losses result, and subsidies are necessary. During the first year of operation, large (but unpublished) sums of Government money were used in maintaining fixed hog prices; in 1936, about Latos 1,000,000 (\$200,000) were so used but in 1937 British bacon prices and export ham prices were so high that fixed prices could be paid without Government aid.

"Fixed prices give farmers a satisfactory return on hogs marketed through the monopoly. Since the monopoly provides a market only for such hogs as it can dispose of, however, there is no assurance that farmers can market hogs at those prices. During periods of heavy marketings, producers are forced to dispose of the surplus to private butchers and traders, who buy at their own price, usually 20 percent or more under the so-called fixed price. During periods of reduced supplies and increased demand, such as occurred in the

autumn of 1937, the monopoly pays higher than fixed prices for hogs...

"Lithuania. In an effort to overcome marketing difficulties incident to the contraction in export outlets in the 1930's, the Lithuanian Government adopted a card system somewhat similar to the one followed in Denmark. This system proved impractical and, after a period of experimentation with price fixing and subsidies, an export control was developed and a system of contracts between farmers and export processors was adopted.

"Lithuania's price-fixing program and marketing agreements for hogs operate through 'Maistas', a Government-producer-owned joint stock company, which has a virtual monopoly on exports of live-stock and livestock products. The Maistas Company was first formed as a private company in 1922 to deal mostly in poultry and eggs. In 1925, it was sold to agricultural organizations but underwent little expansion until 1929, when low grain prices and Soviet dumping of flax centered the attention of Lithuanian farmers and the Government on livestock exports. In 1929, the company expanded operations, built new plants, and engaged in an export-bacon trade. In 1930, it merged with a State-owned packing plant, came under Government control, was reorganized as a joint stock company, and gradually acquired a monopoly on exports of livestock and livestock products through the elimination of small processors who were unable to compete with a Government subsidized organization or to comply with the high standards imposed on export products.

"Producers who sell livestock to Maistas are required to buy stock in the company, small deductions being made from payments for hogs to cover purchases of stock by producers. By 1937, Maistas had the largest number of shareholders of any joint stock company in Europe. In 1932, about Lit. 16,000,000 (\$2,720,000) of Government funds were needed to pay subsidies or cover losses, but the amounts needed for this purpose have declined rapidly. In 1936, 10 percent of the profits were placed in a reserve fund and a dividend of 6 percent was paid to shareholders; and 1937 was expected to be an even better year.

"Farmers entered into individual agreements with Maistas as to the number of hogs to be delivered during 4-month periods. Prices, fixed in advance, presumably at levels that give farmers a reasonable return, vary slightly with the season of the year, the feed supplies, and the prices in export outlets.

"As in Latvia, fixed prices do not carry with them an obligation on the part of Maistas to buy all hogs offered; and, when surpluses occur, producers are left at the mercy of butchers and traders. The situation in Lithuania has not been so bad as that in Latvia, inasmuch as declining hog numbers, the contract system, and expanding operations of Maistas in home-trade channels have tended to prevent the development of any great or prolonged surpluses. Attention is being given, however, to buying surpluses when they occur and placing them in storage."

BELGIUM

236. Bélanger, Maurice. Wheat and flour trade regulation in European countries. VIII. Belgium. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 55(1700): 441-442. Aug. 29, 1936. 286.8 C16
"As early as 1932 the Belgian Government took measures to protect wheat growers and ensure the orderly liquidation at remunerative prices of the domestic wheat crop...the minimum price for domestic wheat was fixed at 85 francs per 100 kilograms."
In July, 1933, this system, having been found unsatisfactory, was abandoned and replaced by a system of import licenses and taxes, the intention being to replace the protection previously afforded through price fixing by a subsidy to producers paid out of the proceeds from the import license tax.
237. Belgium halts price control. Southwest. Miller 11(24): 40. Aug. 9, 1932. 298.8 So82
Belgium temporarily abandoned any idea of wheat price valorization fearing that such a measure would lead to an advance in bread prices.
238. International labour office. Price regulation in Belgium. Internatl. Labour Off. Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(10): 315-316. June 3, 1935. 283.8 In82
A Legislative Order of May 6, 1935 "provides that any person who offers for sale or sells commodities or goods on the national market at a price above the normal rate shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than eight days and not more than one year and a fine of not less than 100 francs and not more than 100,000 francs. The courts will determine whether the price is abnormal, taking into consideration the state of the market and the normal working costs of the trade or industry in question, including costs of production, manufacture and transport."
239. Lamontagne, Yves. Belgium's imports from Canada in 1938. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 60(1845): 896-903. June 10, 1939. 286.8 C16
"Belgian farmers are encouraged to grow wheat under a system whereby the millers not only agree to incorporate a definite proportion of local wheat in their milling but also pay a fixed price for it which is considerably above prices on the international market."
240. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo
"Belgium for some time endeavored to grant special aid to her wheat growers through the medium of a Government-fostered private

agreement among millers" in 1931 when "an agreement was reached whereby millers voluntarily undertook to use at least 5 percent domestic wheat in their milling and to purchase this wheat at a minimum price of 100 francs per quintal." - p. 311.

BELGIUM - LEGISLATION

241. Belgium. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté concernant les mercuriales agricoles. 17 décembre 1928. Moniteur Belge 99(16): 169. Jan. 16, 1929. Libr. Cong.

Provides that the average prices of agricultural products throughout the country shall be based on the prices in certain specified markets.

242. Belgium. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi attribuant au Roi certains pouvoirs en vue du redressement économique et financier et de l'abaissement des charges publiques. 31 juillet 1934. Moniteur Belge 104(213): 4181-4183. Aug. 1, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the King to protect producers, merchants, and consumers against any disturbance of normal conditions of competition and to take any measures necessary to adapt rents and prices of products of prime necessity to actual economic conditions.

243. Belgium. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté royal no. 161 complétant la police du commerce par des mesures propres à réprimer la hausse anormale du prix des denrées et marchandises. 6 mai 1935. Moniteur Belge 105(126-127): 2960. May 6-7, 1935. Libr. Cong.

Provides a penalty for those who sell goods at a price above the normal price.

244. Belgium. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté royal concernant l'institution de commissions pour déterminer les prix normaux des produits agricoles et horticoles. 13 août 1938. Moniteur Belge 108(230): 5136-5137. Aug. 18, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the establishment of regional or national commissions composed of producers and traders in agricultural and horticultural products to determine the normal prices to be paid to producers, these prices to be based on the condition of the market, cost of production and, if necessary, the cost of transportation.

Meat

245. Belgium. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté royal no. 37 sur le contrôle des prix des viandes de boucherie et de charcuterie. 4 décembre 1934. Moniteur Belge 104 (339): 6424. Dec. 5, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Provides that all meat markets must submit to the controller of contributions the weight and purchase price of all meat intended for retail sale.

Modified by the following:

Arrêté royal completif de l'arrêté royal du 4 décembre 1934 sur le contrôle des prix des viandes de boucherie et de charcuterie. 28 février 1935. Moniteur Belge 105(62): 1293. May 3, 1935.

Arrêté royal modificatif de l'arrêté royal du 4 décembre 1934 sur le contrôle des prix des viandes de boucherie et de charcuterie. 31 janvier 1936. Moniteur Belge 106(33): 551. Feb. 2, 1936.

All meat markets must declare every Friday the weight and price of meat for sale.

BOLIVIA

246. Crawford, H. P. Bolivia. Profits and price control. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Compar. Law Ser., C. L. No. 593, p. 37. Sept. 1936. 157.54 C733

This is a digest of the provisions of a decree of June 20, 1936, transmitted by Vice Consul T. Muldrup Forsythe, La Paz. "The Bolivian Government under the provisions of the Decree of June 20, 1936, has undertaken to control both the margin of profits and the prices at which merchandise may be sold...The percentage of net gain or profit which may be made by establishments trading in articles of basic necessity will be limited to a maximum of 12 percent, and commercial profit in general to a maximum of 20 percent."

Provision is made for fixing the sale prices of articles of prime necessity and for their prominent display in merchants' establishments.

BRAZIL

247. Agricultural price-supporting measures in Brazil. Brazilian Business 13(8): 7-12. Aug. 1933. 286.8 B732

An account of coffee valorization and defense, sugar industry defense and price-fixing, and import restrictions.

248. Brazil still seeking sugar plan. Facts about Sugar 27(6): 235, 242. June 1932. 65.8 F11

It is shown that the sugar valorization plan adopted in Brazil by a decree of September 1931, with regulation of the maximum and minimum price has not proved a success.

249. Brazil stimulates home production of wheat. Mod. Miller 66(8): 29. Feb. 25, 1939. 298.8 M72

"By a presidential decree of Dec. 15, 1938, flour mills in Brazil will be obliged to purchase domestic wheat at a fixed price, the minimum being 600 reis per kilo (96c per bushel at the present rate of exchange), according to reports from the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro."

250. Brazilian \$30,000,000 loan made to aid coffee price control. Christian Sci. Monitor, May 17, 1937. Libr. Cong.

According to a statement by Fernando Costa, President of the Coffee Department "30 per cent of the output of each plantation must be delivered to the Coffee Department for withdrawal from the market, and another 40 per cent must be sold to the department at a price of 65 milreis (about \$3.90) a sack of 132.2 pounds. The average market price is 80 milreis.

251. Controlled economics. [Editorial] Brazilian Business 18(8): 381. Aug. 1938. 286.8 B732

"In November of last year, the Government, making a radical departure from its traditional policy of coffee control, abolished most of the imposts and restrictions and permitted the exporters to meet world competition on a fairly equal footing...Sufficient time has now elapsed since these changes were put into effect to get a clear idea of the outcome of the experiment and there can be no doubt that the move was a very wise one...

"The whole history of coffees was a clear example of how an industry can be ruined by over zealous Government control. For years the various Administrations, both Federal and State, sought by every imaginable device to protect coffees artificially and the only real result was the piling up of expenditures to a sum estimated at a billion dollars. Only the courageous act of the present Administration saved coffee from complete demoralization.

"The attempt to control natural economic laws by legislation - the favorite device of law makers for centuries - has always resulted in failure and always will...We have the same situation being tried out in the United States...Brazil saw its error and corrected it; it is unfortunate that the Government at Washington does not have the same courage and foresight."

252. Glass, L. S. Wheat and flour in Brazil. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 60(1828): 197-201. Feb. 11, 1939. 286.8 C16

A Wheat Flour Trade Service was set up early in 1938 "with wide powers to control the wheat and flour trade of Brazil and to encourage wheat production. This service is empowered to determine the amount and quality of local products which are to be mixed with flour of wheat imported or milled in Brazil from imported wheat. It is also empowered to fix the prices to be paid for these national products when intended for admixture with flour."

A decree-law of December 15, 1938 "makes it obligatory for all millers to purchase and to consume locally produced wheat...A minimum price, which must be paid by the millers for national wheat in bags at the place of shipment, has been fixed at 0.6 milreis per kilo...Although the minimum price has been fixed and is operative and the mills are obliged to purchase and use national flour, no decision has yet been made as to the amount of national wheat which the millers must use." The fixed price is said to ensure a fair return to the growers.

253. Minimum wheat price in Brazil. Rev. River Plate 85(2451): 52. Dec. 2, 1938. 286.8 R32

"It is reported from Porto Alegre that the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture, who is visiting the wheat zones, has promised that the Government will issue a decree fixing the selling price of wheat at 600 reis per kilo in the producing districts, so as to assure a remunerative return to growers, who had been complaining that millers were offering them only 400 reis per kilo."

254. Protección de la industria azucarera en el Brasil. Creación de una "Comisión de Defensa." La Industria Azucarera 38(463): 225-228. May 1932. 65.8 In22

Contains the text of a decree of December 7, 1931, which provides for the creation of a Commission of Defense to protect and regulate Brazil's sugar industry.

255. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

Price fixing is shown to have been resorted to in Brazil in the case of sugar. - p. 316. A decree of December 10, 1931 placed the Ministry of Labor, Industry, and Commerce in control of the supply and the price of sugar. "When quotations at...Rio de Janeiro fall below a given minimum, stocks are to be exported. When quotations rise above a slightly higher maximum, stocks are to be sold on the domestic market."

The Commission for the Protection of Sugar Production determines "the amount of sugar to be exported in order to keep domestic prices at the minimum of 39 milreis a bag at Rio de Janeiro."

256. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Brazil. Government grants guaranteed minimum prices for domestically grown wheat. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Com. Rpts, No. 34: 776. Aug. 26, 1939. 157.7 C76D

"The Brazilian Government has guaranteed a minimum price of 36 milreis (about \$1.80) per 60-kilo sack of native wheat to the growers for a period of 3 years, according to a report dated July 1, 1939, from the American Consulate, Porto Alegre."

257. Willcox, O. W. Proration in Brazil. In his Can industry govern itself? An account of ten directed economies, pp. 86-114. New York, W. W. Norton & company, inc. 1936. 286.365 W66

The operation of the directed economy of the Brazilian sugar industry is examined. "To obtain immediate action pending the establishment of a permanent organization there was created a 'Commission for the Defense of Sugar Production'...Using powers conferred upon it by law, the Commission fixed the wholesale price of a 60-kilo bag of sugar f.o.b. Rio de Janeiro at 42 milreis, with suitable price differentials for the other wholesale markets of the country...The decreeing of a fixed price of 42 milreis a bag in the Rio de Janeiro wholesale market was notice to the producers that

this was what they could expect, and also notice to the buyers that this was what they were expected to pay. But...no buyer could be expected to pay 42 milreis for sugar if by hook or crook he could get it for less, so it was necessary to devise measures for circumventing buyers on the lookout for distressed producers." Under the arrangement arrived at "the price of Brazilian sugar has been kept fixed, not indeed with the absolute rigidity of the Australian price, but its oscillations around the official level could be and are restricted to a very narrow range...

"In order to provide a suitable administrative organ to act as trustee for the new directed economy, the Commission for the Defense of Sugar Production was abolished and replaced by the Institute for Sugar and for Alcohol...The law creating the Sugar Institute conferred on it the power and the duty of enforcing the limitation of production, the maintenance of a fixed price, and promotion of the manufacture and use of industrial alcohol...

"In all cases it is the ultimate consumer who shoulders the burden whether the price is officially fixed or not." The effect of the Brazilian State intervention in the sugar industry on the consumer is noted.

"In general, this directed economy for sugar in Brazil has worked as smoothly as could be expected."

BRAZIL - LEGISLATION

258. Brazil. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-lei n. 1,607. Cria a Comissão do abastecimento. 16 de setembro de 1939. Brazil. Diário Oficial 1(224): 22953. Sept. 26, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Establishes under the supervision of the Minister of Agriculture a Supply Commission to regulate production of and trade in articles of prime necessity and with power to fix maximum wholesale and retail prices throughout the country.

Maté

259. Brazil. Laws, statutes, etc. Instituto nacional do mate. Resolução n. 4 do Instituto nacional do mate que resolve que os preços mínimos para os tipos de mate padronizados destinados aos mercados de consumo dos Estados do Rio Grande do Sul e Mato Grosso são fixados de acordo com a proposta do "Centro dos Exportadores Brasileiros de Erva Mate." Brazil. Diário Oficial 78(74): 7360. Mar. 30, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Text in Brazil. Ministério do Trabalho, Indústria et Comércio. Boletim 5(56): 64. Apr. 1939. 255.3 B737A

Text of Resolution No. 4 of the National Maté Institute, resolving that minimum prices for maté destined for the consuming markets of the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Mato Grosso be

fixed in accordance with the proposal of the "Centro do Exportadores Brasileiros de Erva Mate, Ltda."

Sugar

260. Brazil. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n. 20.401, que adota medidas para a defesa da industria e do comércio do assucar. 15 de setembro de 1931. Brazil. Diário Oficial 70(221): 14822-14823. Sept. 19, 1931. Libr. Cong.

Regulates maximum and minimum prices of sugar.

261. Brazil. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n. 20.761 que crea a Comissão de defesa da produção do assucar e dá outras providencias. 7 de dezembro de 1931. Brazil. Diário Oficial 70(239): 19733-19734. Dec. 10, 1931. Libr. Cong.

Places the Ministry of Labor, Industry and Commerce in control of the supply and price of sugar.

Translation of above decree in Weekly Statis. Sugar Trade Jour. 56(14): 170-172. Apr. 7, 1932.

Wheat and Flour

262. Brazil. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n. 2.307, de 3 de fevereiro de 1938. Organiza o serviço de fiscalização do comércio de farinhas, e aprova o regulamento para execução do decreto - lei n. 26, de 30 de novembro de 1937. Brazil. Diário Oficial 77(33): 2617-2618. Feb. 9, 1938. Libr. Cong.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 28: 16-20. 1938. 30.5 In82

Provides together with the accompanying regulation for the organization in the Ministry of Labor, Industry, and Commerce of a service of surveillance of the marketing of wheat, with power to fix the prices of flour and starches of domestic production to the millers, based on the cost of agricultural products, the cost of manufacture, and the cost of bread.

263. Brazil. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto - lei n. 955, de 15 de dezembro de 1938. Torna obrigatórios a aquisição e consumo do trigo em grão, de produção nacional, pelas empresas moageiras do país e dá outras providências. Brazil. Diário Oficial 77(290): 25660-25661. Dec. 17, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Makes it obligatory for all millers to purchase locally produced wheat at a fixed price of 600 reis per kilo.

BRITISH EMPIRE

264. British empire producers' conference, 1st, Sydney, 1938. Report of the proceedings of the British empire producers' conference held at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, from 28th March, 1938, to 7th April, 1938. 387pp. Sydney, N.S.W., Printed by D. H. Paisley, government printer. 1938. 281.9 B77001

"Australia's 150th Anniversary Celebrations."

The following instances of price fixing in various parts of the British Empire are noted: Egg marketing board of N.S.W., by F. O. French, pp. 58-62. (The Board is authorized to fix prices and to see that all producers receive the minimum fixed price for each grade or quality for all eggs delivered to the Board or marketed.); Farming outlook in Canada, by Paul F. Bredt, pp. 114-121. (Points out that prices of dairy products are largely determined by the price of cheese even though the provincial milk control boards have the "power arbitrarily to set the price which producers shall be paid for their milk and cream."); Australian primary industries, by M. P. Dunlop, pp. 130-136. ("There is no governmental regulation of prices of primary products except in relation to milk in certain of the capital cities and larger towns...where control is necessary, we think, direct interference by the government should be reduced to a minimum."); Butter and cheese marketing in Australia, by J. Purcell, pp. 142-146. ("Neither the Commonwealth nor State quota legislation purported to control prices in any shape or form... The way was...paved for the industry itself to work out and maintain a plan that involved local price stability, and this it did in the form of the present equalisation system. To operate this system the industry established a committee representative of the States which had undertaken to embrace the plan...The paramount function of the committee is the fixation of prices for equalisation purposes and the equalisation of rates of returns to manufacturers irrespective as to where their dairy products may be sold...In Queensland, in addition to control by means of quota legislation producers exercise control over the actual marketing of butter and cheese within the State...[as] defined by Order in Council."); Australian sugar industry, by T. W. Crawford, pp. 153-157. ("The Queensland State Government, under...the Sugar Acquisition Act, acquires each season all the raw sugar manufactured in the State and enters into an agreement with the Commonwealth Government...to supply the refined article to the trade at a fixed price over a period of years...a pool has been formed, and each sugar manufacturer, to a certain limit of his production, receives the same price for his raw sugar of a standard quality. The raw sugar manufacturer, in his turn, pays the cane-grower for the cane at a price fixed by...the Central Sugar Cane Prices Board."); Orchard and fruit industry in New Zealand, by T. C. Brash, pp. 173-177.

("Since 1911 the Government has assisted the export trade in apples and pears by the provision of guaranteed returns to growers exporting these fruits....A State guarantee of 10s. 6d. per case c.i.f. New Zealand currency applied to exports of fruit during 1936-37.") Principle of guaranteed price, by W. W. Mulholland, pp. 177-180. ("This paper is a survey of the operation of the Guaranteed Price procedure and an account of the circumstances leading up to the inauguration of the plan and a description of it. The Guaranteed Price plan is a compulsory pool of an indeterminate period...operated by a Government Department under a Minister of Marketing...The Government compulsorily acquires all the dairy produce exported from New Zealand and pays for it a price determined by the Minister."); Marketing in United Kingdom, by J. H. Wain, pp. 235-239. ("In regard to the milk marketing scheme... the price paid to the farmer is a pool price, made up of two gallons liquid milk and one gallon manufacturing milk...If the value of the liquid milk works out at somewhere about 1s. a gallon, it means that our farmers get 2s. for those 2 gallons, and from 3 3/4d. to 4d. or 5d. for the manufacturing gallon, and the final price is a division by three of the pool price that is arrived at."); Farming in Scotland, by James Picken, pp. 307-312. ("We found that the Milk Marketing Board came in for criticism in certain districts. The board, first of all, fixed a flat rate price payable to producers. Every district was paid the same amount for its milk, but the outlying districts were subjected to a deduction according to the distance from the market."); Milk industry in England, by J. H. Wain, pp. 313-321. ("The scheme provides that no milk producer in England or Wales shall sell any milk, except on the terms prescribed by the Milk Marketing Board...Every drop of milk is sold under licence granted by the board, and the retail price is agreed upon each year as is the wholesale price between the buyers and producers...The price of liquid milk is determined for twelve months ahead...The retail price is fixed on the basis of population.")

265. Lenschow, Gerhard. Einzelstudien über marktregulierungen. X. Die milchwirtschaftlichen marktregulierungen in Neuseeland und den übrigen überseeischen dominien. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 47(1): 145-180. Jan. 1938. 286.8 W462

A study of dairy-products marketing regulations in the British Dominions overseas with special emphasis on New Zealand and brief references to South Africa, Canada, and Australia.

See also Names of countries

BRITISH GUIANA - LEGISLATION

266. British Guiana. Laws, statutes, etc. Food prices regulation ordinance, 1934. An Ordinance to make provision to regulate the price of food and for purposes connected therewith. 13th January, 1934. Brit. Guiana. Ordinances, 1934, No. 1. Libr. Cong.

Empowers the Governor in Council, if he considers it necessary to fix the maximum price at which food or fuel may be sold in any district, wholesale or retail.

267. British Guiana. Laws, statutes, etc. Rice (export trade) ordinance, 1935. An Ordinance to make better provision for the establishment of a board to regulate and control the exportation of rice produced in the colony. 3rd August, 1935. Brit. Guiana. Ordinances, 1935, No. 17. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment of the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board, with power "to fix during such periods as it may think fit the price (including cost, insurance and freight) at which rice shall be sold for export." The Board may make regulations and prescribe forms subject to the approval of the Governor in Council with respect to the fixing of the price of rice to be sold for export.

268. British Guiana. Laws, statutes, etc. Coconut products (control) ordinance, 1935. An Ordinance to make provision to regulate the manufacture and sale of certain products obtained from the kernel of the coconut, and for purposes connected therewith. 21st December, 1935. Brit. Guiana. Ordinances, 1935, No. 36. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the Governor in Council to fix minimum prices for copra to manufacturers to be published in the Gazette and two daily newspapers. The price paid by manufacturers for crude coconut oil shall be not less than the minimum price fixed for copra, computed on the basis that one hundred pounds weight of copra is equal in value to six and two-thirds gallons of crude coconut oil. The Governor may from time to time fix maximum wholesale and retail prices for coconut products manufactured and intended to be sold for consumption in the colony.

BULGARIA

269. Braneckoff, T. Die Getreidewirtschaft in Bulgarien. [Germany] Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (N.F.) 23(1): 140-144. 1938. 18 G31

A sketch of the measures adopted by the Bulgarian Government since the end of 1930 to improve the grain trade, beginning with the law of December 26, 1930 for the purchase and export of grain. This law established a board of administration whose first duty was to purchase grain on the domestic market at prices considerably higher than those on the world market. Wheat, rye, maize, barley,

oats and millet were purchased up to October 24, 1931 when purchases were limited to wheat and rye. After July 20, 1932 only wheat was purchased. But on January 22, 1934, rye was again included, and since August 27, 1934 sunflower seeds have been purchased. These purchases are made at fixed prices which are given. According to the author the initial difficulties of financing and organizing the scheme have been overcome without loss to the State and to the satisfaction of the producers.

270. Great Britain. Board of Trade. Bulgaria. Government monopolies. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 133(1985): 903. Dec. 20, 1934. 256.03 T67J

On Nov. 7, 1934 the setting up of a tobacco monopoly was announced in the Official Gazette of Bulgaria to "control the purchase, manufacture and sale of leaf tobacco and tobacco products and fix the wholesale and retail prices thereof. It shall also control the import of tobacco products from abroad and supervise the manufacture of machines and their parts intended for making tobacco products. By virtue of a Law, dated December 1, 1934, a State monopoly of alcohol and plum brandy and light mineral oils is also created."

271. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. Bulgaria. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 29(12): 580E-587E. Dec. 1938. 280.29 In83

The following measures have been taken to assist the marketing of certain agricultural products and to stabilize prices at a satisfactory level, and in some cases to encourage production: The wheat and rye monopoly, in the hands of the Cereals Purchase and Export Administration, remains in force." Prices are given for 1935/36, 1936/37, and 1937/38.

"Under the law of March 27, 1937, the Cereals Purchase and Export Administration was entrusted with the purchase and export of 5,000 tons of rice at the price of 8.50 leva per kg. delivered free on rail...

"By the law of August 10, 1936, hemp and flax trade is once more unrestricted. The Cereals Purchase and Export Administration is, however, required to purchase all the hemp and flax offered by growers, at the prices and on the terms stipulated in the special Orders." Prices are given for 1936 and 1937.

"By the law of July 18, 1936 the Cereals Purchase and Export Administration was required to purchase sunflower seed of the 1936 crop at the price of 3 leva per kg...Later, in 1937, following an appreciable improvement in the prices of sunflower seed, the law of 1936 was annulled, and trade in this product was freed from restrictions.

"The trade in cotton is a State monopoly, by an arrangement dating from 1934. The Cereals Purchase and Export Administration is also in the case of cotton required to purchase at fixed prices all the cotton grown in Bulgaria." Prices are given for 1936, 1937, and 1938.

"The whole 1936 crop of cocoons was bought by the Agricultural and Co-operative Bank of Bulgaria at prices varying from 21 to 48 leva per kg. of fresh cocoons, according to type and quality...

"The Cereals Purchase and Export Administration was required by a special law of November 10, 1936 to purchase selected seeds and to distribute them to growers in exchange for ordinary seeds, or by sale. This law was applied in the autumn of 1937. Crops obtained with selected seeds were bought at the fixed price by the Administration plus a premium of 0.40 to 0.50 leva per kg. for 1938 the premiums were raised to from 0.40 to 0.70 leva per kg. according to the variety and quality of the product."

272. Nedkoff, Boris. Development of the financial system of Bulgaria during the last decade. 363pp. Sofia, Printing press "Polygraphia" Ltd., 1938. (Sofia. Statistical Institute for Economic Research, Publications no. 3-4, 1937) 280.9 Sol3

Text in Bulgarian with summary, pp. 213-297, in English.

The following is quoted from the Summary, pp. 237 and 238:

"With the object to raise the prices paid to agricultural producers, a system of Government control was gradually instituted towards the end of 1930 as regards to the purchase and sale of cereals, sunflower seed, hemp, cotton, cocoons and rose oil. The beginning of State intervention in this field was laid down with the creation of the Cereal Export Board.

"This Board was created by virtue of the law of December 26th, 1930, and was at first charged with the purchase and sale of wheat, rye, maize, barley, oats and millet, at fixed prices, higher than those ruling in the international markets. Inasmuch as part of the value of the cereals purchased (50% for wheat and 75% for other cereals) was paid for in special certificates to be utilized in the payment of taxes, the payment of higher prices was actually equal to remission of taxes. The Board was granted the monopolistic right to sell cereals for export, while the internal trade in these products remained effective for the crops of 1930 and 1931. Beginning with the crop of 1932 payment for cereals purchased was made only in cash. To cover the losses sustained by the Board the amendments to the Law of July 8th, 1932 brought about a special tax on flour, bread and other similar articles, which remained effective until the introduction of the monopoly of 1934. The Decree-Law of July 7th, 1934, introduced a complete monopoly in the purchase and sale of cereals (wheat, rye and mixed grain) which was exercised by the Board. The Decree-Law of August 27th, 1934, charged the Board with the purchase and sale of sunflower seed as well without, however, giving the Board monopoly in this trade. To cover any possible losses which the Board might sustain from this business, a special tax was imposed on sunflower cake and sunflower seeds. In addition, in 1935 the Board was charged with the purchase and sale of uncorticated rice and hemp, and a monopolistic regime was introduced as regards this commodity. By a Decree-Law of June 19th, 1936, the Board was charged with the purchase and sale of

cotton and cotton seed grown in the country, thus monopolizing this trade as well...

"The Bulgarian Agricultural Bank is the other institution through which Government interference in the trade with agricultural product was carried out. Thus, with the guarantee of the Government, the Bank was charged in 1932 with the purchase and sale of the 1932 crop of silk cocoons. Subsequently, this was also extended for the crops which followed. During the same year of 1932, the Bank was charged with purchase and sale of decorticated rice, and a tax of 0.80 leva per kilo decorticated rice for account of private firms was introduced to cover any eventual losses. During 1933 the Bank was charged to buy out the production of rose-flower and rose oil, this regime remaining effective throughout 1934 as well. In 1934 the Bank was again charged with the purchase of undecorticated rice of the crop of 1934 and a tax of 50 stotinki per kilo decorticated rice for account of private firms was imposed to cover any eventual losses. During the same year a monopolistic regime was introduced governing the trade with hemp and cotton grown in the country, the application of which was entrusted to the Bank. Subsequently, the trade in undecorticated rice, cotton and hemp was transferred to the Cereal Export Board, the purchase of silk cocoons and rose-flower and the production of rose oil being left to the Bulgarian Agricultural and Cooperative Bank. By a Decree-Law of April 22nd, 1935, the Bank was given the monopoly over the silk cocoon trade, while by Decree-Laws of March 16th and April 25th of the same year, in order to cover any eventual losses to be sustained by the Bank through the trade with rose oil, as well as for the payment of indemnities for destroyed rose gardens, a special fund was established, in favour of which the following collections were made: 0.30 leva per kilo rose-flower distilled privately, 50 leva per 100 kilos rose oil exported abroad, 10% of the rents paid for private rose distilleries used by the Bank, fines imposed for violations, etc. At the same time exporters of rose oil were obliged to purchase from the Bank a quantity of rose oil equal to that exported by them and produced in private distilleries.

"In addition, by a decision of the Council of Ministers of June 1st, 1932, the Bank was charged with the purchase of tobacco for the account of the Government at prices 20% above those ruling in the market. The Bank thus purchased 446 thousands of kilos in all, for a value of 13 million of leva. By a Decree-Law of October 11th, 1935, the Bank was again charged to buy out the remaining unsold quantities of the tobacco crop of 1934 in the region of the Rhodopa mountains, amounting to roughly 800,000 kilos in all, at an average price of 20 leva. In fact the Bank purchased only 445,000 kilos. Finally, by a Decree-Law of May 12th, 1937, the Bank was charged with the purchase, for the account of the Government, of 4 million kilos of the tobacco crop of 1936. To ensure the sale without any losses of the tobacco thus purchased, this Decree-Law empowered the Bank to demand eventually a corresponding limitation in the area planted with tobacco during 1938."

273. L'Union générale des coopératives agricoles. Les moyens de lutte avec la crise agricole en Bulgarie et les résultats obtenus, relatif à: Les moyens employés en vue de combattre la crise agricole aux Pays-Bas, et les résultats acquis. 4pp. XVII^{ème} Congrès International d'Agriculture, La Haye, 1937. [Actes] v. 3. 29 C7617A

Among the measures adopted in Bulgaria to cope with the agricultural depression was the creation by a law of December 26, 1930 of a body to control the purchase and export of grain at prices above those on the world market. A wheat and rye monopoly was established in 1934, with maximum prices for bread. In 1934, also, various laws fixed prices of sunflower seed, hemp, cotton, rice, silkworm cocoons, etc. and created a tobacco monopoly.

274. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

Government price fixing and control of trade in grain and sugar are discussed on pp. 318-327.

In February 1931 a Central Grain-Purchasing Bureau created by a law of December 1930 began purchasing grain at fixed prices, paying partly in cash and partly in taxation credits. On October 12, 1931 it was granted a complete monopoly over the wheat and rye trade, and began to sell wheat to the domestic mills at a fixed price. A detailed account of the operations of the bureau is given until July 1932 when its monopoly control was abolished. "Effective July 21... the bureau was definitely forbidden to purchase rye, corn, or barley and the monopoly with regard to wheat was replaced by stabilization operations to be conducted during the marketing year 1932-33 terminating legally on June 30, 1933...

"The sugar beet and beet sugar industry of Bulgaria is subject to direct governmental control. Beet prices, sugar prices, and beet area are regulated by a law which became effective on April 1, 1932. The factories were given until April 5 to sign contracts with the Government fixing beet and sugar prices, beet plantings, and sugar distribution. The price of beets was set at 600 leva per metric ton (\$3.92 per short ton). The price of sugar was set at 22 leva per kilo, wholesale (7.18 cents per pound)...The new Government control replaced a sugar cartel which was dissolved by the Government on March 18."

BULGARIA - LEGISLATION

Cotton

275. Bulgaria. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret "B" sur le commerce du coton et de la graine de coton. Banque Agricole et Coopérative de Bulgarie. Bul. 4(8): 19. Aug. 1938.

From Journal Officiel No. 166, Aug. 1, 1938.

Decrees that the Direction des Céréales will be able to buy cotton

that has not had the seed removed at the following prices per kilogram: 36 leva for cotton of select variety; 34 for good quality, and 25 for inferior quality in the regions of Sofia, Plovdiv, Stara-Zagora and Bourgas; 34 for select quality, 32 for good quality, and 25 for inferior quality in the regions of Choumen, Vratza and Pléven. The Direction will also purchase cottonseed of 100% purity, at a price of 1.50 leva per kilogram on condition that the amount in the lot offered is no less than ten tons.

Flax and Hemp

276. Bulgaria. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret "D" sur le commerce de la filasse de chanvre et de lin et sur la protection de la production nationale du chanvre et du lin. Banque Agricole et Coopérative de Bulgarie. Bul. 4(8): 21. Aug. 1938.

From Journal Officiel No. 192, Aug. 31, 1938.

Decrees that the Direction des Céréales will purchase tow of hemp and flax at prices which are listed in this article, and will sell it abroad at a price established by free agreement.

Grain

277. Bulgaria. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi concernant l'achat et l'exportation des céréales. 25 décembre 1930. Darjaven Viestnik, N. 218, Dec. 26, 1930. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 20: 22-26. 1930. 30.5 In82

A law of December 25, 1930 creates a Board for the purchase and export of wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats and millet. These grains are purchased at prices higher than those obtaining on foreign markets, subject to the approval of the Council of Ministers. While the Board was granted the monopoly of the export of cereals, the domestic market remained free.

278. Bulgaria. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret-loi concernant l'achat et l'exportation des céréales. 4 février 1936. Darjaven Viestnik, N. 28, Feb. 7, 1936. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 26: 33-40. 1936. 30.5 In82

The Board for the Purchase and Export of Grain is charged with the marketing and export of wheat, rye, mixed grain, sunflower seed, hemp, haricot beans, rice, cotton, and cotton seed, which it purchases at fixed prices. Trade in wheat, rye, and mixed grain is a monopoly of the Board.

279. Bulgaria. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret sur la vente des céréales. (Journal Officiel No. 162 du 17 juillet). Banque Agricole et Coopérative de Bulgarie. Bul. 4(7): 23. July 1938.

The Grain Office has the exclusive right of sale of wheat and rye which it sells on the domestic market at prices fixed by the Council of Ministers.

280. Bulgaria. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret sur l'achat et la vente de grains servant de fourrage. (Journal Officiel, No. 193, Sept. 1, 1938) Banque Agricole et Coopérative de Bulgarie. Bul. 4(9): 18. Sept. 1938.

Authorizes the Grain Office to purchase barley and oats for fodder from the producers at fixed prices and to sell them for army use at fixed prices.

Rice

281. Bulgaria. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret-loi pour l'achat du riz non-décortiqué, récolte 1935. (Journal Officiel, No. 210, Oct. 18, 1935) Banque Agricole et Coopérative de Bulgarie. Bul. 1(9): 45. Sept. 1935.

Fixes the prices at which the Grain Export Bureau may purchase unlimited quantities of unhulled rice of different kinds of the 1935 crop. The rice must correspond to certain specifications and is purchased directly from the small producers or the cooperatives. It is sold for domestic consumption at fixed prices. The methods of financing the transactions are outlined.

Wine

282. Bulgaria. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi sur l'amélioration des prix de vins de la récolte 1938. (Journal Officiel No. 4 du 5 janvier 1939). Banque Agricole et Coopérative de Bulgarie. Bul. 5(1): 23. Jan. 1939.

The Agricultural and Cooperative Bank of Bulgaria is commissioned to purchase up to 50,000,000 liters of wine of the harvests of 1937 and 1938 for distilling purposes at fixed prices, the alcohol to be stored and sold at wholesale prices fixed by the Council of Ministers.

CANADA

283. Bates, Edward Stanley. A planned nationalism: Canada's effort. 171pp. Toronto, The Macmillan company of Canada, limited, 1935. 280.13 B31

The author discusses the basic aspects of Canadian national economic policy, the balancing of which "depends upon the maintenance of a stable and profitable domestic Price-Level...Healthy domestic competition must be maintained and protected in order to ensure an economic wage and price-level...Canadian wheat should be exported at whatever price it will bring in foreign markets...Canada must continue to produce all the wheat she can produce economically without unduly depressing world prices...Canada's problem as regards wheat is one of frozen credits in surplus stocks rather than one of world-price.

"If the Canadian Government does this financing by guaranteeing prices in any way, or by pegging of wheat prices on the Winnipeg Exchange, the outward flow of wheat will be retarded and the balancing of domestic price-level will be seriously jeopardized... It might be said...that Canada should guarantee to domestic wheat producers a price based on domestic cost of production in relation to the domestic economic price-level. But...once artificial means are taken to establish apparent profitable production, elements enter which disturb the economic price-level in Canada, and result in maladjustment of the entire commodity value factor...On the other hand, however, recognizing the relation between wheat, domestic price-level, and national prosperity, means can be provided whereby wheat producers will be compensated individually in the receiving of their rightful proportion of the world price, instead of paying, as they are today and have done for years, exorbitant costs for the financing and marketing of their production. In this way Canada can bring to her individual wheat producers profitable returns based on world wheat prices. This leads to the outstanding factor in the discussion of the problem, namely, the essential necessity for Canada to market her annual wheat surplus at world prices, promptly, efficiently, and at as low a marketing cost as possible."

284. Boals, G. P. Wheat control legislation in Canada. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 28(18): 460-464, processed. Apr. 30, 1934. 1.9 St2F

Gives an analysis of the emergency wheat control legislation in Canada, particularly the Manitoba act which is called "The Emergency Wheat Control Act" and a resolution passed by the Legislature in connection with the act which urges a minimum price for wheat handled by the Wheat Control Board, and discusses the significance of the legislation.

285. Boyle, J. E. Canada's costly wheat pool. Barron's 15(36): 9. Sept. 9, 1935. 284.8 B27

The present Canadian wheat situation is described, as are events leading up to the present situation. A "chronology of...[the] grain tragedy" is presented from 1929 to 1935. In conclusion: "The moral is plain. For the thousandth time, we have concrete proof that no government can successfully peg the price or control the price of a staple agricultural product."

286. Boyle, James E. Canada's wheat. Country Gent. 108(2): 15, 72-73. Feb. 1938. 6 C833

Discusses Canada's schemes for marketing wheat, Canada's failure to give a positive and final answer to the wheat question, the preliminary hearings of the Royal Commission on the Grain Trade (under leadership of Judge Turgeon) and whether or not Judge Turgeon will recommend sale or subsidy for the crop.

287. Bracken, Hon. John. Canadian agriculture from a western viewpoint. Address...before the Eastern Canada Conference on the marketing of farm products, Montreal, P. Q., March 28th, 1939. 20pp. [n.p.] Western committee on markets and agricultural re-adjustment, May, 1939. Libr. Cong.
A discussion of the marketing of agricultural products of Western Canada with a reference to the fixed price for wheat.
288. Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Marketing service. Agricultural marketing legislation, 1939. 18pp. Ottawa. Published by authority of the Hon. James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, 1939. Libr. Cong.
"During the year 1937 the re-organization of the Department of Agriculture was effected and the Marketing Service of the Department constituted. The activities of the Marketing Service are centred on policies designed to encourage the efficient marketing of agricultural products...Previous legislation and that passed during the 1939 session forms the basis of a permanent agricultural policy in Canada with respect to marketing...In the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, 1939, and the Wheat Co-operative Marketing Act, provision is made to guarantee initial payments for farm products...In the following pages an outline of the 1939 legislation is given. Short reviews of...the Canadian Wheat Board Amendment Act and the Grain Futures Act have been included because they are closely associated with the other legislation under discussion...
"The wheat farmer now has the choice of three methods of marketing his wheat, the Government wheat board with a guaranteed advance of 70 cents for No. 1 Northern, basis Fort William; the co-operative or pooling method with a guaranteed advance of 60 cents for No. 1 Northern, basis Fort William; or through the open market method."
289. Canada. Royal grain inquiry commission. 1938. Report. 264pp. Ottawa. J. O. Patenaude, printer 1938. 280.359 C1642 1938
By an Order in Council of June 27, 1936, W. F. A. Turgeon was appointed a Commissioner "to inquire into and to report upon the subject of 'the production, buying, selling, holding, storing, transporting and exporting of Canadian grain and grain products and other questions incident to such matters.'"
Chapter VII, entitled Price Stabilization Measures, contains a section on the establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board in 1935 and its functions. "The Act was apparently intended to terminate stabilization operations. It provided a Government-controlled and financed voluntary pool, so that any farmer dissatisfied with the price available under the unrestricted open market could deliver to the Board and be sure of getting not only a Government-guaranteed price, but a share in any surplus in case the Board should succeed in selling the crop at higher prices." Operations under the Wheat Board Act, 1935 are noted.
In Chapter IX "the present situation in Europe" is summarized.

Short sketches describe the essential features of control in the various countries. Twelve importing countries under government monopoly are noted:

"1. France - ...Government Wheat Office, permanent body to control entire wheat industry, fixes prices of wheat and flour...

"2. Germany - ...free market replaced by complete State control (Reich Bureau for Cereals), finally effected in 1934; high fixed prices; ...importers required to pay monopoly tax to Bureau equal to difference between purchase price and fixed domestic price...

"3. Italy - ...complete government control of storage, internal and external trade; high fixed prices...

"4. Czechoslovakia - ...marketing monopoly organized in 1934 called 'Monopoly Grain Company', composed of producer and trade interests; fixed prices of wheat (to producer and consumer), flour and bread...

"5. Switzerland - State grain monopoly since 1915; State Grain Office established 1929 replacing direct governmental monopoly of buying and selling grain that was created in 1915; fixed prices...

"6. Norway - government monopoly since 1917; State Grain Office established 1926; Grain Monopoly Law, 1928, established a state monopoly, under name of 'Statens Kornforretning'; fixed prices... Monopoly buys direct on basis of offers, both f. o. b. and c. i. f.

"7. Sweden - Swedish Grain Company, joint stock company, in which Government principal shareholder; fixed prices...

"8. Latvia - milling quotas and fixed prices since 1930; complete government control began 1932, with fixed prices of wheat and flour...

"9. Estonia - Government monopoly since 1930; fixed prices.

"10. Greece - Government Central Concentration Committee buys all domestic wheat at fixed prices...

"11. Portugal - Rigid government control of imports for many years; fixed prices...Wheat imported and purchased from farmers by National Federation of Wheat Farmers, a compulsory co-operative...

"12. Irish Free State (Eire) - Complete government control; fixed prices..."

Seven importing countries with various forms of governmental regulations are listed, among them the United Kingdom with a standard price prescribed for home-grown, millable wheat of stated quantity, and Spain with maximum and minimum prices in force since 1929.

"Six self-sufficing or net exporting countries of Europe with state monopolies or state-supported companies in complete control" include:

"1. Poland - ...State Agricultural and Industrial Establishments, 1932, stabilized wheat prices.

"2. Lithuania - ...fixed prices since 1929; Central Society of Agricultural Co-operatives purchases for the Government; 1930-31 to 1934-35 Government subsidies to maintain minimum price.

"3. Bulgaria - ...1931, Government bought wheat in competition with dealers thus forcing up price; 1932, Government monopoly buying at high fixed price; 1933, Government stabilization purchases;

1934, Government monopoly restored; 1936, fixed price system abolished; now exclusive rights purchase and sale of all cereals vested in permanent Government monopoly, fixing prices grain, flour and bread and controlling milling industry.

"4. Hungary - Wheat is the chief export product; 1934 agreement with Italy to take much of surplus at fixed prices; Futura Company (Hungarian Co-operative Societies' Trading Company Limited) makes purchases whenever market price falls below fixed minimum...

"5. Roumania - Central Marketing Co-operative now makes stabilizing purchases at prices fixed by Government...

"6. Yugoslavia - Privileged Export Company established 1930 to maintain prices of domestic wheat above export level; complete monopoly, 1931; return to Privileged Export Company, 1932."

A brief account is given of the operations of the Grain Regulating Board of Argentina from 1933 to 1935.

Attention is drawn to a demand by many farmers and their organizations for the closing of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and the creation by the Government of a permanent National Wheat Board to market the Canadian wheat crop at home and abroad, the underlying principle being a government guaranteed price for wheat. The Commissioner expresses his disagreement with this proposal. "Whatever attractions a compulsory government Board may present at first sight, its practicability, in my opinion, will not stand analysis, either from the point of view of overseas markets or that of domestic conditions...I am therefore of the opinion that under what may be called normal conditions...the Government should remain out of the grain trade, and our wheat should be marketed by means of the futures market system (under proper supervision), and encouragement given to the creation of co-operative marketing associations, or Pools."

It is suggested that the responsibility of supervising futures trading on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange be delegated to the Board of Grain Commissioners which "should have jurisdiction to inquire into any situation in the futures market either upon its own motion or upon complaint made to it and should have general powers of remedy, such as fixing a delivery price in the event of a 'corner' or 'squeeze', determining margins and fixing the limits, if found necessary, of open lines capable of being carried by an individual trader or corporation."

The proposal that a Canadian Wheat Institute be created is negatived and it is suggested, in view of existing conditions, that the existing Canadian Wheat Board be maintained "to meet any situation which may arise."

290. Canadian farmers urge Government fixed price. Northwest. Miller and Amer. Baker 15(11): 50. Nov. 2, 1938. 298.8 N81

"Manitoba and Alberta provincial bodies of the United Farmers of Canada in convention at Winnipeg and Calgary, respectively, last week, defended and urged the continuation of the Canadian Wheat Board and the paying of a Dominion government guaranteed minimum wheat price to producers."

291. Canadian wheat board. Report, crop year 1935-1936. 11pp. Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 28, 1936. Pam. Coll. Canada.
Covers the first year's operations of the Canadian Wheat Board.

292. Canadian wheat - the gamble of a century. Business Week, No. 7, pp. 29-30. Oct. 19, 1929. 280.8 Sy8

Discusses the struggle between the Canadian farmers through their wheat pool to hold out for their fixed price for the Canadian wheat crop and the British buyers who "refuse to pay a higher price for Canadian wheat than for Argentine and other wheat."

293. Curtis, C. A. Dominion legislation of 1935. An economist's review. Canad. Jour. Econ. and Polit. Sci. 1(4): 599-608. Nov. 1935. 280.8 C162

Outlines the provisions of the Canadian Wheat Board Act.

294. Drummond, W. M. Price raising in the dairy industry. Canad. Jour. Econ. and Polit. Sci. 1(4): 551-567. Nov. 1935. 280.8 C162

Describes the measures taken to stabilize the dairy industry by the appointment of boards or commissions to fix prices of milk in Manitoba, Alberta, Quebec, Ontario, and Saskatchewan.

"To date, the work of the Boards or Commissions appointed has consisted, for the most part, in arranging producer and consumer prices following conferences with the producer and distributor organizations in the several local market areas...

"One may summarize the factors making for the success of public regulation in securing stability in the whole milk market as follows: Success has varied, and must vary, directly with the number of measures taken to prevent the coming of unwanted supplies and with the ability to enforce such measures. This varies directly with the number and effectiveness of producer and distributor organizations. The higher producer price is fixed relative to manufactured milk prices, the greater the difficulty of effecting a stabilized situation. The differentiation between these prices was the fundamental cause of the price war and general instability that resulted. For real and permanent stability, we shall have to choose between keeping whole milk prices at or near the competitive level and limiting by strict and minute regulation all supplies, whether coming from established whole milk producers or from new aspirants to their ranks. In view of the tremendous difficulty of enforcing such regulation...one is inclined to the view that in the long run the alternative of keeping whole milk prices reasonably in line with other dairy prices must be chosen."

295. Grant, H. C. Canadian agricultural policy - some selected lessons. Jour. Farm Econ. 19(1): 253-263. Feb. 1937. 280.8 J822

"This paper was read at the Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Chicago, Illinois, December 29, 1936."

The author's subjects are "wheat policy" and "domestic marketing policy." In connection with the demand for a permanent Government Wheat Board he urges clarity in the conception of a minimum price and what it implies.

296. Grant, H. C. Is public utility control the solution of our milk marketing problems? *Canad. Soc. Agr. Econ. Proc.* (1932)4: 50-54. 281.9 C16

Suggests the extent to which milk as a public utility should be subjected to price fixing.

297. Hopper, W. C. The regulation of the marketing of fruits and other natural products in Canada. *Jour. Farm Econ.* 17(2): 368-374. May 1935. 280.8 J822

Compares the purpose of the Canadian Natural Products Marketing Act to that of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of the United States. Shows that the former is basically a producers' act and explains its functioning and that of the five schemes under it which had already been approved. It is stated that "The Dominion Marketing Board cannot delegate powers to a local board to fix prices, to engage in the actual marketing of the regulated product or to control or regulate production."

In the case of the British Columbia tree fruit scheme "the local board periodically states the basic pool price at which apples may be sold." A shipper may sell at any price he pleases but he must turn into the pool the basic price.

"With the marketing act in operation for only four and one-half (4 1/2) months it is difficult to appraise results but the fact that no major violations have yet occurred in the operation of the five approved schemes might be considered as demonstrating that compulsory regulation of marketing is a principle which is being generally accepted in Canada."

298. O'Connor, Katherine E. A review of Canadian legislation - 1939. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Compar. Law Ser. 2(9): 397-405. Sept. 1939. 157.54 C733

Summarizes the provisions of the amendment to the Wheat Board Act, the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, the Wheat Cooperative Marketing Act, the Agricultural Products Cooperative Marketing Act, and the Grain Futures Act.

299. Parker, C. V., and Hare, H. R. Milk marketing legislation in Canada. With discussion by C. A. Lyndon. *Canad. Soc. Agr. Econ. Proc.* (1935)7: 70-84. 281.9 C16

"Since 1932, eight of the nine provinces of Canada have passed legislation to regulate the marketing of whole milk for city consumption...Three different types of milk legislation have been developed in Canada:

"1. The public utility plan as developed in Manitoba and Alberta wherein milk is recognized as a public utility and is regulated under a Public Utility Commission. Such Commissions function to regulate the milk business in Winnipeg, Edmonton and Calgary.

"2. The provincial government appointed the Control Board with a special provincial legislative act to support it. Such boards have been appointed in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

"3. A milk control board which operates under the Natural Products Marketing Act. Such control is in operation in the Lower Fraser Valley from which the fluid milk for the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster is drawn."

The provisions of the laws passed in the various provinces are discussed.

300. Patton, Harold S. Observations on Canadian wheat policy since the World War. Canad. Jour. Econ. and Polit. Sci. 3(2): 218-233. May 1937. 280.8 C162

Reprint in U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library.

"The Wheat Board Act of 1935 authorized the Board to fix a yearly minimum price to be paid to producers for wheat delivered to it, subject to government approval, and during the last two crop years a basic minimum price of 87 1/2 cents has been in effect. This Act does not imply the maintenance of a minimum market price, but affords assurance to producers that they will not have to dispose of their wheat at less than the announced price basis. While open market prices during the current year have ruled well above the level at which the Board would be called on to accept deliveries from growers, there are cogent reasons for retaining the principle of a guaranteed minimum price for wheat as a matter of national policy." These are discussed.

301. Propose price fixing scheme for Canada. Mod. Miller 60(2): 14. Jan. 14, 1933. 298.8 M72

"A demand that a price of \$1.25 per bu. be fixed for all wheat milled in Canada is expected to be made at the conference of Canadian premiers with officials of the Dominion Government at Ottawa next week. The proposal is expected to be made that a law to this effect be passed, and the increased cost of bread be passed along to the public, both provincial and urban.

"The Canadian plan is in substance practically the same as that now in effect in England, and in line with the Domestic Allotment scheme of farm relief which has been under discussion in the American House of Representatives this week. New Zealand has a similar plan already in operation."

302. [Schaben, L. J.] Authority for Canada's wheat minimum. Southwest. Miller 14(28): 21. Sept. 10, 1935. 298.8 So82

A review of Canada's Wheat Law which requires the fixing of a minimum price for wheat and authorizes purchases and sales by the Canadian Wheat Board.

303. Sutherland, S. H. A disastrous wheat pool. Barron's 15(44): 13. Nov. 4, 1935. 284.8 B27

This is a reply to an article by James E. Boyle in the September 9th issue of Barron's, entitled "A Costly Wheat Experiment." The writer states that "this reply is not a defense of government price-fixing or control, but an attempt fairly to consider the actions of the government's agency during the abnormal conditions during the years 1929-1935."

304. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign agricultural policies - a review and appraisal. Canada. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(2): 60-66, processed. Feb. 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

The Canadian Grain Board Act of 1935 is discussed. "Power to fix minimum prices for wheat is the outstanding feature of the Board's authority...the guaranteed-price principle has been no burden to the Canadian Government; indeed, operations of the Board have offset to a considerable extent the losses sustained in the pool-supporting and direct-purchase practices of earlier years."

305. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. New Canadian wheat law permits board to control prices. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 31(5): 122-125, processed. July 29, 1935. 1.9 St2F

Discusses the provisions of the Canadian Wheat Board Act of 1935. "One of the most important provisions...is the authority granted to the Board to buy wheat from producers at a fixed minimum price...to be fixed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board at the beginning of each crop year and is to remain unchanged during that year no matter how world prices vary." The difference between this law and the plan operative in Argentina is pointed out.

306. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Foreign agricultural service. Agricultural price control in foreign countries - Canada. U. S. Dept. Agr. Foreign Agr. Serv. Foreign Agr. 3(2): 67-68, processed. Feb. 1939. 1.9 Ec7For

The functions and current operations of the Canadian Grain Board are outlined. The outstanding provision of the Canadian Grain Board Act of 1935 is the power to fix minimum prices to growers. "The Canadian scheme is permissive in that producers are not compelled to sell their wheat to the Board, but only by doing so are they assured of receiving the guaranteed price. If the Board is

eventually able to dispose of the wheat at more than the minimum price, the growers who have sold their wheat to the Board are entitled to a pro-rata share of the excess. Losses incurred by the Board in selling wheat at prices below those paid to producers become a direct charge on the National Treasury...Sales are made at prices in line with those obtainable for export wheat. Canada is now the only major exporting country in which prices for wheat sold for domestic use are no higher than those for export wheat."

307. Western committee on markets and agricultural re-adjustment. Second submission of the Western committee on markets and agricultural re-adjustment to the Dominion Government on the necessity of continuing the Canadian Wheat board and a guaranteed minimum price of at least 80 cents per bushel for the 1939 wheat crop. Presented to the Dominion cabinet on Monday, April 24, 1939. 16pp. [n.p.] May 1939. Libr. Cong.

Presents arguments in favor of the continuance of a guaranteed price of not less than 80 cents for No. 1 Northern wheat and deprecating a proposed amendment to the Canadian Wheat Board Bill which proposes a statutory guaranteed initial price to producers of 60 cents for No. 1 Northern basis Fort William.

308. Wheat controversy in Canada. Bitterly fought issue. Times Trade & Engin. (n.s.) 45(904): 16. June 1939. 286.8 T482

"A Montreal Correspondent" reports that "the contest within the Dominion Cabinet and in Parliament over the extent of Government aid to Western Canada by way of a guaranteed price for wheat has been one of the most bitterly fought issues for years." Wheat growers and Western business organizations have protested the proposed guaranteed price of 60 cents per bushel as not covering the cost of production.

"[The Government has since bowed to the storm, and the guaranteed price has been raised to 70 cents.]"

CANADA - LEGISLATION

309. Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. The Agricultural products co-operative marketing act, 1939. An Act to assist and encourage co-operative marketing of agricultural products. [Assented to by His Majesty, 19th May, 1939.] Canada. Statutes, 3 Geo. VI, 1939, Ch. 28. Libr. Cong.

Agricultural products for the purposes of this Act include any kind of grain other than wheat, milk and milk products, vegetables and vegetable products, livestock and livestock products, fruit and fruit products, poultry and poultry products, honey, maple syrup, tobacco, and any other product of agriculture designated by the governor-in-council.

The Act provides for the payment of an initial price to producers not to exceed 80 percent of the average wholesale price of the

product over the 3 years preceding the year of production. If the initial payment exceeds the average wholesale price obtained for the product the difference will be paid by the Government to the selling agency.

Wheat

310. Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. Canadian wheat board act, 1935. An Act to provide for the constitution and powers of the Canadian wheat board. Assented to 5th July, 1935. Statutes of Canada, 25-26 George V, 1935, Ch. 53. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the constitution of The Canadian Wheat Board with power to fix a price to be paid to producers for wheat delivered to the Board, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, and to sell wheat at prices which it may consider reasonable.

The Governor in Council may approve of the provisions of this Act being made applicable to oats, barley, rye or flax produced in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, if the Board so recommends.

311. Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. The Grain futures act, 1939. An Act to provide for the supervision and regulation of trading in grain futures. [Assented to by His Majesty, 19th May, 1939.] Canada. Statutes, 3 Geo. VI, 1939, Ch. 31. Libr. Cong.

The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada is charged with the supervision and regulation of trading in grain futures on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The Board is given authority to fix minimum margin requirements and to limit trading in futures if there is fear of undue fluctuations in the price of grain.

312. Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. The Wheat co-operative marketing act, 1939. [Assented to by His Majesty, 19th May, 1939.] Canada. Statutes, 3 Geo. VI, 1939, Ch. 34. Libr. Cong.

Provides that co-operative associations or elevator companies may create a selling agency and enter into an agreement with the Government to the effect that if the average sale price for No. 1 Northern, in store at Fort William, is less than sixty cents per bushel, with variations for other grades, and if the initial payment together with storage charges and operating costs, does not exceed this price, the Government will pay to the selling agency the difference between this average sale price and the total expenditures incurred.

313. Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. Canadian wheat board amendment act. An Act to amend the Canadian wheat board act, 1935. [Assented to 3rd June, 1939] Canada. Statutes, 3 Geo. VI, 1939, Ch. 39. Libr. Cong.

The provision granting power to the Wheat Board with the approval of the governor-in-council to fix prices to primary producers is repealed. A provision is substituted guaranteeing an initial price of 70 cents a bushel for No. 1 Manitoba Northern, no individual being allowed to sell more than 5,000 bushels of wheat to

the Board in any one crop year. The Board is authorized to pay a guaranteed initial price to wheat growers in eastern Canada.

314. Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. The Prairie farm assistance act, 1939. An Act to assist agriculture in the Prairie Provinces. [Assented to 3rd June, 1939.] Canada. Statutes, 3 Geo. VI, 1939, Ch. 50. Libr. Cong.

Provides that the Governor in Council may declare any crop year in which the average price is less than 80 cents per bushel to be an emergency year in which the Minister of Agriculture may award to each farmer in a township, if the average yield of wheat in the township is from 8 to 12 bushels per acre, "ten cents per acre of the cultivated land of the farmer for each cent, or fraction thereof, not exceeding ten, by which the average price of wheat is less than eighty cents per bushels." If the average yield of wheat in the township is found to be between 4 and 8 bushels per acre the award is to be \$1.50 per acre, and if the average yield is not more than 4 bushels per acre the award is to be \$2.00 per acre; "Provided that no award under this section shall be made (a) with respect to more than one-half of the cultivated land of the farmer; nor (b) with respect to more than two hundred acres of the cultivated land of the farmer."

The crop year beginning on August 1, 1939 is declared to be an emergency year for the purposes of this Act.

315. Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. House of Commons debates. Official report - unrevised edition, pp. 1123-1129. Feb. 16, 1939. Ottawa, 1939. Libr. Cong.

In a speech on the possible wheat policy of the Government the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. J. G. Gardiner, sketched conditions since 1935 when the Wheat Board was established and authorized to establish minimum prices. He pointed out certain unfair results that had occurred, and advocated a change in policy.

"Three years of experience with the Wheat Board Act of 1935 has shown that it is legislation which can only be helpful to deal with a marketing emergency, and could not form the basis for a permanent system of marketing...The minimum price per bushel results in those having most receiving most and those having no crop receiving nothing.

"Realizing that the present legislation does not offer a solution for our marketing problems and does not provide a means of dealing equitably with the difficulties which stand in the way of home building on the prairies, we intend to introduce legislation which will carry out as far as possible the recommendations of the Turgeon commission...

"We feel that the principle which has been applied to the marketing of wheat during the last three or four years in Canada is not a principle which could be applied to the marketing of other natural products, including other farm products. Therefore we do not think it is a sound principle upon which to base farm product marketing

legislation. We cannot agree that there is likely to be permanency to any system of marketing farm products which is based upon price fixing. We prefer to embark upon a policy which will lead to costs of production and standards of product which will invite a paying market for all our farm products."

316. Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. House of Commons debates. Official report - Unrevised ed. V. 75, No. 60, pp. 2822-2840. Apr. 5, 1939. Ottawa, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Contains an explanation by the Minister of Agriculture (Hon. J. G. Gardiner) of the reasons for proposing a decrease in the guaranteed price of wheat from 80c. to 60c. a bushel. He outlined the important points of the new wheat policy which included an acreage bonus based on size of farms and price of wheat to reach a maximum of \$2.50 an acre, one-tenth to be taken off for every cent that the price exceeded 70c. per bushel and the payment to cease should the price reach 80 cents. This plan was incorporated in Bill 83 "to assist agriculture in the Prairie Provinces", which was introduced by Mr. Gardiner in the House of Commons on April 6, 1939. Two other bills were introduced, No. 81, to provide for the supervision and regulation of trading in grain futures, and No. 82, to encourage the co-operative marketing of wheat.

ALBERTA - LEGISLATION

317. Alberta. Laws, statutes, etc. The Alberta marketing act. An Act respecting the marketing of natural products and other commodities and to provide for the regulation thereof within the Province. (Assented to April 3, 1939). Alberta. Statutes, 3 Geo. VI, 1939, Ch. 3. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the Lieutenant Governor in Council to constitute boards for the marketing or regulation and control of specified natural products. Any scheme may relate to the whole Province or to any area within the Province. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may establish a Provincial Marketing Board to provide producers, manufacturers, distributors and consumers with the means of buying and selling natural products at a price which is fair and equitable and to engage in all types of business transactions.

"The following Acts are hereby repealed: The Alberta Natural Products Marketing Act, being chapter 54 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1934; The Control and Marketing of Wheat Act, being chapter 35 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1935; and The Alberta Natural Products Marketing Act, Amendment Act, 1935, being chapter 39 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1935."

Milk

318. Alberta. Laws, statutes, etc. An Act to amend the Public utilities act, 1923. (Assented to April 11, 1933.) Alberta. Statutes, 1933, Ch. 18. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the Board to classify milk producers and distributors and to establish from time to time schedules of minimum rates at which milk shall be supplied by the respective classes. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may also authorize the Board under certain circumstances to fix a minimum retail price for any food product.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

319. Clement, F. M. How the Natural products marketing act operates in British Columbia. Internatl. Conf. Agr. Econ. Proc. (1936)4: 342-355. London, Oxford university press. Humphrey Milford, 1937.
281.9 In82 1936

The operation of the eleven marketing schemes in British Columbia, eight of which have to do with farm products, is explained.

The British Columbia Tree Fruit Scheme is operated by the Tree Fruit Board which regulates the quantity and quality of fruit arriving on the domestic market to supply the demand. It regulates the marketing of the product, but it does not buy or sell. "The Board works on the principle that a market on which the price is falling distributes less than a market on which the price is rising. Consequently an attempt is made to set an opening price that can be advanced as the season progresses...The Board, after consultation with the Shippers' Advisory Council, names the minimum price at which the various varieties and grades are to be pooled. It then permits a percentage release on a named date...The Board has no power to compel the agencies to abide by the price recommended by the Board. Neither has it the power to prevent any agency from holding back on each release because of the belief that prices will rise. So far, however, these two considerations have given little trouble. The price named by the Board is the price at which the various varieties are pooled..."

"Under the Milk Marketing Scheme of the Lower Mainland of British Columbia, the Milk Marketing Board draws most of its powers from the Provincial authority...The Board makes rules and regulations, but does no marketing. The product is sold to the distributors through three agencies...The Marketing Board has no power to fix prices. The three agencies, however, can and do name a price at which they will sell butterfat to the distributors...The Board has power to and does fix the spread between purchase price and resale price. This spread varies according to the butterfat content, the size of the container, in bulk or bottles, to householders or hotels, etc. The resale price is consequently supposed to be a uniform price for all distributors..."

"The British Columbia Coast Vegetable Marketing Scheme is designed to regulate the marketing of vegetables other than hothouse tomatoes, cucumbers, and rhubarb in the defined area...The main crop handled is potatoes...[The] Board operates through a single agency. This agency in turn sells to wholesalers at stated prices for the various grades. The prices vary from week to week and month to month...

"In order to meet competitive requirements, buyers have been demanding potatoes from individual growers. In order to meet this, dealers are permitted to buy up to 60 per cent. of a grower's quota if the potatoes grade Canada No. 1 and the price paid is the price set by the Board."

320. Mallory, L. D. Surplus control in British Columbia. Jour. Farm Econ. 12(4): 622-625. Oct. 1930. 220.8 J322

Explains the reasons for and the results of the establishment of a committee of three members with power to fix prices of fruits and vegetables from time to time and maximum and minimum prices in accordance with the provisions of the Produce Marketing Act of 1927.

BRITISH COLUMBIA - LEGISLATION

321. British Columbia. Laws, statutes, etc. Produce marketing act. An Act respecting the marketing of fruit and other produce. [Assented to 7th March, 1927.] Brit. Columbia. Statutes, 1926-27, Ch. 54. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the constitution for a period of one year of a Committee of Direction, under the name of the "Interior Tree-fruit and Vegetable Committee of Direction" with power to control or regulate the marketing of all tree-fruits and vegetables (including tomatoes and melons) grown within certain boundaries. Such a committee may be organized at the request of persons producing a product in a certain section of the province. Among the powers of the committee is that of setting from time to time "the price or minimum and maximum prices at which any such product shall be marketed or sold by a shipper."

"'Product' means any fruit, vegetable, grain, or cereal, and includes berries, grapes, tomatoes, melons, and cucumbers, and also includes any variety or grade of any such product, but refers only to a product grown or produced in the Province."

Amended by the Produce Marketing Act Amendment Act, 1929, Ch. 51. Assented to 20th March, 1929.

322. British Columbia. Laws, statutes, etc. Natural products marketing (British Columbia) act amendment act, 1936. An Act to amend the Natural products marketing (British Columbia) act. [Assented to 1st April, 1936.] British Columbia. Statutes, 1936, Ch. 34. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to empower any provincial board to fix maximum and minimum prices of any regulated product in a designated area and to fix different prices for different sections of the area.

323. British Columbia. Laws, statutes, etc. Commodities retail sales act. An Act respecting the sale of commodities by retail. Assented to 10th December, 1937. British Columbia. Statutes, 1 Geo. VI, 1937, Ch. 9. Libr. Cong.

Provides that a producer or wholesaler may fix the retail price of a commodity by informing the retailer of the price at which he must sell it, by publishing it in a catalogue or newspaper, or by notice to the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, Inc., British Columbia Branch.

324. British Columbia. Laws, statutes, etc. Food products minimum loss act. An Act respecting a minimum loss for food products. Assented to 10th December, 1937. British Columbia. Statutes, 1 Geo. VI, 1937, Ch. 51. Libr. Cong.

Provides that no retailer shall offer for sale any food product at a price less than 5 percent above its cost to him.

MANITOBA

325. Boyle, James E. Manitoba undertakes milk production control. New law gives control over production, distribution and prices to board of trustees - licenses may be required. Barron's 17(29): 12. July 19, 1937. 284.8 B27

326. Boyle, James E. Milk - a public utility? Barron's 13(36): 18. Sept. 4, 1933. 284.8 B27

"In Manitoba, a Municipal Public Utility Board has been in operation for a year, regulating the price as well as output of milk, with such success that it has been continued for another year. Prof. Boyle points out in his article that because of the more complete control given the Canadian body, and the difference in problems, its operation has a better chance to succeed than have the laws so far promulgated in this country." - [Editor's note] The Manitoba experiment included the fixing of a minimum price to the producer and to the consumer.

327. Cottingham, W. R. Milk as a public utility. An address on the milk situation in greater Winnipeg to the Manitoba Dairy cattle breeders association, January 31st, 1933. 16pp. [Winnipeg? 1933.] 280.344 C82

The chairman of the Municipal and Public Utility Board of Manitoba discusses the regulation of milk marketing in Winnipeg and the fixing of prices "all along the line." Extracts are given from

Orders No. 635 and 661 of the Board, the former containing schedules of prices to be paid to milk producers by distributors and of prices to consumers.

328. Grant, H. C. Public utility control of milk in Winnipeg. Jour. Farm Econ. 15(3): 476-488. July 1935. 280.8 J822

"It is the purpose of this article to outline (1) the causes and events leading to control, (2) the method and theory of control, (3) the results of control...

"The Board has accepted the principle that their compulsory price fixing powers shall only be exercised when producers and distributors fail to agree and when this failure to agree endangers the milk supply...Up to the present the Board's method of determining a fair price cannot claim any scientific validity, whatever that may mean...The Board assumes as a working hypothesis that between the upper limits of price which producers demand and the lower limits which distributors offer, lies a price area where other factors, particularly the general price level, and the relation thereto of milk prices in the past and at the present, provide a guide to fixing a compromise price which will permit supply and demand to operate without undue disturbance...

"An order of the Board fixed the price paid producers and the prices of milk sold in bottles, in bulk wholesale and of cream sold in bottles, on a butterfat price basis calculated so as to take care of the then prospective upward trend in cream prices...

"Public utility control of milk in Winnipeg is frankly an experiment. So far it has received the support of distributors, producers and the public."

This article is supplemented by another article by Mr. Grant with the same title in Journal of Farm Economics, v. 17, no. 3, August 1935, p. 588.

329. [Hopper, George D.] Manitoba to regulate marketing of natural products. U. S. Dept. Agr. Foreign Agr. Serv. Foreign Agr. 3(5): 216-217, processed. May 1939. 1.9 Ec7For

Summarizes the provisions of the Act of April 17, 1939 which grants the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council authority to set up a Manitoba Marketing Board and to empower subsidiary boards to fix maximum and minimum prices at which a regulated product may be bought or sold in different parts of the Province.

330. McMillen, Wheeler. Milk...a public utility. Country Home 58(2): 10-11, 33, 34, 35, 39. Feb. 1934. 6 F22

The author discusses briefly the subject of milk as a public utility and describes the experiment of milk control that has been carried on in Winnipeg since September 1932. He concludes that no single interest involved is either entirely pleased with the experiment or entirely opposed to it. "The farmers...are better pleased than the distributors. They are breaking even where before they were losing heavily."

MANITOBA - LEGISLATION

331. Manitoba. Laws, statutes, etc. The Food products minimum loss act. An Act respecting a minimum loss for food products. Assented to March 15th, 1938. Manitoba. Acts, 1937-38, Ch. 16. Libr. Cong. Provides that no retailer shall offer for sale any food product at a price less than 5 percent above its cost to him.
332. Manitoba. Laws, statutes, etc. The Manitoba natural products marketing act. An Act respecting the transportation, packing, storage and marketing of natural products. [Assented to April 17th, 1939.] Manitoba. Acts, 1939, Ch. 46. Libr. Cong. The purpose of the Act is "to provide for the promotion, control and regulation in any or all respects of the transportation, packing, storage and marketing of natural products...within the province." The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is empowered to establish a board to be known as The Manitoba Marketing Board, and to set up marketing schemes and boards to administer them. Any board may be authorized "to fix the price or prices, maximum price or prices, minimum price or prices, or both maximum and minimum prices at which the regulated product, or any grade or class thereof, may be bought or sold in the province; and to fix different prices for different parts of the province."

Milk

333. Manitoba. Laws, statutes, etc. An Act to amend "The Municipal and Public Utility Board Act." [Assented to May 7th, 1932.] Manitoba. Acts, 1932, Ch. 30. Libr. Cong. The Board is empowered to classify milk producers and distributors and to establish from time to time temporary schedules of rates at which milk shall be supplied by the respective classes.
334. Manitoba. Laws, statutes, etc. The Milk control act, 1937. An Act respecting the production, supply, distribution and sale of milk. Assented to April 17th, 1937. Manitoba. Acts, I Geo. VI, 1937, Ch. 29. Libr. Cong. Provides for the establishment of The Milk Control Board of Manitoba, with power to fix schedules of prices at which milk or cream may be sold in any designated territory, such prices to be based on the general level of prices of farm products, the cost of living index of the Department of Labour of the Dominion, the conditions of production, handling and delivery, and the conditions of the local markets. The provisions of this Act do not apply to milk or cream produced or sold on a butterfat basis for the manufacture of butter or cheese. This Act came into force on June 21, 1937.

NEW BRUNSWICK - LEGISLATION

Milk

335. New Brunswick. Laws, statutes, etc. The Dairy products act. An Act respecting dairy products. Assented to 4th April, 1935. New Brunswick. Acts, 25 Geo. V, 1935, Ch. 16. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the appointment of a commission with power "to establish a scale of prices to be paid by milk dealers and distributors of dairy products to their producer-suppliers in the province... to fix, within the limits of any area in this province which it may designate, the price of milk or of cream, taking into account the value of the products, the conditions of production, handling and delivery thereof, and the conditions of the various local markets, so as to safeguard the interests of the producer-suppliers, the milk dealers, the distributors of dairy products and the consumers; to prohibit, in this province, any sale or delivery of milk or of cream, or of milk and cream, alone or in combination with any other article of trade, at a price lower than the current price of milk or cream, or of the combination of milk or cream with any other article to include rebates, discounts, premiums, bonuses, prizes or any other mode or contrivance for rebating and also co-operative patronage dividends to consumers."

Modified by chapter 57 of 1938.

336. New Brunswick. Laws, statutes, etc. Natural products control act. An Act respecting the control of natural products. Assented to 2nd April, 1937. New Brunswick. Acts, 1 Geo. VI, 1937, Ch. 53. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment of a Natural Products Control Board with authority to create local boards to carry out any scheme or plan declared to be in force under the Act. The Board has power to regulate and control the marketing of natural products which include "fish, animals, meats, eggs, poultry, wool, dairy products, fruit and fruit products, vegetables and vegetable products, maple products, honey, tobacco" and such other products as may be designated by the Governor in Council. Repeals Chapter 19 of 1934, an Act to promote the production, marketing and distribution of natural products.

Amended by Chapter 66 of 1938.

NOVA SCOTIA - LEGISLATION

Milk

337. Nova Scotia. Laws, statutes, etc. The Dairy arbitration act, 1938. An Act to regulate the distribution and sale of fluid milk for human consumption. Apr. 14, 1938. Nova Scotia. Statutes, 2 Geo. VI, Ch. 6, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the Governor in Council to appoint a Commission for the administration of this Act, to be known as The Dairy Arbitration Commission of Nova Scotia. The Commission may be empowered by the Governor in Council "to prescribe, within the limits of any area in the Province which it may designate, standards of price for milk, cream and butterfat or any of them or any grade or grades thereof and the basis of calculation of standards of price having regard to all or any of the following circumstances, namely, the prevailing market price thereof, the conditions of production, the manner of delivery, the cost of handling and delivering or any other circumstance which has any effect on the price; to prohibit within the limits of any such area in the Province so designated any purchase, sale or delivery of milk or of cream or of milk and cream alone or in combination with any other article of trade at a price greater or lower than the price of milk or cream as prescribed by the Commission for such area."

ONTARIO

338. [Heacock, Roger L.] Ontario regulates marketing of farm products. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Agr. 3(9): 427, processed. Sept. 1939. 1.9 Ec7For

"Under the Farm Products Control Act, adopted by the legislature of Ontario early in 1937, marketing-control schemes are now being applied to tomatoes, peaches, asparagus, pears, plums, cherries, and cheese." The powers of the boards set up to carry out these schemes are listed. They include the right "to adopt or determine fair or minimum prices for any grade of regulated product...To date...the marketing-control schemes have been made applicable only to sales for canning or processing in Ontario. Sales of tomatoes, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, and asparagus for consumption in the fresh state, or for processing outside of Ontario, are exempt from control."

ONTARIO - LEGISLATION

339. Ontario. Laws, statutes, etc. Farm products control amendment act, 1938. An Act to amend the Farm products control act. Assented to April 8th, 1938. Ontario. Statutes, 2 Geo. VI, 1938, Ch. 11. Pam. Coll.

The Farm Products Control Board established by Ch. 23 of 1937 to regulate and control the marketing of farm products in Ontario is empowered "to establish price negotiating agencies in connection with any scheme and adopt or determine fair or minimum prices for any regulated product."

Farm products are listed to include animals, meats, eggs, poultry, wool, dairy products, grains, seeds, fruit, fruit products, vegetables, vegetable products, maple products, honey, tobacco and

such other agricultural products or articles of food or drink derived wholly or in part from such products as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may designate.

Fruits and Vegetables

340. Ontario. Laws, statutes, etc. The Ontario asparagus growers' marketing for processing scheme. Order-in-council, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, Mar. 26, 1938. Pam. Coll.

A local board to be known as The Ontario Asparagus Growers' Marketing Board and an Ontario Asparagus Growers' Committee are established. Regulations provide for the appointment of a Negotiating Committee with power to negotiate and fix agreements respecting the forms of contract, conditions of sale, minimum prices and fulfilment of contracts, subject to the approval of the Farm Products Control Board.

These regulations came into force on March 26, 1938.

Prices of asparagus to be in force until December 31, 1938 were fixed by Order of May 3, 1938.

341. Ontario. Laws, statutes, etc. The Ontario pear, plum and cherry growers' marketing for processing scheme. Order-in-Council, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, June 20, 1938. Pam. Coll.

Provides for the establishment of a local board, the Ontario Pear, Plum and Cherry Growers' Marketing Board, and a growers' committee. Regulations provide for the appointment of a Negotiating Committee for each of the regulated products, with power to negotiate and fix agreements respecting the forms of contract, conditions of sale, minimum prices and fulfilment of contracts, subject to the approval of the Farm Products Control Board.

These regulations came into force on June 16, 1938.

Prices were fixed for cherries by Order of July 5, 1938, for plums by Order of August 10, 1938, and for pears by Order of Aug. 19, 1938, all prices to obtain until December 31, 1938.

342. Ontario. Laws, statutes, etc. The Ontario peach growers' marketing for processing scheme. Order-in-Council, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, July 13, 1938. Pam. Coll.

The Ontario Peach Growers' Marketing for Processing Scheme and Regulations for the marketing and regulation of peaches of July 15, 1937 is revoked.

The Ontario Peach Growers' Marketing and The Ontario Peach Growers' Committee are established. The local board is empowered to nominate and appoint the marketing agency through which all peaches produced in Ontario for processing shall be marketed. A Negotiating Committee is provided for with power to negotiate and fix agreements respecting the form of contract, conditions of sale, minimum prices and fulfilment of contract, subject to the approval of the Farm Products Control Board.

These regulations came into force on June 30, 1938.

An Order of the Farm Products Control Board of August 15, 1938 fixed the minimum price to be paid by the processors for peaches produced in Ontario for processing at 2 7/16 cents per pound for peaches 2 inches and up, until Dec. 31, 1938.

Milk

343. Ontario. Laws, statutes, etc. The Milk control amendment act, 1935. An Act to amend The Milk control act 1934. Assented to April 18th, 1935. Ontario. Statutes, 25 Geo. V, Ch. 40, 1935. Libr. Cong. Authorizes The Milk Control Board of Ontario, established by The Milk Control Act of 1934, to prohibit in the Province any sale of cream or milk at a price lower than the current price. Amended by Ch. 42 of 1937.

QUEBEC

344. [Fisher, Hon. M. B.] Agriculture. Jour. Parliaments of the Empire 19(3): 614. July 1938. Libr. Cong. The Provincial treasurer, in delivering the annual financial statement, said that "through the Dairy Commission order had been brought out of chaos by the regulation of milk prices."

QUEBEC - LEGISLATION

345. Quebec. Laws, statutes, etc. An Act to aid in the sale of agricultural products. [Assented to, the 28th of April, 1939] Quebec. Statutes, 3 Geo. VI, 1939, Ch. 33. Libr. Cong. Authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to take measures on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture "to promote the improvement of the growing, distributing and marketing of agricultural products and in general of the natural products of the Province. He may...secure for the Province...the advantages of a marketing organization for farm products and the other natural products of the Province; form...a provincial council for organizing the natural products' market...[and] determine the structure, powers and duties of such council."

Milk

346. Quebec. Laws, statutes, etc. An Act to amend the Dairy products' act. [Assented to, the 20th of April, 1934]. Quebec. Statutes, 1934, Ch. 27. Libr. Cong. Authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appoint a Dairy Industry Commission with power to fix the price of milk or cream

within any part of the Province, "taking into account the value of the products, the conditions of production, handling and delivery thereof and the conditions of the various local markets, so as to safeguard the interests of the producer-suppliers, the milk dealers, the distributors of dairy products and the consumers," and to prohibit the sale of milk or cream at a price lower than that set.

SASKATCHEWAN

347. Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural economics branch. Regulation of milk supplied in Saskatchewan. Canada. Dept. Agr. Agr. Econ. Branch. Econ. Annalist 4(4): 59-60. Dec. 1934. 280.8 Ec75

Notes that control measures affecting the milk industry are operative in Manitoba, Alberta, Quebec, Ontario, and Saskatchewan.

"The regulation of milk supplies in Saskatchewan comes under Part III of the Local Government Board Act...The Board...may... classify milk producers, processors and distributors and may establish from time to time temporary schedules of prices at which milk shall be supplied by the respective classes."

Fixed prices are listed.

348. Patton, Harold Smith. The Canadian wheat pool in prosperity and adversity. 20pp., processed. [n.p., 1933.] Pam. Coll.

"Canadian Institute of International Affairs. Institute of Pacific Relations, Banff Conference, 1933. Delegation paper."

"The declaration of the Saskatchewan Pool in favor of a guaranteed minimum price for wheat used in domestic consumption finds precedents not only in the contemporary practice of most European continental countries, but also in the British Wheat Guarantee Act of 1932, and in the domestic wheat allotment feature of the Agricultural Recovery Act of 1933 in the United States. The existence of a basic food reserve constitutes a social utility, and there is much to be said for the plan of spreading a moderate processing or sales tax upon a commodity which domestic consumers are otherwise obtaining at prices materially below the bulk line cost of production, and of distributing the proceeds of such tax as a supplementary payment to embarrassed producers.

"The cooperative activities of the grain growers of the Prairie Provinces have had a continuous history from the beginning of the present century. The forms of organisation and the methods of action have experienced many changes and adaptations, but throughout this period has persisted an inextinguishable determination to engage in the collective marketing as well as in the individual production of their commodity. Above all has been the dominating purpose of attaining a greater measure of social justice and of laying the foundations of a cooperative commonwealth. On the whole it can be said of the prairie farmers' cooperative organisations that they have not overreached themselves in prosperity, nor been demoralised by adversity."

349. Saskatchewan National grain board. Jour. Parliaments of the Empire 19(3): 631-632. July 1938. Libr. Cong.

Refers to a debate in the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan on February 15, 1938 on a resolution favoring the establishment of a National grain board and the fixing of a minimum price for grain to cover the cost of production. It was moved to make no such recommendation pending the completion of the Turgeon report.

SASKATCHEWAN - LEGISLATION

Grain

350. Saskatchewan. Laws, statutes, etc. The Grain marketing act, 1931. An Act respecting the marketing of grain. [Assented to March 11, 1931.] Saskatchewan. Statutes, 21 Geo. V, Ch. 87, 1931. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the incorporation of the grain growers of Saskatchewan in the Saskatchewan Grain Co-operative, with power to pay to those delivering grain to the company "such sums per bushel, according to the kind of grain, grade, quality and place of delivery, as shall be determined from time to time by the board."

351. Saskatchewan. Laws, statutes, etc. The Control and marketing of wheat act, 1934. An Act to confer certain powers relating to the control and marketing of wheat. [Assented to April 7, 1934.] Saskatchewan. Statutes, 24 Geo. V, 1934, Ch. 61. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to establish a Wheat Control Board to control the marketing of wheat in Saskatchewan.

Milk

352. Saskatchewan. Laws, statutes, etc. An Act to amend the Local government board act. [Assented to April 7, 1934.] Saskatchewan. Statutes, 1934, Ch. 4. Libr. Cong.

The Board is granted power to regulate milk supplies, to classify milk producers and distributors of milk, and to establish from time to time temporary schedules of prices at which milk shall be supplied by the various classes.

353. Saskatchewan. Laws, statutes, etc. The Milk control act, 1935. An Act respecting the production, supply, distribution and sale of milk. Assented to February 21, 1935. Saskatchewan. Statutes, 25 Geo. V, Ch. 58, 1934-35. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the constitution of The Milk Control Board, with power to approve or establish, from time to time, temporary schedules of prices at which milk shall be supplied in designated areas.

Amended by Ch. 80 of 1936.

CHILE

354. [Ackerman, Ralph H.] Chile fixes prices of wheat and flour. Mod. Miller 58(9): 15. Feb. 28, 1931. 298.8 M72
- "An agreement was recently entered into by the Millers Associations of Chile, pledging their members to maintain prices for the purchase of wheat and for the sale of flour, such prices to be fixed by the Agricultural Export Council of the government, the Department of Commerce is informed in a report from Ralph H. Ackerman, American Commercial Attache in Santiago. On Jan. 29, this council fixed the price for wheat at 36 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.18 per bushel) during the month of February, to progress by monthly increases of 50 centavos per kilo (about 1.6 cents per bushel) until October when the maximum of 40 pesos (\$1.32 per bushel) is reached. These are minimum prices for wheat base Providencia, of current type, clean, dry, sound, and unsacked. Minimum prices of wheat for mills located at points other than the city of Santiago are those that result after deducting from the base Providencia price railway freight from the shipping point of the wheat to Providencia."
355. [Atwood], Chile to control wheat trade and fix prices. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 28(11): 280, processed. Mar. 12, 1934. 1.9 St2F
- A law of February 1, 1934 authorizes the Chilean Agricultural Export Board to purchase wheat and wheat products for export, when a surplus is expected, at a price fixed at 60 pesos per quintal, this law to be in force until June 30, 1935. The maximum price of ordinary bread is fixed at 1.40 pesos per kilo and the cheapest quality is to be sold at 1.30 pesos per kilo.
356. [Luedtke, Charles L.] Government of Chile to fix daily price of wheat. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 24(16): 582, processed. Apr. 18, 1932. 1.9 St2F
- "The Government of Chile has directed that the price of wheat in that country be fixed each day, and that the quotations be broadcast by radio each evening to all parts of the Republic."
357. New South Wales. Dept. of agriculture. State marketing bureau. Wheat prices fixed by Government in Chile. N. S. Wales. Dept. Agr. State Marketing Bur. Monthly Marketing Rev. 3(8): 202. Apr. 1939. 286.8 N47M
- "A recent issue of 'Foodstuffs round the World' reports that, as a result of the findings of a commission named by the Chilean Agricultural Export Board to inquire into the cost of wheat production; the Board has fixed the price of the 1938/39 crop at 85 paper pesos per metric quintal...placed at railway station at Santiago, during the first quarter of 1939, and thereafter at 87 pesos per quintal...
- "As a further means of reducing the cost of bread, the Chief Provincial Official has fixed the price of 1.70 pesos per kilo...

of bread for the province of Santiago. Prices of bread had previously ranged from 2.2 to 2.5 pesos per kilo."

358. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo
Price-fixing operations in Chile are outlined on pp. 335-336. Price-fixing powers were granted to an agricultural Export Board by a law of December 1930. "On January 1, 1931, the...board, in agreement with the millers' associations, fixed the basic scale of minimum prices to be paid by the millers for domestic wheat. The board was authorized to fix minimum prices each season to the producer for all products on which it decided to pay an export bounty. By a law of December 19, 1930, the President was empowered to determine the relation between the wholesale and retail selling prices of agricultural products. In September 1932 the board was renamed the Commissariat of Subsistence and Prices."
359. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Chile. Importation and exportation of prime necessities placed under government control. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Com. Rpts, No. 43, p. 58. Oct. 22, 1932. 157.7 C76D
"A Chilean decree law (No. 520) dated August 30; and effective upon publication in the Diario Oficial of August 31, creates a general Commissariat of Prices and Subsistence, which will have direct control of the production, manufacture, importation, exportation, distribution, and transportation of articles declared to be of prime necessity or of common use or consumption...
"The commissariat, established under the law, is given wide powers in the control of prime necessities and products in common use, being authorized, among other things, to fix...maximum price to consumers."
360. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Chile. Prime necessities defined for purposes of government control. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Com. Rpts, No. 4, p. 60. Jan. 28, 1933. 157.7 C76D
"In line with Chilean decree-law no. 520 of August 30, 1932, placing under direct control of a general commissariat of prices and subsistence, the production, manufacture, importation, exportation, distribution, and transportation of articles declared to be of prime necessity, a decree (No. 485) dated October 17, lists a number of foodstuffs...etc., as prime necessities, according to the Diario Oficial of November 14, Santiago."
Among the articles listed as prime necessities are wheat, flour, bread, beans, corn, potatoes, domestic rice, popcorn, groats, sugar, domestic coffee, alimentary pastes, lard, butter, meat, onions, condensed milk, edible oils, and fresh vegetables.

CHILE - LEGISLATION

361. Chile. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley núm. 4,912. Crea una Junta de exportación agrícola y fija sus atribuciones. 19 de diciembre de 1930. Chile. Diario Oficial 53(15,852): 6629-6630. Dec. 19, 1930. Libr. Cong.

Establishes an Agricultural Export Board with price-fixing powers. Gives the President power to determine the relation between the prices of agricultural products and their derivatives, and between maximum and minimum prices.

This law to go into effect on January 1, 1931.

362. Chile. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley número 5,125. Establece normas relativas al control de precios. 17 de mayo de 1932. Chile. Diario Oficial 55(16,278): 1327-1328. May 19, 1932. Libr. Cong.

A law of May 17, 1932, effective for one year from May 19, 1932, provides for the establishment of a Central Commission of Prices in Santiago, with power to fix the price of articles decreed to be of prime necessity or articles habitually used or consumed, and to requisition such articles and sell them on account of the owners. The President is given power to limit or prohibit the exportation of products indispensable for the needs of the population.

363. Chile. Laws, statutes, etc. Ministerio del trabajo. Decreto-ley No. 520. Crea el Comisariato general de subsistencias y precios. 30 de agosto de 1932. Chile. Diario Oficial 55(16,363): 2485-2488. Aug. 31, 1932; also in 55(16,367): 2548-2551. Sept. 5, 1932. Libr. Cong.

Establishes a General Commissariat of Subsistence and Prices under the Ministry of Labor with power to fix maximum prices to the consumer of articles of prime necessity.

364. Chile. Laws, statutes, etc. Ministerio del trabajo. Decreto número 485. Artículos declarados de primera necesidad. 17 de octubre de 1932. Chile. Diario Oficial 55(16,423): 3202. Nov. 14, 1932. Libr. Cong.
Lists articles declared to be of prime necessity in elucidation of decree-law no. 520 of August 30, 1932.

Fertilizers

365. Chile. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley num. 4,613. Establece normas generales, relativas al comercio de abonos y enmiendas. 18 de julio de 1929. Chile. Diario Oficial 52(15,431): 3958-3959. July 25, 1929. Libr. Cong.

Partial text in French in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 19: 138-140. 1929.

Provides that fertilizers must be sold accompanied by a certificate containing an analysis showing the percentage of fertilizing

elements they contain and that the sale price be fixed exclusively in accordance with the value attached to each kilogramme of fertilizing element or elements in 100 kg. of the fertilizer. Certain fertilizers are exempt from this condition.

366. Chile. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto número 444. Autoriza a la Sociedad nacional de agricultura, a la Sociedad agrícola y ganadera de Osorno y a la Sociedad de fomento agrícola de Temuco, para explotar las guaneras de toda especie que existen en el país. 19 de agosto de 1933. Chile. Diario Oficial 56(16,664): 2729-2730. Aug. 31, 1933. Libr. Cong.

367. Chile. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto número 420. Aprueba el reglamento de la ley n.º 4,613, sobre comercio de abonos. 14 de julio de 1938. Chile. Diario Oficial 61(18,142): 2308-2311. Aug. 16, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Contains regulations for putting into effect the law of July 25, 1929 and for establishing the price of fertilizers.

Fruit Trees

368. Chile. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto número 2,025. Aprueba precios y condiciones de venta de árboles frutales a los agricultores. 16 de julio de 1928. Chile. Diario Oficial 52(15,133): 3572. July 26, 1928. Libr. Cong.

Approves prices and conditions of sale of fruit trees to farmers.

Meat

369. Chile. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto núm. 52. Fija en \$0.93 el precio medio armónico de la carne. 6 de febrero de 1931. Chile. Diario Oficial 54(15,902): 823. Feb. 18, 1931. Libr. Cong.

Fixes at 93 centavos the price of a kilo of meat, live weight.

Made 95 centavos by decree no. 64 of Feb. 18, 1931 in Diario Oficial 54(15,914): 1018. Mar. 4, 1931.

370. Chile. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto número 542. Nombra comisión para que estudie y proponga al Gobierno las medidas que tiendan a producir el abaratamiento de la carne. 15 de septiembre de 1936. Chile. Diario Oficial 59(17,584): 2919. Oct. 5, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Nominates a commission to suggest to the Government means of reducing the price of meat.

Wheat and Flour

371. Chile. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto núm. 46. Fija bases para la determinación de las relaciones de precio del trigo y la harina. 30 de enero de 1931. Chile. Diario Oficial 54(15,902): 823. Feb. 18, 1931. Libr. Cong.

Establishes the basic factors for the determination of the price relations between wheat and flour, prices of wheat to be fixed per 100 kg.

372. Chile. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto núm. 59. Fija las bases para establecer la relación de precios entre la harina y el pan. 11 de febrero de 1931. Chile. Diario Oficial 54(15,910): 921. Feb. 27, 1931. Libr. Cong.

Establishes the basic factors for the determination of the price relation between flour and bread. Lists retail prices of bread according to weight.

373. Chile. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto núm. 73. Aclara el decreto núm. 59 de 11 de Febrero pasado, que fijó la relación de precios entre la harina y el pan. 23 de febrero de 1931. Chile. Diario Oficial 54(15,914): 1019. Mar. 4, 1931. Libr. Cong.

Modifies Decree No. 25 of Feb. 11, 1931 dealing with the price of flour and bread.

374. Chile. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-ley núm. 353 bis. Fija precios máximos al trigo y a la harina. 30 de julio de 1932. Chile. Diario Oficial 55(16,347): 2245-2246. Aug. 11, 1932. Libr. Cong.

Fixes maximum prices of wheat and flour.

375. Chile. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley núm. 5,394. Autoriza a la Junta de exportación agrícola para comprar en el país trigo y sus derivados para exportarlos al extranjero y para en casos de extrema necesidad importar trigo del extranjero y venderlo dentro del país. 1 de febrero de 1934. Chile. Diario Oficial 57(16,792): 398. Feb. 6, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the Agricultural Export Board to purchase wheat and wheat products for export and to import wheat in case of extreme necessity up to June 30, 1935. Prices of wheat and bread are fixed.

376. Chile. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley núm. 5,713. Modifica la ley n.º 5,394, de 1.º de febrero de 1934, que autoriza a la Junta de exportación agrícola para comprar en el país trigo y sus derivados, para exportarlos al extranjero. 28 de septiembre de 1935. Chile. Diario Oficial 58(17,283): 3082-3083. Oct. 4, 1935. Libr. Cong.

The Agricultural Export Board is authorized to import wheat in case of extreme necessity. When authorized by the President, it may sell within the country the surplus wheat purchased in excess of the export quota. The Board is empowered to fix the price of wheat on a sliding scale.

377. Chile. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto número 225. Deroga los decretos números 717 y 274, de 19 de noviembre de 1936 y 9 de abril de 1937, respectivamente, sobre fiscalización del precio del pan y fija nuevas normas para esta fiscalización. 11 de abril de 1938. Chile. Diario Oficial 61(18,063): 1309-1310. May 10, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Repeals decrees No. 717 of November 19, 1936 and No. 274 of April 9, 1937 and provides for the fixing of the price of bread.

CHINA

378. Proposed plan for the control of foodstuffs. Chinese Econ. Jour. 13(4): 364-371. Oct. 1933. 280.8 C442

This is "a free and unofficial translation of the plan submitted by the Ministry of Interior to the Government for consideration in regard to the control of foodstuffs.

"In regard to prices of foodstuffs, standard prices will be set up in different control districts, and market quotations fluctuating beyond the standard limit shall be regulated by district offices."

379. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. The Oriental wheat markets. China. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 35(4): 44-45, processed. July 26, 1937. 1.9 St2F

"In order to control prices and prevent excessive speculations, the Chinese Ministry of Industries fixed maximum futures prices for wheat and flour on the Shanghai exchange as of July 3." The prices fixed are quoted.

380. [Wartime control of provisions in China.] Oriental Econ. 4(9): 504. Sept. 1937. 280.8 Cr4

"On August 19 the National Government issued the 'Regulations for the Wartime Control of Provisions' under which the Government is to establish the Wartime Provisions Control Bureau and its branches at important points in all the provinces. A broad control is to be exercised over the production, consumption, storing, prices, transportation, and distribution of all foods specified by the Government. With such extensive powers the Government will be in a position freely to undertake far-reaching arrangement."

According to the writer, this government control of provisions "means that even though legally masked, the free looting and requisitioning of a few years ago are likely to recur now. As a matter of fact, there would be no other way to prevent the hoarding of provisions by the people. At any rate, the management of wartime economies in China may be regarded as almost tantamount to granting to the Government the same freedom of looting and requisitioning that the warlords enjoyed in their heyday."

CHOSEN (KOREA)

381. Japan. Dept. of finance. Financial and economic annual, 1938. 323pp. Tokyo, Government printing office, [1938?] 269.7 F49F
Government enterprises in Korea are noted on pp. 275-277 in connection with the monopolies of tobacco, salt, ginseng and opium.

COLOMBIA

382. Contrato celebrado entre los señores ministros de hacienda y crédito publico y de industrias y trabajo y el doctor Arturo Hernández C., en representación de la Fábrica de aceites y grasas vegetales, S. A. de Barranquilla sobre importación de copra de acuerdo con el parágrafo del artículo 5º de la ley 94 de 1936. Colombia. Ministerio de Industrias y Trabajo. Memoria...al Congreso nacional en sus sesiones de julio de 1938, t. 3, 2. parte, informe del Departamento de comercio e industrias, pp. 239-265. Bogotá. Editorial "El Grafico", 1938. 255.5 In2

Text of a contract between the Government and a representative of the Factory of Vegetable Oils and Fats of Barranquilla according to which the latter binds itself to fix prices of vegetable lard, copra, oil of copra, coconuts, cotton seeds, sesame seed, and hulled palm kernels in accordance with lists of maximum and minimum prices which are appended.

383. Precio oficial para el algodón colombiano. Texto de las conclusiones del Ministerio de economía referentes al problema del algodón de Armero tal como fueron aprobadas por la Junta nacional de algodón en su sesión del día 18 de octubre de 1938. Sociedad de Agricultores de Colombia. Revista Nacional de Agricultura 32(413): 2314-2315. Nov. 3, 1938. 9.4 R32

Text of the conclusions of the Ministry of Economy relating to the problem of Armero cotton as approved by the Junta Nacional de Algodón in its session of October 18, 1938, and to the official price for Colombian cotton.

COLOMBIA - LEGISLATION

384. Colombia. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto número 1971 de 1931, por el cual se refunden y se reforman las disposiciones de los Decretos 1715, 1731 y 1887 de este año. 3 de noviembre de 1931. Colombia. Diario Oficial 67(21,833): 397-399. Nov. 5, 1931. Libr. Cong.

Codifies preceding decrees controlling prices of foodstuffs. Provides for the setting up in each Department of Boards of Food Control with power to fix prices to avoid any unjustified increase in the cost of food. The commodities affected are milk, meat, rice, barley, maize, beans and lentils, wheat flour and corn flour, bread, sugar, cocoa, eggs, butter, and potatoes. The prices as fixed must be displayed in the stores.

Bananas

385. Colombia. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley 125 de 1937 por la cual se interviene en el fomento de la industria bananera. 3 de diciembre de 1937. Colombia. Diario Oficial 74(23,671): 21-22. Jan. 5, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the operation of the banana industry so as to guarantee prices to producers that will be remunerative, taking into consideration prices on foreign markets; conditions in the banana industry to be subject to government control.

Oil Seeds, etc.

386. Precios asegurados para los productos oleaginosos. Sociedad de Agricultores de Colombia. Revista Nacional de Agricultura 33(419): 357-358. May 1939. 9.4 R32

Reproduces a letter of January 16, 1939 from Alberto Restrepo Llano, chief of the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Ministry of National Economy to the Sociedad de Agricultores de Colombia. In it he states that a formal agreement has been made with the Colombian Government by the Fábricas Unidas de Aceites y Grasas Vegetales, Fagrade, S. A. of Barranquilla to maintain existing prices for raw oleaginous materials until April 30, 1941 in spite of the decrease in their prices on the world markets. Prices are listed for coconuts, copra, cotton seed, sesame seed and peanuts. The factories must accept all such products offered to them in Barranquilla or in their agencies as well as any other oil seeds that are used for the production of vegetable butter at prices fixed by the Government in accordance with those already listed.

COSTA RICA - LEGISLATION

387. Costa Rica. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto no. 125. 20 de julio de 1934. Costa Rica. La Gaceta 56(168): 1508. July 25, 1934. Libr. Cong.

The Government is given power to import sugar when its price exceeds a price fixed by this decree and to sell it on the domestic market at a price no higher than the price thus fixed.

CUBA

388. Cuba fixes food prices. Natl. Provisioner 101(14): 24. Sept. 30, 1939. 286.85 N21

"Maximum retail prices for 28 foodstuffs have been established by the Cuban government. These may be reduced by retailers if desired

but can not be increased. In sections where lower prices than those set forth are in effect these will be continued. All hoarding is forbidden. The maximum price of salt pork was fixed at 23c per lb., lard 14c per lb. (for a 12-day period), choice beef 14c per lb., second grade beef 12c, and third grade 7c. Peanut oil was listed at 20c per lb. and mixed oil 21c."

389. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. Cuba. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 30(4): 161E-170E. Apr. 1939. 280.29 In83

"In 1934 the Government founded the Cuban Institute for the Stabilisation of the Coffee Market to study all questions relating to the cultivation, preparation and sale of coffee." The Department of Agriculture was later "authorized to fix in April of each year the percentage of coffee to be held off the market...Minimum prices were also fixed for the producers of non-decorticated coffee and maximum and minimum prices for middlemen."

390. Sugar coordination law in Cuba. Facts about Sugar 32(9): 344-345. Sept. 1937. 65.8 F11

Summarizes the main provisions of the Sugar Coordination Law of Cuba, dealing with cane quotas, the protective fund for small growers, cane payment rates, rentals, and labor. "It is doubtful in the writer's opinion whether any of the growers will be permanently benefited by the new price scale..."

391. Symes, Earl L. Cuba's five-year plan. Internatl. Sugar Jour. 32(384): 612-614. Dec. 1930. 65.8 In8

The Cuban Sugar Stabilization Law became effective November 15, 1930. It provides for the purchase of 1,500,000 tons of the 1930 crop at \$4.00 per bag to be sold at the rate of 300,000 tons per year for the next five years. The "Corporación Exportadora Nacional de Azucar" (C.E.N.A.) is the new sales unit organized to handle these transactions. It is under the control of the President of Cuba. The necessary funds are to be furnished by the sale of a bond issue of \$42,000,000. The interest and other charges on the bonds are to be covered by a tax on sugar of eleven cents per bag during the first five years. A tax of fifty cents per bag is to be levied during the subsequent five-year period for the purpose of redeeming the bonds. The law also authorizes the limitation of exports. Some experts assert that the plan was developed to lift the great weight of mortgaged sugar from the shoulders of the northern banks.

392. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

"By a decree of November 23, 1931, the large pasteurizing plants of Cuba were obliged to pay dairy farmers a minimum price of 5 cents

a liter for milk (4.7 cents a quart). This was followed by a decree of May 1, 1932, fixing a minimum price of 10 cents a liter (9.5 cents a quart) for milk sold at retail in Habana and three of its suburbs." - p. 344.

CUBA - LEGISLATION

Coffee

393. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-ley no. 742. 3 de abril de 1936. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial, Ed. Extra. No. 95, pp. 13-16, Apr. 4, 1936. Libr. Cong.
The President is authorized, on the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture to fix minimum prices to be paid to growers for unshelled coffee, based on cost of production and cost of transportation to place of delivery; and also to fix maximum or minimum prices at which coffee may be sold by hullers, warehousemen, roasters and other middlemen.
394. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto No. 2485. Reglas y disposiciones sobre el café. 28 de agosto de 1936. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial, Cuarta tirada del día, año 34, t. 3, pp. 2-5. Sept. 9, 1936. Libr. Cong.
Fixes the minimum price for coffee to the producers at five pesos per 100 lbs. of unshelled coffee.
395. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto No. 806. Precios máximos a que podrá venderse el café. 3 de marzo de 1937. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial 35(55): 3869. Mar. 8, 1937. Libr. Cong.
Fixes maximum retail prices of raw and roasted coffees.
396. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto No. 1146. Precios porque se regirá el café. 7 de abril de 1937. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial 35(93): 6110-6111. Apr. 10, 1937. Libr. Cong.
Fixes maximum retail prices of raw and roasted coffees.
397. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto No. 1938. Derogando decretos presidenciales números 806 de tres de marzo y 1146 de siete de abril del presente año sobre precios de café. 5 de junio de 1937. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial 35(11): 331. July 7, 1937. Libr. Cong.
Repeals decrees of March 3, 1937 and April 10, 1937 fixing retail prices of coffee.
398. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto no. 1939. 5 de julio de 1937. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial 35(11): 331-332. July 7, 1937. Libr. Cong.
Fixes a minimum price of 6 pesos per quintal of unshelled coffee to growers if there is a yield of 50 percent of clean coffee, with a proportionate price for unshelled coffee yielding more than 50 percent of clean coffee.

399. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto No. 3126. 14 de octubre de 1937. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial 35(229): 7313. Nov. 2, 1937. Libr. Cong.
Provides that the legal minimum price that may be paid to growers of coffee will be \$2.10 in Cuban money for each quintal of 100 lbs. of coffee in the berry, regardless of the yield of clean coffee, without deduction for packing, transportation, or other charges; but if the quintal of 100 lbs. of coffee berries produces more than 17 1/2 lbs. of clean coffee the minimum price will be increased in proportion to the yield.
400. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto No. 1534. - Estipulando precio que se abonará por los compradores de café. 30 de julio de 1938. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial 36: 2252. Aug. 5, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Provides that the minimum price to be paid to producers of domestic coffee per quintal of 100 lbs. in the shell be maintained at 6 pesos. The minimum price for coffee that produces a yield of more than 50% or is more than half clear coffee will be proportional to the yield, 6 pesos being maintained as the basic price. The minimum price for hulled coffee is fixed at 13 pesos per quintal and at 2 pesos 10 centavos for coffee in the berry (café en cereza). But if the quintal of 100 lbs. of coffee in the berry produces more than 17 1/2 lbs. of clear coffee without the inner skin the minimum price shall be increased in proportion to the yield.

Livestock and Meat

401. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-ley No. 715. 26 de noviembre de 1934. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial 32(125): 9417-9418. Nov. 27, 1934. Libr. Cong.
Maximum retail prices of fresh beef are fixed at 11, 9 and 7 cents per lb. for first, second and third cuts respectively.
402. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-ley No. 755. 18 de diciembre de 1934. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial 32(143): 10848. Dec. 19, 1934. Libr. Cong.
Maximum price of beef at slaughter houses to be 14 cents per kilo; retail butchers to be allowed to sell at 13, 10 and 7 cents per lb. for the different cuts.
403. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-ley No. 849. 29 de enero de 1935. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial 33(27): 2018-2019. Feb. 2, 1935. Libr. Cong.
Maximum price for cattle on the hoof fixed at 3 cents per lb. wholesale prices 13.70 and 12.70 cents per kilo for fresh and chilled beef. Butchers' prices to be 13.9 and 6 cents per lb.

Milk

404. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Secretaría de agricultura, comercio y trabajo. Resolución. 23 de noviembre de 1932. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial 30(124): 8550-8551. Nov. 25, 1932. Libr. Cong.
Provides that pasteurizing plants shall pay to producers a minimum price of 3 centavos per liter of milk and sell it to retailers at 6 centavos per liter of 946 grams; retail price to be 8 cents on the premises.
405. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-ley No. 409. 10 de agosto de 1934. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial 32(36): 2644-2645. Aug. 11, 1934. Libr. Cong.
Until October 31, 1934 minimum milk prices to be 4 centavos per liter and from November 1 to December 31, 5 centavos for milk produced in the Province of Habana and in the bordering regions for milk for human consumption; for manufacturing purposes 1 centavo less; the maximum retail price until October 31 to be 8 centavos per quart and from then until December 31, 9 centavos on the cash and carry system.
406. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-ley No. 427. 21 de agosto de 1934. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial 32(45): 3202-3203. Aug. 22, 1934. Libr. Cong.
Modifies the law of August 10, 1934.
407. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-ley No. 733. 30 de noviembre de 1934. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial 32(132): 9948-9949. Dec. 5, 1934. Libr. Cong.
Provides for the establishment of a National Milk Commission with power to fix prices in case of necessity.
408. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-ley No. 837. 22 de enero de 1935. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial 33(20): 1393-1394. Jan. 24, 1935. Libr. Cong.
Fixes milk prices in accordance with the recommendations of the National Technical Milk Commission at 6 centavos per liter for milk to be pasteurized and 3 1/4 centavos for milk for the manufacture of derivatives; price to retailers 8 centavos and to the public 9 centavos. These prices to prevail until February 28, 1935.

Sugar

409. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto No. 233. [Reglamento para la fijación del precio promedio oficial del azúcar]. 14 de febrero de 1928. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial 26(37): 2544-2549. Feb. 15, 1928. Libr. Cong.
Establishes regulations for fixing the average official price of sugar.

410. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto No. 179. Reglamento para la fijación del precio promedio oficial del azúcar de Cuba. 6 de febrero de 1930. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial 28(31): 2042-2045. Feb. 7, 1930. Libr. Cong.
Contains regulations for the fixing of the official average price of sugar by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor.
A translation of the text of this decree is given in Weekly Statis. Sugar Trade Jour. 54(8): 99-101. Feb. 20, 1930.
411. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto No. 180. 6 de febrero de 1930. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial 28(31): 2046-2048. Feb. 7, 1930. Libr. Cong.
Contains regulations for determining the price for cane to be paid to planters.
A translation of the text of this decree is given in Weekly Statis. Sugar Trade Jour. 54(9): 113-115. Feb. 27, 1930.
412. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Cuban government cane settlement regulations. Weekly Statis. Sugar Trade Jour. 54(31): 379-382. July 31, 1930. 65.8 W41
Translation of decree no. 963 of July 17, 1930 issuing regulations for the fixing of the official average price of Cuban sugar by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor.
413. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley para la estabilización del azúcar. 15 de noviembre de 1930. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial, Edición Extraordinaria No. 18, Nov. 15, 1930. Libr. Cong.
Provides for the appropriation of 42 million pesos for the purchase of 1,500,000 tons of sugar and for its sale by a National Sugar Export Corporation with power to determine a minimum sale price subject to the approval of the President of Cuba. A "complete official translation" of the law may be found in Facts about Sugar 25(29): 839-844. Dec. 1930.
A translation of the law is also given in Weekly Statis. Sugar Trade Jour. 54(48): 565-571. Nov. 26, 1930.
414. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto No. 887. Reglamento para la fijación del precio promedio oficial del azúcar en almacén. 10 de abril de 1936. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial, Edición Extra, No. 104, pp. 5-9. Apr. 11, 1936. Libr. Cong.
Authorizes the Secretariat of Agriculture to fix the average daily official price of sugar in the warehouse.

Tallow

415. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto No. 748. Sobre el porcentaje de ácidos grasos procedentes de sebo de res que deberá contener el jabón. 11 de abril de 1939. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial 37(239): 7366-7367. Apr. 18, 1939. Libr. Cong.
Provides that the Secretary of Commerce shall fix each month the

price of Cuban tallow to be used in the manufacture of yellow and white laundry soap, the price to be based on the lowest price at which tallow of that grade was quoted on the world market plus the cost of freight, insurance, duties, bank commissions and currency depreciation as well as other expenses incurred in transporting it from the place of production to the factory of the importer in Cuba.

416. Cuba. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Sobre el sebo para elaboración de jabones. 6 de mayo de 1939. Cuba. Gaceta Oficial 37(297): 9200-9201. May 11, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Fixes the price of Cuban tallow for use in the manufacture of white and yellow soap during the month of May, 1939.

CYPRUS

417. Cyprus. Administration of wheat and flour import restrictions. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 61(1858): 516. Sept. 9, 1939. 286.8 C16

"The Co-operative Central Bank, with the approval of the Government, is arranging for the purchase of wheat produced by members of Co-operative Societies which are members of the Bank at prices ranging between 36 and 38 piastres...per kilo. The price of bread will be watched so that the necessary steps may be taken to prevent any undue rise in price which would cause hardship to people who do not produce their own wheat."

CYPRUS - LEGISLATION

Cotton Seed

418. Cyprus. Laws, statutes, etc. Cotton law, 1937. A Law to regulate and control the cultivation of cotton, and the cotton industry. [30th July, 1937] Cyprus. Statute Laws, No. 21, 1937. In Cyprus Gazette, No. 2598, July 30, 1937, Sup. No. 2. Libr. Cong.

The Director of Agriculture is authorized with the approval of the Governor to fix sale prices for cotton seed supplied for sowing.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

419. Böker, H. Measures of planned economy in agriculture in Czechoslovakia. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 25(11): 511E-515E. Nov. 1934. 280.29 In83

Brief summaries are given of the establishment of a grain monopoly, the regulation of the production and sale of edible fats, and the

regulation of the dairy industry and of hog raising.

"The Czechoslovakian Cereal Company" was organized in accordance with the provisions of the "Governmental Order of 13 July 1934... The purchase prices are established in advance by the Company in accordance with the quality in each farming year (1 July to 30 June), for wheat and rye at the Prague price as base price, increasing each month by a certain sum. On the basis of this price the company will establish the purchase prices for the different despatching stations. The selling prices of purchased or imported cereals will be fixed by the company. The Government may fix selling prices for flour and other milling products as also for bread."

An order of March 12, 1934 prohibits the raising of prices of artificial edible fats until further notice. By a law of May 15, 1934 a Milk Price Equalization Fund was formed for each of the four provinces constituting the Republic.

420. Bordaevski, S. The grain monopoly in Czechoslovakia. Jour. Farm Econ. 18(4): 768-770. Nov. 1936. 280.8 J822

Notes favorable financial results of the first year's operation of the Grain Monopoly and the fact that "the prices established by the Government, under the Law on the Grain Monopoly, increased the buying-power of the majority of Czechoslovakian farmers."

421. Dillner, Günther. Einzelstudien über marktregulierungen. III. Die marktregulierungen in der tschechoslowakischen getreidewirtschaft. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 44(3): 549-580. Nov. 1936. 286.8 W462

The grain policy of Czechoslovakia before the world depression is outlined as a background for an account of the causes and development of market regulation of grain and of the establishment by the State of a grain monopoly and the effect of the regulation on income and production.

422. Klindera, Ferdinand. The Czechoslovak grain company, Prague. Its functions, its work and the results. Ann. of Collect. Econ. 13(2): 374-384. May-Dec. 1937. 280.8 An73

The Czechoslovak Grain Company, established by a Government Decree of July 13, 1934 "has the sole right to buy on the home market and to export wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, oil cake, bran, ground wheat, and washed and dried beets." It is a joint stock company, and does not receive a subsidy from the State. The most important function of the Company is that of fixing prices of grain and fodder.

"The price payable to the farmer and that to be paid by the consumer are both fixed, the difference between the two being accounted for by the expense of distributing the grain and by the Company's profit, if any...The possibility of keeping grain prices fixed will enable the Company in the future to take steps towards stabilising output...The Grain Company is subject to State supervision."

423. Klindera, Ferdinand. Regulation of the marketing of milk products in Czechoslovakia. Ann. of Collect. Econ. 11(1): 64-70. Jan.-Mar. 1935. 280.8 An73

"The Government's move to regulate the market in milk for retail consumption took the form of two Orders and an Act which came into force on 15 March 1935...The Second Government Order concerns fixed milk prices. It fixes: 1. the price, free railway station Prague, to be paid to the producer by the dairy, at 1 kc. for milk with a fat content of 3, 6 percent; 2. the retail price to be paid to the dairy by the retailer, at 1,35 kc.; 3. the price to be paid to the retailer by the consumer, at 1,50 kc. while the first two of the above prices are binding on both parties, the rate to be paid to the retailer is only an indication; the actual price may vary, and the milk may be sold to the consumer at a cheaper rate...The price of milk is calculated and fixed by the Government on the recommendation of the provincial price boards set up in Bohemia, Moravia-Silesia, Slovakia and Carpathian Ruthenia."

424. Leština, Václav. Le monopole des céréales. L'Est Européen Agricole 4(12): 86-93. Jan. 1935. 281.8 Ag82

A brief sketch of the functions and operations of the Czechoslovak grain monopoly.

425. Leština, Václav. La seconde année de fonctionnement du monopole des céréales. L'Est Européen Agricole 5(16): 75-84. Jan. 1936. 281.8 Ag82

The rights of purchase and sale granted to the grain monopoly are explained.

426. Lom, Frant. L'économie dirigée dans l'agriculture tchécoslovaque et les résultats de son application. 15pp. XVII^{ème} Congrès International d'Agriculture, La Haye, 1937. [Actes] V. 3. 29 C7617A

A discussion of planned economy in Czechoslovakia and of its expression in the creation of the grain monopoly and its results, one of which is said to have been an increase in the grain area.

427. Lustig, Emil. The Czechoslovak cattle board. Ann. Collect. Econ. 11(1): 71-76. Jan.-Mar. 1935. 280.8 An73

Outlines the work of the Board which was founded on April 1, 1933.

428. Macgillivray, J. C. Wheat and flour situation in Czechoslovakia. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 58(1772): 74-77. Jan. 15, 1938. 286.8 C16

Notes the present position of grain in Czechoslovakia under the control of the Grain Company which "sets fixed prices which apply to producers, millers, and consumers."

429. Prokeš, Antonin. L'économie dirigée et l'agriculture tchécoslovaque. L'Est Européen Agricole 5(19): 70-76. Oct. 1936. 281.8 Ag82
A brief survey of State intervention in the production and marketing of grain, hops, early potatoes, wood, paprika, and livestock with guarantees of remunerative prices to the producers.
430. Prokeš, Antonin. La législation des céréales. L'Est Européen Agricole 4(15): 100-106. Oct. 1935. 281.8 Ag82
A brief discussion of the measures adopted by the Grain Monopoly Administration of Czechoslovakia to fix prices and restrict the area of grain.
431. Prokeš, Antonin. Les nouvelles mesures en faveur de l'agriculture. L'Est Européen Agricole 5(18): 59-62. July 1936. 281.8 Ag82
Notes the continuation of the grain monopoly for three years, and a decree which compels manufacturers of artificial fats to purchase the total domestic crop of rape and soy beans at fixed prices.
432. Schwarz, Beno. Czechoslovakian evils in controlling crops. Northwest. Miller 184(7): 588. Nov. 27, 1935. 298.8 N81
"The principle of self-sufficiency and state control has materialized fully in Czechoslovakia, as is demonstrated by the new decree recently passed regulating the monopoly management for 1935-36. During the season 1934-35, only a fraction of the agricultural production was under the control of the Grain Monopoly Co. Now it will have complete control of the grain harvested by each farmer, as well as all sales of grain made by farmers."
After describing in more detail the provisions in the decree, the author writes in conclusion: "Altogether, the evils inherent in the monopoly system are so obvious and the experiences of most other countries who have adopted it so discouraging that its failure in Czechoslovakia is more than probable."
433. Sykes, Paul. Wheat and flour trade regulation in European countries. V. Czechoslovakia. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 55(1698): 349-351. Aug. 15, 1936. 286.8 C16
"A scheme of price regulation, designed to encourage grain production and to ensure greater stability in the market than had previously existed, has been co-ordinated with one of grain conscription...although assuring producers of fixed returns, these have, at the same time, exercised a damaging effect on the feed grain situation and have, additionally, resulted in appreciable decreases in the general consumption of cereal foods."
434. Toman, Léon. Modifications apportées au monopole des céréales par le décret-loi du 13 juillet 1935. L'Est Européen Agricole 5(16): 132-134. Jan. 1936. 281.8 Ag82
Explains the methods of price fixing of grain, flour, and bread.

435. Toman, Léon. Projet de création d'un monopole des pommes de terre de primeur. L'Est Européen Agricole 5(18): 69-73. July 1936. 281.8 Ag82

Summarizes the provisions of a bill to create a monopoly for the purchase and sale of early potatoes at fixed prices.

436. Toman, Léon. Projet de création d'un monopole du piment rouge. L'Est Européen Agricole 5(18): 119-120. July 1936. 281.8 Ag82

Summarizes the provisions of a bill designed to establish a State monopoly of the production and marketing of paprika. A Millers' Syndicate would fix the purchase price from the growers.

437. Toman, Léon. Projet de décret relatif à la création d'un "Syndicat du lin." L'Est Européen Agricole 5(18): 74-75. July 1936. 281.8 Ag82

Summarizes the provisions of a bill to create a flax syndicate for the purchase and sale of flax at fixed prices.

438. Trocka, Josef. L'économie dirigée des céréales en Tchécoslovaquie. 5pp. XVII^{ème} Congrès International d'Agriculture, La Haye, 1937. [Actes] V. 3. 29 C7617A

The grain law of 1934 is said to embody three essential principles which distinguish directed from free economy, while still allowing supply and demand to play the principal part. They are that the producer is sure to dispose of his wheat and to receive for it prices determined in advance, while the consumer knows beforehand the prices he must pay for wheat during the crop year. A brief account is given of the organization and functions of the Czechoslovak Grain Association, among the latter being the purchasing and stocking of all grain produced (except that retained for the farmer's own use) at fixed prices and its sale on the domestic market at fixed prices.

439. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Fixed prices and reduced acreage for Czechoslovak beet sugar industry. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(6): 299-300, processed. June 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

"An agreement recently concluded between the Central Union of Czechoslovak Sugar Beet Growers and the Association of Czechoslovak Sugar Refiners provides for a guaranteed price of 12.40 crowns per quintal (about \$4 per short ton) for beets delivered to factories during the 1938-39 marketing season, as reported by the American consulate general at Prague. This is the same as the price guaranteed for the 1937-38 crop.

"The sugar refining industry agreed to pay 12.40 crowns per quintal for beets on the assumption that certain taxes previously collected by the Ministry of Finance would be refunded and that the sugar-beet acreage in 1938, would be reduced by 10 percent compared with the 370,000 acres sown in 1937. Should these taxes not be refunded the sowings are to be reduced by 15 percent. As in former seasons, each grower shares in the total acreage by a fixed quota or acreage allotment.

"The basic price of 12.40 crowns per quintal will be paid for healthy beets, cleaned and trimmed. The price may be increased, depending on the average price of raw sugar during the months April 1 to December 31, 1938. If during that period the average price of raw sugar at Aussig on the Elbe shall exceed 77.50 crowns per quintal (about \$1.20 per 100 pounds) the beet growers are to receive additional payment amounting to 6 percent of the amount by which raw sugar prices exceed that level.

"The agreement also provides that for every 100 kilograms of sugar beets which a grower delivers in excess of his individual quota he will have to purchase from the refinery 1 kilogram of denatured sugar (for feedstuffs) at a price to be fixed by the Central Union of Czechoslovak Sugar Beet Growers and the Association of Czechoslovak Sugar Refiners. The price of this denatured sugar will be deducted by the refinery when making payment for the beets supplied by the grower."

440. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

Price fixing of grain is discussed in connection with the operations of the "Czechoslovak Grain Syndicate" which began to function on July 28, 1932, pp. 347-350.

"The syndicate pledges itself to regulate imports of grain, flour, etc., so as to assure Czechoslovak grain growers not less than certain fixed minimum prices. These prices were fixed by the Government on July 8, 1932, at 150 crowns per quintal (\$1.21 per bushel at par of exchange) for wheat and at 132.50 crowns per quintal (\$1 per bushel) for rye, f.o.b. Prague. The syndicate further undertakes to supply the public and industry with products at rates not exceeding fixed maximum prices, for example, 175 crowns per quintal (\$1.41 per bushel) for wheat of a specified quality and 152.50 crowns per quintal (\$1.15 per bushel), for rye. In the event the price of domestic wheat and rye drops below the established minimum prices, the syndicate is to prohibit imports, and if prices exceed the maximum fixed prices, imports are not to be restricted... The balancing fee principle by means of which the syndicate maintains the delivery price of imported wheat at a level equivalent to the minimum price set for the domestic product... is one of the outstanding features of the Czechoslovak grain control plan." The plan is explained.

441. Willcox, O. W. Proration in the Czechoslovak Republic. In his Can industry govern itself? An account of ten directed economies, pp. 136-157. New York, W. W. Norton & company, inc., 1936. 286.365 W66

The position of sugar in the Czechoslovak Republic, the need for scaling down the industry to the requirements of the home market and the methods adopted to bring this about are described.

"The special feature of the Czechoslovak system of proration in the sugar industry is that, although the efficient organization and functioning of the industry is of vital concern to the government, the government has kept its hands entirely off it, reserving only the right to be consulted about the price at which sugar is sold on the home market." A Central Committee "not only specifies the monthly quotas of sugar that are to come on the domestic market but also, in free consultation with the government, fixes the domestic price for the month. In determining what this price shall be no other rule is followed than that of charging the traffic with all it will bear (principle of maximum vendibility)."

442. Young, Edgar P. Czechoslovakia: keystone of peace and democracy. 400pp. London, Victor Gollancz Ltd., 1938. Libr. Cong.

Part of Chapter II deals with the operations of the Czechoslovak Grain Company "constituted in 1934 to regulate conditions affecting the sale and prices of domestic grain. This Company, which commenced its operations during the season 1934-35, was granted the exclusive rights to purchase grain from farmers at fixed prices... The basic buying prices for different sorts of grain are fixed by the Government, who also determine each month what surcharge shall be added to the basic prices."

By a decree passed in July, 1936, the existence of the Grain Monopoly was prolonged for three more years, i. e. until June 30th, 1940. - pp. 70-72.

A paragraph on the State tobacco monopoly is given on p. 96.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA - LEGISLATION

Fats and Oils

443. Czechoslovakia. Laws, statutes, etc. Regierungsverordnung vom 12. März 1934 über einige verfügungen, betreffend die erzeugung und den verkauf von künstlichen speisefetten. Czechoslovakia. Sammlung der Gesetze und Verordnungen. nr. 51, 23. Stück, Mar. 20, 1934, pp. 177-180. Libr. Cong.

Provides for control of production and sale of artificial edible fats which cannot be sold at higher prices than those obtaining on March 1, 1934.

444. Czechoslovakia. Laws, statutes, etc. Regierungsverordnung vom 13. april 1934, womit festgesetzt wird, auf welche fetten, speisefette und gereinigten pflanzenfette die regierungsverordnung vom 12. März 1934, nr. 51...anwendung findet. Czechoslovakia. Sammlung der Gesetze und Verordnungen. nr. 67, 31. Stück, Apr. 17, 1934, p. 245. Libr. Cong.

Extends provisions of decree of March 12, 1934 for the control of production and sale of artificial edible fats to include certain oils and vegetable fats.

Grain

445. Czechoslovakia. Laws, statutes, etc. Regierungsverordnung vom 13. juli 1934, betreffend die regelung des handels mit getreide, mehl und mahlprodukten und gewissen futtermitteln. 1934. Czechoslovakia. Sammlung der Gesetze und Verordnungen. nr. 137. 55. Stück, July 14, 1934, pp. 463-481. Libr. Cong.

Establishes the Czechoslovak Grain Association to purchase grain from the producer, to import grain, flour and fodder, and to sell or export the products it has purchased. The purchase prices of grain are fixed according to the quality of the grain before each crop year (July 1 to June 30). In the case of wheat and rye the basic price is the parity price in Prague and a monthly price increase goes into effect beginning with September. These prices are published after being approved by the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Agriculture. Sale prices of grain are also fixed by the Grain Association and published with the approval of the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture. The Government is also empowered to fix purchase and sale prices of flour and other mill products and of fodder.

Amended by the following:

Regierungsverordnung vom 13. juli 1935, womit einige bestimmungen der regierungsverordnung vom 13. juli 1934...nr. 137, betreffend die regelung des handels mit getreide, mehl und mahlprodukten und gewissen futtermitteln, abgeändert und ergänzt werden. Nr. 152, 1935. Czechoslovakia. Sammlung der Gesetze und Verordnungen, 42. Stück, July 15, 1935, pp. 443-452.

Regierungsverordnung vom 9. juli 1936, nr. 218. Czechoslovakia. Sammlung der Gesetze und Verordnungen, 54. Stück, July 15, 1936, p. 751.

Partial text in French of the law of July 13, 1935 in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 25: 111-123. 1935.

Milk

446. Czechoslovakia. Laws, statutes, etc. Regierungsverordnung vom 20. april 1934, betreffend die festsetzung fester preise für milch und rahm. Czechoslovakia. Sammlung der Gesetze und Verordnungen, nr. 76, 34. Stück, Apr. 28, 1934, pp. 265-267. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the fixing of prices of milk and cream by certain Ministers on the advice of the Price Commission.

447. Czechoslovakia. Laws, statutes, etc. Gesetz vom 15. mai 1934, betreffend die milchausgleichungsfonds. Czechoslovakia. Sammlung der Gesetze und Verordnungen, nr. 94, 42. Stück, May 28, 1934, pp. 301-304. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the creation of funds in the various provinces for the stabilization of milk prices.

Paprika

448. Czechoslovakia. Laws, statutes, etc. Regierungsverordnung vom 18. dezerember 1936 über die regelung des anbaues und der verarbeitung von paprika und des handels mit paprika. Czechoslovakia. Sammlung der Gesetze und Verordnungen, 1936, no. 328. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment in Bratislava of a syndicate to regulate the production and marketing of paprika and a Millers' Syndicate to fix prices to the producer.

DANUBE STATES

449. Polivka, Vladimir. La question du blé dans les pays danubiens. 141pp. Paris, L. Rodstein, 1934. 281.359 P75

A section deals with wheat valorization and price fixing in Bulgaria, Rumania, and Yugoslavia and State aid to wheat producers in Hungary.

450. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Danube basin relief to wheat and rye growers. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 1(12): 632-633, processed. Dec. 1937. 1.9 Ec7For

"Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Government Grain Monopoly continues to buy wheat from farmers at 320 leva per quintal (80 cents per bushel at current rate of exchange) and rye at 245 leva per quintal (56 cents per bushel). Sales to domestic mills are made at from 386 to 400 leva per quintal (95 to 99 cents per bushel), according to quality, for wheat and at from 287 to 300 leva per quintal (66 to 69 cents per bushel) for rye, according to the distance between mill and nearest agency of the Monopoly. The Monopoly sells wheat to Bulgarian exporters at variable prices, which are somewhat below the quotations on foreign markets. Exporters are required to deliver strong currencies obtained for wheat to the National Bank of Bulgaria. Sales against weak currencies are not permitted.

"Rumania. On August 12, 1937, the Rumanian Wheat Marketing Board fixed an export premium of 30 lei per quintal (6.2 cents per bushel) on wheat destined for export; this was increased early in September to 70 lei per quintal (14.3 cents per bushel) and was to remain at that level at least until December 10. According to a decision of the Wheat Marketing Board, handed down in September, the above premiums were to be paid only on exports made in compliance with the terms and minimum prices fixed by the Board for sales abroad...

"Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav Privileged Export Company continues to accept wheat from farmers at prices well above export parity... The Privileged Export Company pays 200 dinars per quintal (\$1.26 per bushel) for Bankuti wheat, which it distributes to farmers at between 165 and 170 dinars (\$1.04 to \$1.07 per bushel). Funds have been provided for the distribution of 30,000 quintals (110,000 bushels) of seed on the above basis."

451. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Danube countries to continue wheat-relief measures. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 1(9): 467-468, processed. Sept. 1937.
1.9 Ec7For

"In spite of the generally satisfactory world market position of wheat this year, Danubian governments have, with slight modifications, maintained for 1937-38 the wheat-relief systems which were in force last year, according to reports from the Belgrade office of the Bureau. The Grain Monopoly continues to operate in Bulgaria, the Agricultural Relief Fund and the Futura in Hungary, the Central Agricultural Marketing Cooperative in Rumania, and the Privileged Export Company in Yugoslavia. Only certain details have been changed to meet the new situation created by the improved tone of world markets....

"In Bulgaria, the Grain Monopoly will purchase wheat from farmers at 86 cents per bushel, compared with 82 cents in 1936-37. The price for rye has been fixed at 62 cents per bushel against 57 cents the year before. The commission fee of the Monopoly's agencies has been fixed at 1 percent. Any profits made will be divided among growers in proportion to the amount of grain delivered. Premiums will also be paid on improved wheat produced by breeders for seed-ing purposes.

"Since the establishment of the so-called grain-ticket system in Hungary on July 1, 1934, governmental relief in that country has not been confined to wheat growers alone. Producers, however, will continue to share the general agricultural relief funds collected from the special taxes levied for agricultural relief purposes. While no minimum or guaranteed prices have been fixed for wheat during 1937-38, certain international agreements have made it possible to maintain a domestic price of at least 95 cents a bushel for wheat of the 1937 crop.

"In Rumania, the system of minimum prices and export premiums will not be abolished, but they will be put in effect only in case of actual necessity. Another innovation is that wheat exports will not be subject to export permits in cases where at least 40 percent of the sales price is paid by the foreign importer in freely convertible foreign exchange. Purchases of wheat will also be made by the Government for price-stabilization purposes if necessary.

"In Yugoslavia, the Privileged Export Company will continue to make wheat purchases at prices to be fixed from time to time by the Government. Private firms, however, are at liberty to buy wheat in competition with the Privileged Export Company. Wheat exports from Yugoslavia will be permitted only against payment in freely exchangeable foreign credits, which must be delivered to the Yugoslavia National Bank. For that reason, exporters must obtain permits and must deposit a specified security, which is forfeited to the Government if the wheat is not exported within 6 weeks from the date of the permit."

See also names of Danube States

DENMARK

452. Beet prices in Denmark. Facts about Sugar 30(6): 233. June 1935.
65.8 Fl1

"The price of sugar beets in Denmark for the crops of 1935-36 and 1936-37 has been fixed at 1.90 crowns per 100 kilos, equivalent to \$3.75 per ordinary ton, compared with 1.30 crowns paid last year."

453. Denmark enacts sugar law. Facts about Sugar 27(5): 193. May 1932.
65.8 Fl1

Notes the passage of a sugar law which fixes the minimum sugar price to the factories at 32.50 øre per kilo and the maximum price at 37 øre. The beet price remains at 18 Danish crowns per metric ton.

454. Dokken, Ivar. Agricultural prices. In Denmark. Landbrugsraadet. Denmark agriculture, pp. 303-316. Copenhagen, The Agricultural council. 1935. 33.11 D41D

Notes fixing of maximum prices for grain during the World War. In 1932 "an arrangement was made in regard to sugar, which caused the price of sugar-beets to rise from about 1.56 kr. per hkg. in 1930 and 1931 to about 2.10 kr. per hkg. during the two following years....An arrangement was made in May, 1933, regarding potato flour, which fixes a fairly satisfactory price for potatoes for industrial use. But as is the case of sugar-beets these prices apply only to the quantities which are necessary for home consumption. The so-called Crisis Act of 13th December, 1933, fixes a tax on imported wheat and fodder-cereals, so that the home price of corn and maize was between 11 and 13 Kroner per 100 kg.; but when this arrangement expired after 9 months it was not renewed, as the prices on the world market in the meantime had reached these figures...The above Act also put a tax on butter that was sold in the home market. This arrangement was not renewed either, when it expired after 10 months, but while it lasted, the total production of butter in 1934 had been sold at about 8 øre more per kg. than it would otherwise have been. The arrangement regarding meat, which was carried through in March, 1933...has also been of importance by stimulating the prices of meat."

455. Frederiksen, L. P. The Danish dairy industry. In Denmark. Landbrugsraadet. Denmark agriculture, pp. 211-222. Copenhagen, The Agricultural council. 1935. 33.11 D41D

"The Copenhagen Butter Quotation is fixed every Thursday by a committee to which dairy societies, dairy managers and coop. export associations together elect five members while five are elected by private exporters and the representatives of the foreign concerns. The quotation is fixed on the basis of the prices obtained during the week for the exported butter and with regard to

the feeling on the market. The dairies receive an average price about 6 øre per kg. above the quotation. The milk quotation is likewise fixed every Thursday by the dairy associations, chiefly on the basis of the butter quotation."

456. Grew, Richard. Wheat and flour trade regulation in Denmark. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 59(1811): 679-683. Oct. 15, 1938. 286.8 C16

"The present regulations governing the wheat and flour trade of Denmark are based on the Danish Grain Law of December 22, 1937, which went into effect on January 1, 1938, for a period of two years... Prior to January 1, 1938, the trade in grain and feeding stuffs was regulated by the Grain Law of April 7, 1936, which...provided for a system of taxes by means of fixing prices for different types of grain above the c.i.f. price...The present Grain Law follows in a general way the law of April 7, 1936, and taxes have again been imposed on foreign grains" so that c.i.f. prices shall be fixed at a certain amount.

457. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. Denmark. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 29(3): 140E-145E. Mar. 1938. 280.29 In83

Enumerates the laws passed since 1933 for the regulation of grain prices. In accordance with a law passed on December 22, 1937 and to continue in operation until December 31, 1939, "a tax is imposed as from 1 January 1938 on all imported grain and flour as well as on other products suitable for feeding purposes; in the case of whole grain this charge is so regulated that the lowest price c.i.f. Danish harbour, the charge included, will amount to 14 crowns (previously 13) per 100 kg. for barley and wheat, 13.50 crowns for rye and maize (previously for maize 12.50 for rye 11.50) and 13 crowns (previously 12) for oats and meslin. As under the previous regulation the prices mentioned will be raised on the first of each month from January to April 1938 by an additional 10 øre per 10 kg. per month and will remain at the price thus fixed until 1 September 1938, when this surcharge is removed for the rest of the year to be added again in 1939 in the same way."

By a Law for the Regulation of Pig Production, passed on December 22, 1937 and effective up to December 31, 1939, "two different pig prices are fixed, of which the higher, based on the price obtained on the British market, is applicable to a number of animals corresponding to the requirements of the home market plus the export quotas for Great Britain, whilst the lower applies to animals for which an outlet has to be found on other markets."

By a butter regulation law of December 22, 1937 a tax, corresponding to the sum by which the official butter quotation falls below 2.60 crowns per kg., will be levied on all butter sold on the home market, a minimum price for which is thus secured.

458. Ireland (Éire) Dept. of agriculture. Butter price regulation in Denmark. Éire. Dept. Agr. Jour. 35(2): 282-283. Sept. 1938. 10 Ir2J
A law of May 6, 1937 provides for a uniform butter price of 2.50 kr. per kg. on the home market, the increase being spread over a period of three months.
"A report on the working of the new Law during the first three periods of three weeks - May to July - shows that (contrary to expectation) the increase in butter price has not led to a decline in consumption on the home market. On the contrary, an increase of 5 per cent. was recorded in all three periods. The total gain to the farmer amounted to 5, 2 and 1 1/2 million kr. respectively for the first three periods, or 8 1/2 millions (about £ 379,000) in all. The relatively smaller sum realised in the third period was due to the fact that the export butter price rose considerably after the Law came into force, 'a circumstance of much greater importance to agriculture than the support derived from the artificial increase in prices on the home market which is the object of the Butter Price Law.'"
459. MacDonald, J. A. Wheat and flour trade regulation in European countries. X. Denmark. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 55(1703): 555-558. Sept. 19, 1936. 286.8 C16
The import duties of grain were regulated by the Grain Law of April 7, 1936, to remain in force until August 31, 1937.
"The actual duty is the difference between the c.i.f. prices and the prices fixed by the Grain Law...At the time of writing... the c.i.f. price of soft wheat is 15.75 kroner per 100 kilos... which is above the fixed price, and therefore the duty has been eliminated. The same is true in the case of oats, rye, maize, and barley, but different duties apply to hard wheat and flour thereof."
460. Mack, Fridel. Einzelstudien über marktreulierungen. IV. Die marktreulierungen in der dänischen getreide- und futtermittelwirtschaft. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 45(1): 148-170. Jan. 1937. 286.8 W462
Discusses import and price regulation of grain and fodder.
461. [Reed, H. E.] Operation and effects of Danish hog control plan. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 27(22): 627-630, processed. Nov. 27, 1933. 1.9 St2F
Sketches the objects of the Danish Hog Control Law of 1933, the control methods employed, the financing and operation of the control plan and the results of the plan to date. The law authorizes the Minister of Agriculture to "fix one price for a given number of hogs and a lower price for 'surplus' hogs." One of its aims is to "maintain the domestic bacon market price at the level of the British market price, in which the leading problem is the disposition of so-called 'surplus' hogs...Prices and special fees are published every Saturday, effective for the following week. The committee in charge of the plan buys from bacon factories all supplies

at the prevailing British price, which the factories are unable to dispose of under the British import quota, or at home at the price set...Market prices for domestic consumption have been fixed at the prices secured on exports to the United Kingdom."

462. Schürmann-Mack, Fridel. Einzelstudien über marktreulierungen. VIII. Die marktreulierungen in der dänischen vieh- und fleischwirtschaft. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 46(2): 544-568. Sept. 1937. 286.8 W462
Contains a section on the system of price regulation of hogs based on the prices of bacon in Great Britain.
463. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo
Reference is made to the establishment of a Danish sugar monopoly by a law effective March 23, 1932 which provided for a minimum price of 1.80 kroner per quintal (16.6 cents a 100 pounds, at exchange as of April 25, 1932) for sugar beets delivered at the factories." To make this possible the retail price of sugar was fixed. A law which went into effect on February 21, 1933, "authorized the Government to fix prices whereby a certain price would be paid for a certain number of hogs and a lower price for hogs offered in excess of the fixed number." - pp. 351-353.
464. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Foreign agricultural service. Agricultural price control in foreign countries - Denmark. U. S. Dept. Agr. Foreign Agr. Serv. Foreign Agr. 3(2): 69-70, processed. Feb. 1939. 1.9 Ec7Eor
"The actual adoption of the only adjustment measure in which price fixing is involved was forced by Great Britain's imposition of quantitative limitations on cured-pork imports...In the plan that was adopted, price fixing has played a major part...Cards entitling producers to sell hogs at prices determined by British bacon prices are allocated to producers on the basis of a calculation that takes into account the assessed valuation of the producer's farm; the quantity of skimmed milk, buttermilk or whey used by the producer during a base period; and the number of hogs delivered to slaughterers by the producer during the 'hog year' preceding the year of issue. The actual number of cards issued to producers, however, is determined by the British quota and the number of hogs that the home market will take at the British price. More recently, live hogs for export to Germany have also been covered by the card issue.
"Production over and above the requirements of the British quota, German shipments, and the home market is discouraged by paying producers a fixed price for hogs without cards substantially lower than the price for card hogs. Underselling on the home market is prevented by requiring bacon factories and slaughterers to pay into the control agency's fund the difference between the price of hogs

sold with cards and that of hogs sold without cards. The cost of hogs with and without cards, therefore, is the same to bacon factories. The control agency agrees to take over at the British price all pork or bacon that the factories cannot ship to England or Germany or sell on the home market. The surplus pork and bacon are sold in other foreign markets at going prices."

DENMARK - LEGISLATION

Hogs

465. Denmark. Laws, statutes, etc. Nr. 52. Lov om regulering af svineproduktionen. (Loi n. 52 réglementant la production porcine). 21 février 1933. Denmark. Lovtidenden A., No. 6, Mar. 2, 1933. Libr. Cong. French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 23: 620. 1933.
- Authorizes the Government to pay fixed prices for a certain number of hogs and a lower price for those offered in excess of this number.

Sugar

466. Denmark. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi no. 127 concernant le régime provisoire du sucre. 9 avril 1938. Denmark. Lovtidenden A., No. 12, Apr. 23, 1938. Libr. Cong.
- French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 28: 507-509. 1938.
- Makes the manufacture or refining of sugar dependent on the authorization of the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Navigation. The price to be paid by the factories to the beet growers is fixed at 220 öre per quintal of beets. The price of a kilo of white sugar is provisionally quoted by the factories at 36 öre. This may be increased by the Minister up to a maximum of 41 öre. The Minister of Commerce, Industry and Navigation is authorized to fix wholesale sale prices of imported sugar and if necessary to fix the retail prices of sugar.

ECUADOR - LEGISLATION

Alcohol

467. Ecuador. Laws, statutes, etc. Decretos N° 249 y 251. Autorízase a la Dirección de los Estancos de alcoholes y tabaco fije los precios de venta de los alcoholes, y aumente el actual precio del litro de aguardiente en la República. 31 de diciembre de 1930. Ecuador. Registro Oficial 11(519): 4. Jan. 9, 1931. Libr. Cong.
- Authorizes the Alcohol and Tobacco Administration to fix sale prices of alcohol and to increase the price of a litre of brandy.

Sugar

468. Ecuador. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto N° 68. Señálase el precio para la venta de azúcar. 18 de febrero de 1938. Ecuador. Registro Oficial 1(98): 2798. Feb. 21, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Fixes the sale price of sugar imported by the Government and sold by the Mortgage Bank at 30 sucres per quintal in Guayaquil and 34.20 sucres in Quito for first quality and at 28 sucres in Guayaquil for second quality. The maximum retail price is fixed at 0.35 sucres a lb. in Guayaquil and 0.37 1/2 sucres in Quito for first quality and at 0.32 1/2 sucres in Guayaquil for second quality.

Tobacco

469. Ecuador. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto N° 21. Tarifa para la compra de tabaco en rama por el Estado. 26 de Enero de 1931. Ecuador. Registro Oficial 11(540): 1-5. Feb. 3, 1931. Libr. Cong.

Fixes prices which the State must pay for leaf tobacco.

470. Ecuador. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto 459. Fijase los precios de venta de cigarrillos extranjeros y tabaco para pipa. 30 de junio de 1938. Ecuador. Registro Oficial 1(214): 3624. July 13, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Fixes prices at which certain imported cigarettes and pipe tobacco may be sold.

471. Ecuador. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto 537. Fijase el precio de venta de cigarros extranjeros. 2 de agosto de 1938. Ecuador. Registro Oficial 1(3): 23. Aug. 13, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Fixes sale prices of certain imported cigars.

EGYPT

472. Burrill, C. S. Wheat policy of Egypt. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 57(1761): 772. Oct. 30, 1937. 286.8 C16

Calls attention to the decision of the Egyptian Government to purchase wheat to relieve the situation caused by a large crop. An arrangement was made with the Agricultural Credit Bank that it purchase up to 300,000 ardebs of its debtors' wheat on the guarantee of the Government, the debtors to have the right of selecting the day on which the price of their wheat would be fixed, on the basis of which price accounts would be made up in connection with their loans.

473. Cotton yarn prices decontrolled. Egyptian section decision. African World 148(1914): 60. July 15, 1939. 286.8 Af8

"It was announced on Manchester Royal Exchange on Wednesday that selling prices covering an important section of the Egyptian

spinning trade would be immediately decontrolled. The effect was to cause chaos in the market and prices were reduced 1/2 d. to 1d. per lb. The section affected comprises 50 mills owning 5,000,000 spindles, which produce carded yarns other than white hosiery yarns. The decision means an unrestricted price war.

"This action was taken by the price fixing committee owing to increasing competition from other spinning mills which have been able to undersell firms carrying out the agreement. So hurriedly and unexpectedly was the decision made that urgent telegrams had to be sent to all the mills concerned, while the first intimation that spinners had was the formal posting of a notice in the Royal exchange. The agreement has been in operation for a period of three years."

474. Egypt establishes sugar monopoly. Facts about Sugar 26(3): 110.
Mar. 1931. 65.8 F11

"A Sugar monopoly, intended to shut out imports of foreign sugar, has been established in Egypt as the result of an agreement made during the closing days of January between the Egyptian Government and the Société Générale des Sucreries et de la Raffinerie d'Égypte...An advisory sugar council is to be established which will advise the government in determining the prices to be fixed annually and on other matters...The agreement is to run for fourteen years, but after five years it may be terminated by either party upon three months' notice."

475. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

The only case of direct price fixing noted is in connection with the semiofficial monopoly of the sugar industry on p. 361. In accordance with an agreement made on February 12, 1931 by the Government and the Société Générale des Sucreries et de la Raffinerie d'Égypte the sugar company undertakes "to buy such quantities of sugarcane grown in Egypt as may be required to manufacture the amount of sugar determined by the Government, at prices fixed by the Government...and to sell sugar for local consumption at prices fixed by the Government."

476. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Foreign agricultural service. Egyptian Government contemplates aid to cotton growers. U. S. Dept. of Agr. Foreign Agr. Serv. Foreign Agr. 3(4): 165-166, processed. Apr. 1939. 1.9 Ec7For

"In January 1939, the Alexandria Cotton Exchange, on the advice of the Egyptian Government, fixed minimum prices for the various types of Egyptian cotton dealt with on the Exchange. These prices, however, were in effect only from January 14 to January 16, inclusive...The market responded almost immediately to the official action. Sudden introduction of minimum prices and practical banning

of short selling provoked a favorable, though temporary, psychological reaction...

"In the Chamber of Deputies on February 21, 1939, the Egyptian Minister of Finance...indicated that the Egyptian Government was in agreement with the Coordination Subcommittee of the [Cotton Advisory] Council on [certain] suggestions for checking the fall in Egyptian cotton prices." These included the fixing of minimum prices.

ESTONIA

477. Bureau international agraire. Estonie. La loi concernant la chambre d'agriculture est votée. Les conséquences du monopole du seigle. Bureau International Agraire. Bul. (4): 314-316, 1931. 28 B91

After a struggle lasting more than 10 years, Estonia's organized peasantry has witnessed the passage by Parliament of a law concerning the creation of a Chamber of Agriculture.

The rye monopoly went into effect more than a year ago. While this year's crop (1931) is relatively small in Estonia, last year's rye crop was a bumper one, hence the monopoly rye is still in the Government's barns, with no buyers, because of previously accumulated stock and because needy peasants were compelled to sell their rye to private contractors prior to the initiation of purchases made for the monopoly. The Government was shortly expected to fix the price of monopoly rye.

478. Bureau international agraire. Estonie. La mise en pratique du monopole du seigle et la protection de la culture du froment. Bureau International Agraire (1): 56, Jan. 1931. 28 B91

The placing in operation of the rye monopoly is regarded as the most important event in Estonian agricultural life during the fall of 1930. The figures of 39,000 tons of rye declared as being for sale by the farmers would have been much larger if those opposed to grain protection had not wrought on the people's feelings. The Government decided in principle to permit merchants and contractors purchasing from the farmers to import the same amount of foreign rye. The establishment of the rye monopoly has spared Estonian grain producers a catastrophe, in view of the unprecedented decline in prices on the world market.

479. Great Britain. Board of trade. Estonia. Law for the protection of home-grown grain. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 125(1760): 254. Aug. 28, 1930. 256.03 T67J

"The Board of Trade are informed that a law for the protection of home grown grain was passed by the Estonia State Assembly and came into force on July 19. The purchase from farmers or their co-operative societies of home-grown rye representing surplus over their own requirements is in future to be effected by the State or

by private persons or enterprises to whom the right of purchase has been transferred by the State under contract. The purchase price is to be fixed annually in accordance with the average cost of production. The importation of rye and rye flour will, in future, be carried on only by the State or by private persons or enterprises to whom permits for the purpose are issued."

480. Great Britain. Board of trade. Estonia. Meat monopoly. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 138(2102): 422. Mar. 13, 1937. 256.03 T67J

A Decree, published on February 13, 1937, provides for the "organisation of the activities of the export slaughterhouses, by virtue of which a Central Association 'Eesti Lihaeksport' for the preparation and sale of meat products was created. After the opening of the Association...live and slaughtered pigs and pork products may only be exported through that Association."

481. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. Estonia. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 29(11): 543E-547E. Nov. 1938. 280.29 In83

"First quality butters and cheeses intended for export have the advantage of guaranteed prices which necessarily affect the prices of dairy products offered on the home market. Guaranteed prices vary according to season, and are lower in summer than in winter. In 1936-37 they were higher than in 1935-36; and in 1937-38, their level was again raised, so as to cover the rise in production costs. During these years, a supplementary payment from the special fund was necessary to maintain the guaranteed prices.

"No supplementary payment from the special fund was necessary to maintain the guaranteed prices of eggs, bacon and pigmeat. On the contrary it was found possible to supplement these funds, from the margin between export prices and guaranteed prices...Prices of wool of Estonian origin have also been guaranteed recently."

482. Muuga, Aug. Economic results of promotion of pig breeding. Estonia. Inst. Econ. Res. Konjunktuur, no. 2, pp. 116-123. Feb. 3, 1936. 280.8 K83

Contains paragraphs on bacon prices and conditions of pig breeding before the introduction of guaranteed prices, movement of pigs 1925-1935 with table, bacon exports, 1926-1935 with table, laws concerning pig breeding and guaranteed bacon prices, turnover of fund for the promotion of pig breeding and guaranteed bacon prices, 1930-1935, proportion of premiums to prices of bacon pigs, economic results of guaranteed bacon prices and promotion of pig breeding and number of bacon pigs exported to England by months, 1929-1933.

483. New Zealand. Dairy industry commission. [Report] Dairy industry commission. 207pp. [Wellington, By authority: G. H. Loney, Government printer, 1934.] 281.344 M487

A law passed in Estonia in January 1934 fixed the price of butter at 1.50 kr. per kilogram. "It was provided that if the price of

butter fell below 1.50 kr. the difference between the market price and the fixed minimum price of 1.50 kr. would be computed each month by a Commission consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Finance, and the State Audit Department. This sum would be paid to producers of butter every month, the creameries being obliged to pass on this payment to them...From the 16th May, 1934, the guaranteed price was lowered to 1.20 Est. kr. per kilogram, and on the 16th July to 1.10 kr., the latter price to rule until the 15th October, 1934." - p. 145.

484. Paglant, R. Development and aims of poultry farming in Estonia. Estonia. Inst. Econ. Res. Konjunktuur no. 12-13, pp. 788-794. Nov.-Dec. 1935. 280.8 K83.

The export of eggs is subject to Government control and prices are determined once a week.

485. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

The Estonian Government was granted a complete monopoly of the wheat and rye trade of the country by the so-called "grain protection law" of July 12, 1930. The measures for the control of the wheat and rye trade including price fixing are outlined. A list of government-fixed prices for domestic wheat in 1931-32 is given. After that the Government refused to renew the contract with the flour millers.

A law of March 26, 1930, effective April 14, 1930 "provided for the establishment of a fund to be used for the promotion of hog raising and for the stabilization of bacon prices...Subsidies were to be paid to raisers of the bacon hogs in the form of export bounties whenever the market price of first-grade bacon fell below the standard prices fixed by the Government." - pp. 362-365.

486. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Government grain monopoly law effective. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Com. Rpts, no. 34, p. 493. Aug. 25, 1930. 157.7 C76D

"The Estonian Government grain monopoly law passed by the Parliament on July 12, 1930, became effective on July 19, 1930, the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

"It establishes a Government monopoly on rye and rye flour, which may be purchased or imported only by the Government or by those to whom it issues permits for the purpose...

"All stocks of rye in the country at the time of the entry into effect of the law will be liable to a tax of 0.05 Estonian crown per kilo, or their owners will have the amount of such stocks deducted from the quantities they would be entitled to import by reason of future domestic purchases.

"The Government will fix the price of rye not later than the month of September of each year.

"The Government is also accorded the right to control the importation, purchase, and sale of wheat and its products on a similar basis to that set forth in this law regarding rye grain and flour."

ESTONIA - LEGISLATION

Bacon

487. Estonia. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi concernant la création d'un fonds pour l'encouragement de l'élevage des porcs et pour la fixation du prix-limite du "bacon". 26 mars 1930. Estonia. Riigi Teataja, no. 27, Apr. 4, 1930.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 20: 655-656. 1930. 30.5 In82

Provides for the establishment of a fund for the development of hog raising and the stabilization of bacon prices. A subsidy is provided for hog raisers in case the maximum price of the finest quality bacon falls below the prices fixed by the Government.

Grain

488. Estonia. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi concernant la protection du blé. 12 juillet 1930. French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole, 20: 35-36. 1930. 30.5 In82

The importation of rye and rye flour is made a State monopoly. The law provides that domestic rye shall be purchased by the State at a price fixed by the Government not later than September on the basis of the average cost of production of rye. The State may yield this right to private enterprises or persons.

EUROPE

489. Austria, Italy and Hungary conclude pact fixing reciprocal export prices for wheat, lumber and other products. Com. and Financ. Chron. 138: 3520. May 26, 1934. 286.8 C73

"A three-power economic agreement between Italy, Austria and Hungary was concluded by representatives who met at Rome on May 9; the pact was signed on May 14. One of its provisions includes the sale by Hungary to Italy and Austria of 15,742,000 bushels of wheat at a price above current export quotations. The same principle will be applied to Austrian lumber and wood pulp exported to Italy and Hungary. The pact also specifies reciprocal and preferential duties and agreements to purchase fixed quantities of certain products. Associated Press advices from Rome, May 9, summarized its chief provisions as follows:

"The minimum export price accord, by which Austria and Italy will buy Hungarian wheat at about 92.6 cents a bushel, and Italy

and Hungary will purchase Austrian lumber above the present internal price in Austria.

"Austria and Hungary agree to lower their tariffs 10% on the products of any country which go through Trieste and Fiume. This is an effort to build up these ports at the expense of North German ports, particularly Hamburg.

"Industrial products of Italy and Austria receive preferential treatment by Hungary."

490. Beet sowings under way in Europe. Facts about Sugar 27(5): 193-194. May 1932. 65.8 Fl1

It is shown that the beet area will be reduced in most European countries in 1932. Beet prices are fixed in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the Netherlands, Denmark, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Spain. Beet growers in the Netherlands receive a subsidy.

491. Bernard, André. Price-fixing legislation in certain European countries. 17pp., typewritten. Washington, D. C., Library of Congress, Legislative reference service, Dec. 4, 1930. Pam. Coll.

The countries covered are Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, and France. Direct price fixing is noted in the case of the grain monopoly plan of Czechoslovakia, the fixing of the price of rye in Estonia in accordance with a grain monopoly act of July 19, 1930, and price fixing of industrial alcohol in France.

492. Gross, Herbert. Die entwicklung der europäischen finanzmonopole in der nachkriegszeit. I. Die entwicklung der tabakmonopole. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 33(1): 161-196. Jan. 1931; (2): 531-560. Apr. 1931. 286.8 W462

As the first of a series of studies on the development of European monopolies since the World War, the author discusses the tobacco monopolies of France, Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Turkey, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, and Danzig.

493. International institute of agriculture. Regulation of cereal prices. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Internatl. Rev. Agr. 27: 609S. Aug. 1936. 241 In82

Notes fixed prices for wheat, oats, rye and barley in Germany for 1936/37; for wheat in Italy and for grain in Czechoslovakia.

494. Mikusch, Gustav. The European cartel system: how organized control of sugar markets has been effected in European countries; present status of the system. Facts about Sugar 28(8): 309-310. Aug. 1933. 65.8 Fl1

495. Scotland. Dept. of agriculture. Overseas notes furnished by the Market supply committee. Scot. Dept. Agr. Scottish Jour. Agr. 18(3): 286-290. July 1935. 10 Sco82Sc

Notes price fixing in the case of milk in the Netherlands, and eggs and poultry, market garden produce, potatoes and bread in Germany.

496. Shollenberger, J. H. Wheat requirements in Europe (especially pertaining to quality and type, and to milling and baking practices). U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 535, 190pp. Washington, D. C., Sept. 1936. 1 Ag84Te

Government regulations affecting grain and milling industries are outlined for a number of countries.

In Belgium "for some time, through the medium of a Government-fostered private agreement among millers, a minimum percentage for the use of domestic wheat in milling was fixed, as was a minimum price for domestic grain."

In Great Britain the guaranteed minimum price to producers of wheat is noted as well as price fixing in France, including a list of fixed retail prices of bread in Paris and the Department of the Seine on March 11, 1934, the "grain-ticket" system in Hungary and the regulation of the retail price of brown bread by the Hungarian Government, the operation of the State Grain Monopoly in Norway, fixed prices for wheat, flour and bread in Portugal, fixed minimum prices of wheat in Sweden, and guaranteed prices for wheat and rye in Switzerland. Passing references are made to price fixing in Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Spain.

FINLAND

497. New Zealand. Dairy industry commission. [Report.] 207pp. [Wellington, By authority: G. H. Loney, Government printer, 1934.] 281.344 N487

"Under the law of 21st December, 1932, a price stabilization bounty of 3 marks per kilogram was paid if the wholesale price of butter did not exceed 20 marks per kilogram. If the price of butter exceeded 20 marks but was below 23 marks per kilogram, the bounty paid was to equal the amount by which the wholesale price fell short of 23 marks...The amount of the bounty is determined by the Board of Agriculture, which fixes each week a wholesale price for butter calculated on the Copenhagen quotation, and adjusted according to the scale of prices in Finland." - p. 145.

498. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

A Finnish law of September 30, 1931 authorizes the Government at the beginning of each crop year to fix the amount of domestic grain to be used in flour in such proportion that the price of domestic grain will not be above that of the customs cleared value of the foreign product. A law of December 21, 1932 provides for the payment of export bounties on butter and cheese as a price-stabilization measure, the premiums to be reduced if the wholesale prices of butter and cheese rise above a certain amount.

FINLAND - LEGISLATION

Grain

499. Finland. Laws, statutes, etc. N. 211. Statsrådets beslut innefattande reglemente för statens spannmåls förråd. (Résolution du Conseil d'Etat n. 211 portant le règlement pour l'approvisionnement de l'Etat en céréales). 30 mai 1930. Finlands Författningssamling, no. 209-219, June 7, 1930.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 20: 39-40. 1930. 30.5 In82

Embodies a resolution of the Council of State made on the basis of regulations established by decree no. 210 of May 23, 1930, published on June 7, 1930 which in turn supplements law no. 209 of the same date, concerning the provisioning of the State in grain. Purchases made by the Grain Administration must be made at prices not exceeding those determined by the Council of State.

500. Finland. Laws, statutes, etc. N:o 3. Lantbruksministeriets beslut angående fastställande av priset för importör. (Résolution du Ministère de l'agriculture n. 3 portant fixation du prix de l'orge importée). 8 janvier 1931. Finlands Författningssamling, no. 3, Jan. 9, 1931.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 21: 31. 1931. 30.5 In82

Fixes the price of imported barley for the first quarter of 1931 at 78 penni per kilo.

501. Finland. Laws, statutes, etc. N:o 257. Lag om befrämjande av den inhemska sädens avsättning. (Loi n. 257 portant des mesures pour favoriser la vente de céréales indigènes). 30 septembre 1931. Finlands Författningssamling, no. 257-260. Oct. 1, 1931.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 21: 31-33. 1931. 30.5 In82

Provides for the admixture of domestic grain with imported grain by the millers in such proportion as to insure that the price of domestic grain shall not be higher than that of the imported grain including the tariff.

502. Finland. Laws, statutes, etc. N:o 258. Förordning angående tillämpning av lagen om befrämjande av den inhemska sädens avsättning. (Décret n. 258 portant application de la loi du 30 septembre 1931, n. 257 portant des mesures pour favoriser la vente des céréales indigènes). 30 septembre 1931. Finlands Författningssamling, no. 257-260. Oct. 1, 1931.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 21: 33-35. 1931. 30.5 In82

Contains regulations for putting into effect the provisions of law no. 257 of September 30, 1931.

503. Finland. Laws, statutes, etc. N:o 261. Lantbruksministeriets beslut angående fastställande av priset för importråg. (Résolution du Ministère de l'agriculture, n. 261 établissant le prix du seigle importé). 30 septembre 1932. Finlands Författningssamling, no. 259-261. Sept. 30, 1932.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 22: 330. 1932. 30.5 In82

A Ministerial order of September 30, 1932 fixes the price of imported rye for the fourth quarter of 1932 at 1 mark and 13 penni per kilo.

504. Finland. Laws, statutes, etc. N:o 391. Lantbruksministeriets beslut angående fastställande av priset för importråg. (Résolution du Ministère de l'agriculture n. 391 établissant le prix du seigle importé). 31 décembre 1932. Finlands Författningssamling, no. 386-391. Dec. 31, 1932.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 22: 330. 1932. 30.5 In82

Fixes the price of imported rye at 1 mark and 11 penni per kilo for the first quarter of 1933.

FRANCE

505. Apchié, M. The new wheat policy in France. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 28(8): 271E-279E. Aug. 1937. 280.29 In83

The various measures taken by the French Government to help the wheat producer are considered under the following topics: Period from 1929 to 1935 - Period from 1935 to August 1936; The Law of 15 August 1936 creating the National Wheat Office (this is the latest of the measures considered); Market organization; and Measures concerning production.

506. Arnaud, René. La réglementation actuelle des prix. Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale. Bul. 138(4): 250-253. Apr. 1939. 473 Sol

A discussion of price control in France and the effect of the prohibition of price increases without previous authorization. This has remained effective in the case of all retail prices except for fruits, vegetables, meat and other perishable products.

507. [Bauer, Walter]. France moves to protect domestic wheat. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 27(8): 194-197, processed. Aug. 21, 1933. 1.9 St2F

Minimum price fixing of wheat in France and Algeria is described.

508. Böker, H. The wheat policy of France since 1929. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 26(3): 97E-108E. Mar. 1935. 280.29 In83

Price-fixing measures are noted and discussed.

509. Boudehan, Lucien. *Étude & commentaires de la loi sur l'Office du blé, suivie d'une étude comparative sur les organisations allemande & italienne.* 115pp. [Paris, Librairie générale de droit et de jurisprudence] 1937. 281.359 B66
Study of the law under which the National Wheat Office of France operates followed by a comparative study of similar German and Italian organizations.
510. Boyle, J. E. France tries tinkering - and quits. *Country Home* 59(5): 17, 38, 39. May 1935. 6 F22
Mr. Boyle writes of the situation that brought about the enactment of wheat laws in France and says that "the wheat farmers of France are feeling hopeful again. Their government at last has passed a law which gives promise of bringing real relief - relief, ironically, from the effects of the previous laws which the government had passed." In conclusion he asserts that the French have found out that the most important step of all to take towards "economic sanity" is towards "a free and open market."
511. Boyle, J. E. Penalties for profits in France. *Northwest. Miller* 179(4): 365. Aug. 8, 1934. 298.8 N81
The writer shows how, under the wheat price-fixing laws, "the French grain and milling trades have now reached the point where penalties have been substituted for profits as the motivating force in these businesses."
512. Bresson, Jacques de. *L'Office du blé.* 190pp. Paris, Librairie technique et économique, 1937. 281.359 B75
Bibliography, pp. 179-185.
The condition of the wheat market in 1936 with special reference to France is outlined to explain the passing of the law of August 15, 1936, creating the National Wheat Office. Previous measures adopted for the relief of French agriculture and particularly those for the defense of the wheat market are reviewed, including the fixing of a minimum price for wheat by the law of July 10, 1933. The second part of the book deals with the organization and functions of the National Wheat Office, created by law of August 15, 1936 to organize the wheat market and control the price of wheat. Comparisons are made with the Italian Wheat Office and the Czechoslovak Grain Society. The results of the establishment of the French Wheat Office are briefly discussed. It is pointed out that as the Central Council must fix the price from year to year its task is really to determine a just price which is beyond the scope of a simple organization of the market, and is of considerable importance from the political and social standpoint. The decision of the Council can modify the standard of living of all classes of the Nation. The text of the law of August 15, 1936 is appended.

513. Brown, Francis. The French emergency laws. Current Hist. 43(1): 86-89. Oct. 1935. 110 C93

"As a means of encouraging foreign trade...an economic committee under Charles Rist...has been created. Its principal work is to be in connection with tariffs and quotas. While agricultural quotas are almost certain to be retained, it is generally expected that in most other categories tariffs will be substituted..."

"Perhaps the Ministry's most striking decrees were those in regard to price-fixing. While M. Laval was reputed to have said that if necessary he would regulate the price of everything - 'from sardines to cement' - the actual determination of prices was left in the hands of the Prefects, who were empowered to determine the maximum retail price of meat in their districts and to fix other prices by moral suasion."

514. Carret, Joseph. Manuel pratique de la réglementation concernant l'Office du blé. Avec précis de contentieux en matière de blés, suivi d'un Table général des délits et contraventions, indiquant les sanctions administratives, fiscales et pénales, applicables à chaque infraction. v. 2. 272pp. Besançon, Jacques et Demontrond, 1938. 281.359 C23

This is a second volume of the handbook containing the laws and the regulations for their administration under which the French Wheat Office operates.

Volume I was issued in 1937.

515. Daudé-Bancel, A. Grain policy in France. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 25(12): 486-489. Dec. 1932. 280.28 In8B

A summary of the grain policy in France with a suggestion for "constructive, organic action."

516. Defiant millers undermine wheat control in France. Say they prefer law of supply and demand to statute fixing \$1.95 price. Christian Sci. Monitor, Aug. 31, 1934. Libr. Cong.

"A breakdown in the French wheat control today caused the Cabinet to approve a revised plan to handle the 110,000,000 bushel surplus which is disrupting the market."

"The Cabinet decided the situation was almost as serious as that of a year ago and was, in fact, made worse by the failure of price fixing and the millers' open defiance of the Government - the millers having said that they intended to operate according to the law of supply and demand."

"The present surplus is about one-third the annual French consumption. The Government intends to seek a more strict enforcement of milling regulations, an increase of exports and an encouragement of stock feeding to maintain the official price of \$1.95 a bushel which farm authorities say had been disregarded throughout the country."

"France had hoped to pay her adverse balance of trade with Germany with surplus wheat but now Germany is expected to buy Russian grain."

"Like Italy and Germany, France entered the post-war years determined to make itself independent of wheat from the continental producers. It has succeeded handsomely.

"But the penalty has been a continuous dissatisfaction in the urban districts with the high living costs arising out of a protected price of wheat to the farmers which at the depth of the world depression was about four times the world price.

"Now another problem has been added. With the artificial price obtained for French wheat, the farmer has been encouraged to overgrow, with the result that France, formerly an importer, now shares the problem of the continental producer, namely, an export surplus. Wheat farmers and millers have apparently been persuaded by the excess of supply over domestic demand to chisel on the guaranteed price."

517. Eber, Charles. Das weizenamt, Office du blé, die bedeutendste organisation zur verteidigung der landwirtschaftlichen interessen. 94pp. Strasbourg, "Elsässer" [1936.] 281.359 Eb3

A discussion by an Alsatian attorney of the French law of August 15, 1936 establishing the National Wheat Office, and of the organization and functions of the Wheat Office.

518. Engelhard, Gerda. Frankreich. Die getreidepreisbeeinflussung unter besonderer berücksichtigung des erntejahres 1932/33. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (N.F.) 19(1): 110-117. 1934. 18 G31

A sketch of France's grain policy and its influence on prices since the law of December 1, 1929.

519. La fixation des prix du blé. La Semaine Économique, no. 80, p. 2. Aug. 29-Sept. 4, 1938. (Sup. to the Bulletin Quotidien, nos. 202-203, Sept. 9, 1938.) 280.8 Se5

It is pointed out that the price of wheat has been fixed at 204 francs per quintal, but that in consideration of the good crop for this year, a progressive tax has been imposed upon producers which varies from 12 francs per quintal for producers of less than 100 quintals to 30 francs for those of more than 1000 quintals. The author concludes that the results of directed economy applied to wheat have been to make the producers dissatisfied and to bring the price of bread higher for consumers in a year when the country's production is not far from 100 million quintals.

520. France. H. Deumergue reviews his stewardship. Another appeal for unity. New wheat and shipping laws. Statist 124(2943): 85-86. July 21, 1934. 286.8 St2

"Among the laws promulgated are those for the protection of the wheat trade during the coming twelve months and for the assistance of French shipping other than that already enjoying subsidies. The first, which has been supplemented by an addition to the endless string of decrees attaching to its predecessor, fixes the minimum legal price of wheat at Frs. 138 per quintal, to rise gradually to

Frs. 113 by June next. Last year the minimum started at Frs. 115 and rose to Frs. 132. The new minimum is arrived at by addition of the duty on imported wheat to the world price now current. It marks, therefore, a very slight move downward. However, millers are compelled to employ wheat carried over from the 1933 crop to the extent of 50 per cent. of their requirements and there is no question of the reduction of the price of bread."

Another account of this is given in Statist 124(2942): 51.
July 14, 1934.

521. France. The change at the bank of France. A new credit policy. The wheat law in execution. Statist 125(2967): 15-16. Jan. 5, 1935. 286.8 St2

A statement of the French wheat law and new proposals for the direct purchase of both controlled and free wheat.

522. France. The Government's economic programme. Statist 130(3105): 292-293. Aug. 28, 1937. 286.8 St2

States that the Government "is now launching, in the form of decrees, further measures of economic reform intended to supplement its financial programme and stimulate business recovery in France."

The new set of decrees include fixing the price of wheat in France. "Fixing the price of wheat presented an acute problem in the economic situation and it was further complicated by political considerations. The Wheat Board this year, as last, was unable to arrive at a decision, which was finally left to the Government. The farmers' representatives stood out for a price of Frs. 200 the quintal (100 kilos or about 220 lb.), while the Government and the consumers' delegates favoured Frs. 180. The Government decided to-day on the latter figure, which will be increased by 1 franc a month until February and then by 1 1/2 francs. In any case the decision involves a further rise in the price of bread and the farmers are likely to grumble because the price is insufficient to meet the rising costs of farm implements, fertilisers and wages."

523. France. The government's progress...Wheat and wine bills introduced. Economist 119(4763): 900-901. Dec. 8, 1934. 286.8 Ec7

These bills introduced on Dec. 4 both provide for restriction of acreage. "In the case of wheat, farmers are forbidden to sow above the average acreage sown in the past three years, and they are obliged to make regular declarations of their sowings and crops. In the case of wine, there is provided a system for reduction of area by progressive eradication of vines in the larger estates...But the Bills also seek to clear the market of the present surpluses, without burdening the budget. Borrowing powers to the extent of Frs. 1,500 million are to be given to the Caisse Nationale du Crédit Agricole for the purpose of financing wheat exportation, denaturalization and the constitution of an emergency stock, altogether amounting to some 15,000,000 quintals, against the 20,000,000 or 25,000,000 at which the surplus is estimated, but the costs of these operations

are to be borne by the producers in the form of a surtax upon delivery of the wheat to the mills." Legal price fixing is to be gradually discontinued. The smaller growers of wheat or vines are to be spared at the cost of the bigger growers.

524. France...the wheat problem. *Economist* 113(4737): 1251-1252. June 9, 1934. 286.8 Ec7

A discussion of France's wheat problem which has not been solved by various protective measures. As new legislation of March 17, 1934 still seems "to be inadequate, the committee of the Chamber for agricultural questions, after the last interpellations, will draft a Bill which provides for new measures tending towards monopoly legislation by giving a certain control over the market to the 'Caisses régionales de crédit agricole.' Moreover, the Chamber adopted last week a Bill which raises from 100 to 300 million francs the amount of the advances which will be made by these organisations to the producers. It seems, however, that these last measures will prove again insufficient, and after the last interpellations the general feeling is that Parliament hopes for salvation from a bad crop in France and in other countries."

525. France to drop wheat price-fixing. *Natl. City Bank of New York [Monthly Letter on] Econ. Conditions, Govt. Finance, U. S. Securities*, Jan. 1935, pp. 8-10. 252 Un31

"The decision of the French Government to terminate as soon as practicable its experiment with wheat price-fixing, to which the Chamber of Deputies gave its assent on December 13 by a decisive vote" is used as an illustration of the fallacy of government price fixing. The short experience of the French Government in fixing wheat prices is sketched, and its unfortunate results are emphasized.

526. Fromont, Pierre. Staatliche massnahmen in der französischen landwirtschaft. *Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv* 44(1): 84-124. July 1936. 286.8 W462

The author draws a parallel between the two main attempts to control French agriculture in the wheat and wine legislation. He finds that the wheat policy has been more successful than the wine policy. The latter has led to increased production which contains a serious threat for the future of the industry. But both have had results which "have a suspicious resemblance to destruction of wealth." The author believes that "only very exceptional reasons can possibly justify such measures."

527. Groisne, Robert. La politique française du blé depuis la guerre. 203pp. Paris, Librairie technique et économique, 1936. 281.359 G89

Conditions on the French wheat market before and after the World War are briefly contrasted, and the latter are shown to be such as to call for increased production and restricted consumption in order to reduce imports to a minimum. To increase production

measures of direct encouragement to the producer included improved methods of cultivation, selection of seed, mechanization, use of fertilizers, electrification of the country district, drainage and irrigation, restripping of separate parcels of land, provision of labor, agricultural training and cooperation. Other less direct measures were concerned with insuring to the producer a remunerative price for his wheat.

The events of the period from July 1929 to July 1932 are discussed under the headings of stoppage of importation, search for new markets, and organization of the domestic market. The author believes that the policy of the French Government with regard to the crisis of 1929 was not only a failure, but that it constituted a mortgage on the future.

The intervention of nature with abundant harvests in 1933 and 1934, the disastrous fall of wheat prices, and the intervention of the Government with the fixing of a minimum price, and the final return to a free market are discussed. After attempting what the author calls one of the most extensive experiments in directed economy ever made in France, the Government had to recognize its powerlessness before the economic laws.

528. Hazan, N. W. The French wheat situation. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 29(13): 332-343, processed. Sept. 24, 1934. 1.9 St2F

"As to the fixing of a minimum price for wheat, it has helped the wheat producer to some extent, since it was in force when the French wheat market was in a state of collapse. On the other hand, the law did not operate smoothly, because of widespread evasions. It was quite common at one time to buy wheat at Frs. 120 per quintal (\$2.18 per bushel) in one section of the country and to obtain the same quality wheat in the same section for less than Fr. 100 per quintal (\$1.82 per bushel).. Pressed for cash, some wheat producers used to sell their wheat at whatever price they could get. The evasions of the law usually took the following forms: A grower would sell his wheat at the legal price and, by arrangement with the miller, buy flour for his own consumption at a price considerably higher than the market price. In other cases, and also by arrangement with the miller, a grower would accept payment for his wheat according to the minimum law price, yet on a quantity smaller than he actually delivered. In other words, the minimum price law has resulted in creating a sort of 'bootlegging' business in the wheat trade and has brought an element of uncertainty into that trade."

529. Hazen, N. W. The French wheat law of December 24, 1934. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 30(7): 157-181, processed. Feb. 18, 1935. 1.9 St2F

"The French wheat law of December 24, 1934 aims primarily at the abolition of the minimum price system and the gradual restoration of a free wheat market. From the longer time point of view, the new legislation contains provisions designed at least to

stabilize French wheat acreage and possibly to reduce it. In the meantime, the Government program for subsidized exports and denaturing of wheat is to be strengthened." The wheat situation in France is briefly discussed under the following topics: Reasons for the new wheat law; previous governmental intervention; and the French wheat situation on the eve of the law of December 24, 1934, and at the end of January 1935. To mitigate the possible disastrous effect on the wheat market of the abolition of the minimum price system, various decrees were issued, with the result that "the free market will remain limited to 55 percent of the millers' requirements until February 15, 1935, inclusive, when it will be reduced to 40 percent (unless a new decree is promulgated to change these provisions)...

"The new law prohibits: (1) The sowing of wheat on areas larger than those established by local custom for the rotation of crops; (2) The cultivation of wheat on soil which bore that crop the preceding year; (3) The increase in area sown to wheat to more than the average of the preceding years...

"It is estimated that by the end of June 1935, when the Government proposes to buy all the then existing wheat stocks of the 1932-33 and 1933-34 crops, there will still be a surplus of some 10 to 12 million quintals (36.7 to 44 million bushels)...

"Following the passage of the new law and the formation of the new low price on the free market, the Government reduced both the denaturing and export premiums." The salient points of the five principal wheat laws enacted for the defense and organization of the French wheat market and also of the principal decrees promulgated in connection with them are given. The laws are those of July 10, 1933, December 28, 1933, March 17, 1934, July 9, 1934 and December 24, 1934. The decrees, of which 21 are listed, range from that of July 13, 1933 to that of January 7, 1935. A set of decrees ranging from that of November 20, 1927 to that of April 28, 1934 show the changes that have taken place in the maximum quantity of wheat flour that millers may extract from domestic wheat.

Tables show the compulsory minimum percentages of domestic wheat to be used by millers, as fixed by law from December 5, 1929 to date; imports and exports of wheat, including flour, by countries, average 1921/25, 1926/30 and annual 1930-1934; minimum wheat prices in France established by law, July 15, 1933 to July 15, 1935; average price of domestic wheat in Paris, by months 1929/30 to 1934/35; and retail prices of first quality white bread in Paris, by months, 1930 to 1935.

All the laws and decrees referred to in this article have been published in the Journal Officiel of France. The text of the law of December 24, 1934 may be found in Journal Officiel 66(303): 12696-12699. Dec. 25, 1934.

530. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. France. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 29(5): 45E-53E. Jan. 1938. 280.29 In83
Attention is called to the functions of the Committee for the Supervision of Prices, and to the fixing of the price of wheat.

531. International labour office. Control of vine growing. Internatl. Labour Office. Indus. and Labour Inform. 55(10): 264. Sept. 2, 1935. 283.8 In82

A summary of some of the provisions of a decree relating to viticulture in France, passed on July 31, 1935 and published in the Journal Officiel of the same date. Limitation of sales and compulsory distillation are extended. "If prices on the wine market are obviously below the cost of production, the Government may fix a graduated scale in accordance with which the wine may be released...Vine growers...are exempted from certain charges if they undertake not to replant uprooted vineyards for five years. If they give the same undertaking for 30 years, and provided they do not utilise the lands thus released for the cultivation of tobacco, flax or beet, they are entitled to compensation besides the exemptions referred to. If the areas cleared of vines in France and Algeria do not amount to 150,000 hectares the uprooting of vineyards may be made compulsory."

532. J., B. Le marché des fruits à cidre en 1938 et son organisation. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 71(5): 199-202. May 1939. 14 R325

The professional organization of the cider fruits market in France is sketched. The General Confederation of Producers of Fruits for making cider concluded an agreement on August 27, 1936 with the syndicates of distillers to fix the purchase prices of apples and pears for distillation purposes. The agreement was renewed in 1937 and 1938. Mixed commissions are set up in each region, their principal task being to fix minimum prices to be paid to growers.

533. Jack, Andrée. Le système des prix imposés. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 170(506): 103-113. Jan. 1937. Libr. Cong.

A discussion of France's method of price fixing as contrasted with the authoritative system employed in Germany.

534. Laulanié, Raymond de. Contingentement du blé à la production. L'Agriculture Pratique 102(11): 375-378. Mar. 12, 1938. 14 J82

Paragraph 3 of Article 14 of the law of August 15, 1936 specifies that in case of a surplus in the wheat crop, the Central Council of the Wheat Office is to determine the extent of the surplus, which is then to be turned over to the Wheat Office through cooperatives, at a differential price fixed by the Central Council. Paragraph 6

establishes at the end of the 1938 season, for the producer selling more than 50 quintals, a quota corresponding to his normal crop rotation, and any surplus will be turned over, according to a progressive system of reckoning established by the Central Council. These two articles are discussed with respect to the problems they raise, namely, the general conditions a producer must fulfill in order to be obliged to deliver up his surplus goods, or the quantities and the conditions under which he will have to furnish them.

535. Laulanié, Raymond de. La fixation du prix par l'Office du blé. Journal d'Agriculture Pratique 100(48): 361-363. Nov. 28, 1936. 14 J82
Discusses the basis on which the price of wheat for the crop of 1936 was fixed.
536. Leroy, Louis. Comment se pose la question du blé au début de la campagne 1939-40. La Vie Agricole et Rurale 29(8): 309-315. Aug. 1939. 14 V67
Calls attention to the importance of the fixing of the price of wheat in August of each year, explains the method of fixing it, and points out the disadvantages of singling out one product for special treatment.
537. Liesse, André. L'Office du blé. L'Economiste Français 64(37): 281-283. Sept. 12, 1936; (38): 305-307. Sept. 19, 1936. 286.8 Ec74
The Wheat Office Law is said to be an outstanding example of directed economy, definitely socialist in character, and the first step on the way towards collective or communist property. The author discusses the provisions of the law in support of his thesis.
538. Liesse, André. L'Office national du blé. L'Economiste Français 64(31): 129-131. Aug. 1, 1936. 286.8 Ec74
A discussion of the events that led up to and the proposals that accompanied the passing of the law providing for the establishment in France of a National Wheat Office. The main function of the office will be to fix the price of wheat and it will have a monopoly of the import and export trade in wheat and flour. Consumers as well as producers will be represented on its council.
539. Liesse, André. Le prix du blé. L'Economiste Français 59(5): 129-131. Jan. 31, 1931. 286.8 Ec74
An editorial article criticizing the proposal of Victor Boret to fix a minimum price of wheat. Government price fixing, it is argued, is a step in the direction of communism.
540. Liesse, André. Le problème du blé en France. L'Economiste Français 58(33): 193-195. Aug. 16, 1930. 286.8 Ec74
This is a brief, critical review of the methods suggested and adopted for the relief of the wheat crisis in France. The author shows the futility of the many palliatives suggested. He believes

that the problem cannot be solved until wheat is grown in France on a large scale by modern, scientific methods.

541. Liesse, André. La question du blé. L'Economiste Français 61(40): 417-419. Oct. 7, 1933. 286.8 Ec74

The author uses the evident failure of the recent price-fixing wheat law in France as a text for a dissertation on the evils of excessive protectionism as engaged in to a limited extent in France and on a large scale in the United States, and which in the case of wheat, he believes, will inevitably lead to State control of production and commerce. He believes that either of the two remedies urged in the United States, inflation of the currency or compulsory control of production, may result in a profitable lesson at the expense of an inevitable catastrophe. For France he suggests that the small farmer in whose case the cost of production of wheat is excessive substitute another crop for his wheat. That would of course, take time and meantime other problems might arise.

542. Lot, René. Le prix du blé pour la récolte 1938 et le montant des fermages en nature. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 70(10): 390-391. Oct. 1938. 14 R325

The basic price of wheat for the harvest of 1938 is fixed at 204 francs per quintal, increasing by 1f. 50 a month beginning with October.

543. Mallory, L. D. An appraisal of recent French wheat policy. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 1(6): 263-298, processed. June 1937. 1.9 Ec7For

A summary of wheat price-fixing legislation covering the period from 1933 to the establishment of the National Wheat Board by the law of August 15, 1936 and of its results.

544. [Mallory, L. D.] The French National wheat board. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bu. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 33(18): 513-520, processed. Nov. 2, 1936. 1.9 St2F

Describes the establishment of the French National Wheat Board by a law of August 15, 1936, its administration, and its price-fixing powers. "The price of wheat at point of production in France is fixed each year by the Central Council of the National Wheat Board...The method of fixing the price is somewhat complicated and rests essentially on the maintenance of a certain relationship between the prices which the farmer receives for his products and those which he pays for goods he purchases. The mechanics of this computation are to multiply the average wheat prices of the years 1911, 1912, and 1913 by a coefficient equal to the change in value between the pre-war and the present franc and varying with the cost of living, wages, and cost of producing wheat...The price of flour...as well as that of bread will continue to be fixed by the local prefects in the various counties."

545. [Mallory, L. D.] Minor changes in French wheat legislation. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 35(9): 142-143, processed. Aug. 23, 1937. 1.9 St2F

"Decrees were issued on July 12, 16, and 23, 1937, on the recommendation of the French National Wheat Board, for the purpose of rendering Government control more workable, according to a report by Assistant Agricultural Attaché, L. D. Mallory at Paris. These decrees must later be ratified by Parliament, since they were issued under the extraordinary powers granted to the French Government on June 30, 1937. Although the changes brought about by the decrees do not alter the basic structure of the present wheat legislation, they introduce three significant additions.

"The first decree refers to the change in the date for fixing the price of durum wheat. This date is no longer to coincide with that for bread wheat but must be prior to July 1 of every year.

"The second decree deals with price differentials for grain stocks existing at the end of the year. Previous legislation did not consider this matter. The new regulations provide that, if the fixed price for the new crop is higher than the price for the previous crop, holders of old wheat and flour must pay to the Wheat Board the difference between the two prices, this difference to be officially established by decree. This will apply to wheat, flour, and semolina. If the new-crop wheat has a fixed price lower than that of the old crop, the Wheat Board may then establish mixing percentages in order to force the use of the higher-priced product. Complete declaration of stocks is required from all wheat producers, dealers, and millers, with the exception of wheat growers producing less than 10 quintals (37 bushels) of wheat. Besides permitting a complete check on all wheat stocks within the country at the end of every crop year, this new system will provide income to the Wheat Board in the case of any substantial carry-over and price increase.

"The third decree regulates the settlement of grain purchases. Previous legislation did not contain stipulations regarding the time of settlements for grain delivery, so that in some instances farmers have had to wait a long time before receiving any money for their grain. The new regulations provide that cooperatives shall pay immediately the complete value of the wheat delivered to them up to a minimum of 50 quintals (184 bushels) and three-fourths of the value of all wheat delivered in excess of this quantity. The new regulations further provide that, from the 1937-38 season on, sales to millers by cooperatives shall receive immediate payment upon delivery. It is also provided that further decrees issued upon the advice of the Wheat Board may fix, for certain regions or for all of France, the conditions under which wheat cooperatives and dealers shall be required to deliver wheat to industries utilizing it for human consumption.

"From the contents of these new decrees, it would appear that the powers of the French Wheat Board are extended to virtual control of wheat once it is produced."

546. Manion, J. P. Wheat and flour trade regulation in European countries. V. France. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 57(1754): 469-475. Sept. 11, 1937. 286.8 C16

Various means of disposing of the surplus wheat crops are noted. Among them in the period from 1932 to 1936 were the stockage and carry-over contracts. "Stockage contracts meant that, against a fixed price for his wheat, the farmer agreed to hold his grain off the market until stated periods during the crop year, when the Government could call on certain proportions of his reserve. Another method more generally utilized in 1934 and 1935 was the carry-over contract, by which the producer kept his grain off the market for the whole crop year against a fixed minimum price guaranteed for the following year. As time went on these systems became very much involved. Stocks left over on stockage contracts became automatically carry-over stocks at the end of the crop year, usually at a price different from that set for the original carry-over contracts. As the Government did not want to lose too much money, millers were obliged to use definite proportions of the different wheats, which they had to buy at the fixed prices. Thus in 1935 and early 1936 millers often had to buy 1932 stockage wheat at one price, 1932 carry-over wheat at another, 1933 stockage at still another, and so on. As world prices were going down in the meantime, the French consumer lost a great deal of money by paying higher than the market price."

The organization and duties of the National Wheat Office, measures to control production, marketing regulations, financing the crop, and the principles of price fixing are discussed.

547. Manion, J. P. Wheat and flour trade regulation in European countries. XIV. France. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 55(1706): 696-699. Oct. 10, 1936. 286.8 C16

Deals with the organization and functioning of the National Wheat Office.

"In the second week in June the Central Council will establish an estimate of the forthcoming crop. On the basis of this estimate, the amount that each producer may sell will be fixed. In the second week in August the Central Council will fix the standard price, based on averages for 1911, 1912, and 1913, increased by 5, and varying with the cost of living, salaries, and cost of agricultural exploitation. The price will increase each month by the average cost of storage, interest, etc. The fixed price is for a definite standard...Price of flour and price of bread will be fixed as heretofore by local prefects, according to established rules...

"In the case of excess crops, the Central Council will determine the amounts of wheat to be exported, time of export, prices, etc. They will also determine the amount which producers will have to supply for export, at a price up to 20 per cent lower than the domestic price...Producers may obtain immediately upon declaration

of their crop an advance of two-thirds of the price fixed by the Central Council...An immediate result of the fixing of the price of wheat has been the increase in the price of bread."

548. Maspétiol, Roland. Le nouveau statut du blé en France. Revue Économique Internationale, 28. année, v. 1, no. 2, pp. 279-291. Feb. 1936. 280.8 R32

The failure of the attempt at directed economy, the circumstances that led up to the law of December, 1934, its application, the subsequent development of the market, and the decree-law of October 30, 1935 to consolidate and augment the recent price increase, are discussed.

549. Maspétiol, Roland. L'organisation agricole et l'Office français du blé. Revue Économique Internationale, 29. année, v. 2, no. 3, pp. 523-546. June 1937. 280.8 R32

A discussion of France's wheat problem and the attempt to solve it by the establishment of the National Wheat Office.

550. Masuret, Eugene A. France. Business regulation, price control, text of decree. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Compar. Law Ser., C. L. No. 608, pp. 49-53. Aug. 1937. 157.54 C733

This is a translation of the text of the law of June 30, 1937, relative to the prevention and repression of illegitimate price increases. It provides for the constitution in the Ministry of Finance of a central committee of price control and determines its functions.

551. May, Pierre. Le problème français du blé. Revue Économique Internationale, 26. année, v. 4, no. 3, pp. 499-507. Dec. 1934. 280.8 R32

A brief summary of France's attempts to regulate wheat prices and their effects.

552. Ménars, O. La législation sur le blé. L'Économiste Français 62(11): 324-325. Mar. 17, 1934. 286.8 Ec74

A discussion of the provisions of the French wheat laws of July 10 and December 28, 1933 and some of their results.

553. National city bank of New York. France to drop wheat price-fixing. Natl. City Bank of New York. [Monthly letter on] Econ. Conditions, Govt. Finance, U. S. Securities, Jan. 1935, pp. 8-10. 252 Un31

This discussion of the French Government's decision to end as soon as practicable its experiment with wheat price fixing deals with the lessons of the experiment, the spread of wheat control, the existing situation, and the importance of the decision in the world situation.

"It is idle to expect any stability in the wheat growing industry or in the world wheat trade as long as the production of wheat

is governed not by calculable economic influences...but by the incalculable political decisions of governmental bodies, based on uneconomic considerations."

554. Nogaro, Bertrand. La crise de l'agriculture et la politique agricole en France. Revue Économique Internationale, 28. année, v. 1, no. 1, pp. 7-47. Jan. 1936. 280.8 R32

The author sketches the post-war agricultural production in France, the evolution of wholesale agricultural prices, measures taken in the interest of tariff protection and the establishment of quotas, and the organization of the French wheat, wine, meat, and dairy products markets.

555. L'Office du blé. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 70(12): 461. Dec. 1938. 14 R325

Lists in chronological order all the official documents relating to the Wheat Office published from October 20 to November 20, 1938, with the exception of the decree-law of November 12, 1938. Among these is listed the legislation on price fixing of wheat.

556. L'Office national interprofessionnel du blé et le sénat. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 68(8): 402-405. Aug. 1936. 14 R325

An account of some of the views on the proposed National Wheat Office expressed in the Senate in opposition to the bill.

557. L'Office national professionnel du blé. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 68(7): 355-358. July 1936. 14 R325

An account of the organization of the National Wheat Office as proposed by M. Monnet for the French Government, and a discussion of the aims of the bill.

558. [Pernot, Georges.] Le décret-loi sur la spéculation illicite en France. Revue Internationale des Sciences Administratives 11(1): 132-134. Jan.-Mar. 1938. Libr. Cong.

This is a digest of an article by Georges Pernot in the Revue Politique des Idées et des Institutions of July 30, 1937 in which he criticizes the provisions of the decree-law of July 1, 1937 on illicit speculation in France, forbidding all price increases that are not officially authorized.

559. Pichat, Louis. La question du blé. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 153(457): 465-489. Dec. 1932. Libr. Cong.

Photostat copy in U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library.

Discusses State intervention in the wheat market and decides against the feasibility of a National Wheat Office with power to fix prices.

560. Pichat, Louis. La taxation du prix du blé. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 40(464): 79-87. July 10, 1933. Libr. Cong.

The author surveys briefly the proposed measures for the protection of the wheat market in France which precoded the law of July 10, 1933, and discusses the first clause of the latter which fixes a minimum price of 115 francs per quintal for wheat sold during the period from July 15, 1933 to July 15, 1934. Two possible effects of this measure are pointed out. Either the Minister of Agriculture will be enabled to uphold this price by means placed at his disposal in which case it would have been sufficient to give him this power without fixing an arbitrary price or else it will be impossible to bring about an agreement between the real price and the fixed price, and it is difficult to see how practical business transactions can be carried on on such a basis. In reply to the argument that a policy of price fixing was successfully adopted during the war the author points out that the prices in question were maximum and not minimum prices fixed in the public interest and justified by exceptional circumstances. In his view, the present measure is a loophole for increasing intervention by the State in economic matters. Moreover, it establishes a dangerous precedent. The Minister of Agriculture is authorized to determine by decree and by department the maximum price of flour for bread. It is not improbable that he may be constrained to extend this price fixing to the secondary grains, not to speak of other agricultural products the producers of which may demand the same measure of protection.

After making these two fundamental criticisms of price fixing in the case of wheat the author discusses the conditions under which the price limit can be imposed and the results which are likely to follow. The producers will try to sell their wheat at the rate prescribed, but the number of purchasers at that rate will be limited. It seems certain that the millers, instead of accumulating stocks, will buy from day to day, with the result that the producers, anxious to get a return for their harvest, will sell their wheat at a price lower than the prescribed one of 115 francs. Thus the law of supply and demand will continue to function but it will be under cover, and a clandestine market will be established in which the real price of wheat will prevail. It is to be feared that no effective system of control can be established, and that the insecurity of the market will be prejudicial to the interests of the farmer. Thus those in whose interest the law is passed will suffer, and the millers will reap the benefit by the amount of the difference between the fixed price of 115 francs and the real price which they will pay for the wheat. In spite of the assertion of the Minister of Agriculture that the State could not guarantee the purchase of the surplus wheat not used by the millers, sufficient pressure might cause this determination to waver, and the door would be opened to unlimited expenditures and to inflation.

Price fixing does not, therefore, provide a technical means of alleviating the wheat market. It may indeed increase the gravity of

the situation by increasing the already existing stocks of wheat. If the next harvest is a poor one the price limit will apply naturally but if it is excessive the Minister will have much greater difficulty in defending the minimum price than he has had this year. Moreover, there is a possibility that the large millers may refrain from replenishing their stocks in October or November and may purchase in small quantities in anticipation of a large harvest next year.

The social consequences of the law are pointed out, and the danger of favoring one class of producer is emphasized. Moreover, from the economic standpoint the author indicates the seriousness of a system which fixes arbitrary prices, which is likely to lead producers to emphasize quantity rather than quality, and which encourages inflation of prices and increased cost of living.

A translation of the law of July 10, 1933, by H. E. Brockway, may be consulted in the library of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

561. Pléthore de blé. La Revue Économique & Financière 59(36): 865. Sept. 3, 1938.

Discusses the price of wheat which has been fixed for the coming season at 204 francs per quintal, and points out that this will cause an increase of 0 fr. 20 in the price of bread. The surplus of wheat will be, according to the author, some 17 or 20 or even 25 millions of quintals, and if this is thrown on the foreign market, it will prove costly, since there is a difference of around 100 francs between the foreign price and the price just fixed, and foreign countries have no need of this surplus since they, too, have surpluses of wheat.

562. Les prix d'achat des alcools. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 70(11): 426. Nov. 1938. 14 R325

Gives the purchase price for beet alcohol as fixed by decree in the Journal Officiel of September 8, 1938; and the prices of various other alcohols as given in the Journal Officiel of October 1, 1938.

563. Le problème du blé en France. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 67(7): 247-256. July 1935; (8): 295-305. Aug. 1935; (9): 331-339. Sept. 1935. 14 R325

The evolution of the wheat market in France and the effect on it of the depression are sketched. Various causes of the depression are analyzed, such as overproduction, importation of foreign grain, constantly increasing yield, decrease in bread consumption, and defective market organization, and some of the measures adopted to improve conditions and to stabilize prices are discussed. Graphs show the trend of area, production, and yield of wheat in France since 1821, by ten-year periods.

564. Schoen, Albert. Le marché agricole français et les interventions de l'état. 358pp. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1956. 280.3 Sch6
Thèse - Univ. de Paris.
Bibliography, pp. 345-348.

The author discusses the reasons for State intervention in French marketing, its various forms, and its effect on prices and on supply and demand before studying in detail Government regulation in the case of wheat, wine, molasses, meat, and milk with the pertinent price-fixing features.

565. Scotland. Dept. of agriculture. Measures to improve French meat market. Scot. Dept. Agr. Scottish Jour. Agr. 18(4): 373-374. Oct. 1935. 10 Sco82So

The aim of the French Government's recent decrees dealing with the meat market is said to have been "to improve the position of the producers and insure that they get a somewhat larger profit than they have been getting of late, and to protect consumers by taking meat of bad quality off the market and bringing about a fall of retail prices."

Prefects of departments are authorized to fix a maximum retail price of meat, taking into consideration all the elements entering into the cost of production, particularly the wholesale prices paid by the butchers.

566. Sirol, Jean. Vers une solution du problème du blé. L'Économiste Français 63(15): 451-452. Apr. 13, 1935. 286.8 Ec74

The author outlines the wheat situation in France from December 1929 to December 24, 1934 when the seventh attempt was made to regulate the wheat market with the passage of the law of that date. He shows failure all along the line as regards producers, millers, manufacturers, and consumers, and he holds that the State has proved its incompetence in the field of directed economy.

567. Steen, Herman. How the French "AAA" nailed millers to the cross. Northwest. Miller and Amer. Baker 182(8): 701, 712. June 12, 1935. 298.8 N81

Discusses the conditions which led to governmental fixing of the price of wheat and its results.

568. Timoshenko, Vladimir P. Wheat problem in French literature. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 42(1): 1*-7*. July 1935. 286.3 W462

The author reviews briefly three recent books on the wheat problem: Le problème mondial du blé, by Paul de Hevesy; Les problèmes français du blé, by Jean Sirol; and Le marché du blé, Sa réglementation en France, by J. Carret. He points out that Mr. de Hevesy treats the world wheat problem, while Messrs. Sirol and Carret confine their attention to the wheat problem in France, the former studying it from an economic viewpoint and the latter from a juridical point of view. The writer finds much that is stimulating in Mr. de Hevesy's

book, although he feels that the difficulties connected with an international solution of the problem, such as is advocated, are undervalued and that the price-fixing scheme "by an international body is particularly doubtful and even dangerous." Mr. Sirol favors a national organization of producers to limit production and improve the marketing of wheat and to encourage the substitution of other crops for a portion of the wheat now produced, and the maintenance of a protective policy. He considers the establishment of a fixed price for wheat a dangerous policy. "Mr. Sirol approaches several interesting problems and suggests certain solutions. However his book cannot be classed as a new research in the field; it is rather a compilation from other publications, and its structure is not in all parts well balanced..."

"Mr. Carret's book was published for practical purposes; it presents in logical order recent legislation regulating the wheat market in France and comments rather extensively on this legislation... In his excellent comments on each subject, he presents the motives which guided the legislators in their decisions as well as a history of that legislation... In the annex to the book are given the texts of the principal laws, beginning with the law of December 1, 1929, until the law of March 17, 1934, as well as an index of all relating laws and decrees classified by subjects. The recent law of December 24, 1934... substantially changed the previous regulations of the wheat market in France and this made the book of Mr. Carret to a certain degree obsolete for practical purposes, but for those who would be interested in the history of the regulation of the wheat market in France, it did not lose interest."

569. Touzet, Maurice. Le problème du blé en France, et sa solution législative actuelle avec le commentaire des décrets-lois du 30 octobre 1935. 217pp. Bordeaux, Impr. R. Samie, 1936. 281.359 T64

The author gives a brief survey of the causes of the world wheat crisis to support his thesis that, while the crisis in France was not a direct consequence of world conditions, the fall of French wheat prices was determined by the fall of prices on the world market. He concludes that the French farmer cannot count on an improvement in world prices to bring about an increase in domestic wheat prices. And that, he feels, justifies the efforts of the French Government since 1929 to maintain French prices at a level above that of world prices, though he proposes to show that these measures were often ill-advised and uneconomical, and that they have been largely responsible for the crisis they were meant to avert.

He points to decreased consumption as one of the main causes of the wheat crisis in France. Prices could have been maintained with the help of the tariff even in the face of the falling world market had domestic consumption not fallen below production. Two reasons are adduced for this, namely, a higher standard of living among the consumers and a post-war deterioration in the quality of French bread. The latter is shown to be due in large measure to Government

regulation of the composition of flour. Since 1929 the bread has improved, but it is still far below the standard of pre-war bread.

Nature, by producing the large harvests of 1933 and 1934, set at naught the attempt to overrule the law of supply and demand. The minimum price laws were faced by hurdles impossible to cross and had many unfortunate economic and social consequences. A change of policy was inaugurated and carried on by the Flandin and Laval Governments. A law of December 24, 1934 provided for restriction of acreage and abolition of the minimum price. Other measures were adopted for the improvement of the wheat market. At the end of July 1935 French wheat was at its lowest price in a century. Then suddenly the price went up and rose from 50 francs to the neighborhood of 80 francs at the beginning of September. A decree-law of October 30, 1935 provides for the evaluation of the harvest and the determination of the amounts to be reabsorbed or imported in years of excess production or of deficiency and measures for effecting this. The consequences of this legislation are discussed. Limitation of production seems to the author the best way to avoid a return of the recent grain crisis. But no workable method has been found of doing this. He therefore suggests that protection be extended also to other grains, to fruits and vegetables, and to livestock. The second part of the book is an analysis of wheat legislation, and an appendix contains the principal laws on the organization and defense of the wheat market in force on January 1, 1936.

570. U. S. Board of governors of the Federal reserve system. French economic legislation. U. S. Bd. Governors of the Fed. Reserve System. Fed. Reserve Bul. 22(10): 782-788. Oct. 1936. 173 F31B

Summaries of some of the more important social and economic measures enacted are given. This includes the law creating an Interprofessional National Wheat Board.

571. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign agricultural policies - a review and appraisal. France. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(1): 51-38, processed. Jan. 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

Direct price fixing is noted in the case of wheat, "the price being definitely set by the Government, or, later, by the National Wheat Board. Price-fixing, begun early in 1933, was discontinued in December 1934 and reinstituted at the time of the 1936 harvest."

572. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. The French national wheat board. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 33(18): 513-520, processed. Nov. 2, 1936. 1.9 St2F

"Based on a report by L. D. Mallory, Assistant Agricultural Attaché, Paris."

573. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo
Price fixing of wheat and tobacco is noted in France. "The Government regularly announces the prices it will pay for domestic leaf tobacco...In general, the whole of the crop is purchased by the Government at a price fixed annually and which varies according to variety, length of leaf, and quality."

574. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Foreign agricultural service. Agricultural price control in foreign countries - France. U. S. Dept. Agr. Foreign Agr. Serv. Foreign Agr. 3(2): 71-74, processed. Feb. 1939. 1.9 Ec7For

Price fixing is noted in connection with the tobacco monopoly and with the system of minimum price fixing for wheat and the operations of the National Wheat Board.

"Under the law of August 15, 1936, the price of wheat in France is fixed at the point of production by the Central Council of the National Board...The principle of price fixing contained in the law of August 15, 1936, which is still in effect, rests essentially on the theory that it is desirable to maintain a certain relationship between prices received by farmers for their products and those paid by them for manufactured goods. The mechanics of this computation consist of multiplying the average wheat price of the years 1911 to 1913 by a coefficient that is arrived at after consideration of the difference in value between the prewar and the current franc and the variation in cost of living, wages, and cost of producing wheat. The price of wheat at point of production is thus fixed each year at the opening of the marketing season...If the price for the new crop is fixed at a higher rate than that of the previous season, all holders of wheat and flour must pay to the National Wheat Board the difference between the two prices - this difference to be officially established by decree. If the new wheat has a fixed price lower than that of the old crop, the National Wheat Board, in order to force the use of wheat with higher fixed prices, may establish mixing percentages...Quotations for wheat on any commercial exchange in France are forbidden...A law passed August 15, 1937, stipulates that official minimum prices shall be posted in evidence on the door of the town hall in each community and on dealers' premises and those of cooperatives."

A brief summary of results is given.

575. Vineux, P. The new organisation of the wheat market in France. Ann. Collect. Econ. 14(2): 278-284. July-Sept. 1938. 280.8 An73

"Presented to the International Committee for Inter-Co-operative Relations."

Discusses the establishment of the National Wheat Office and its first year of activity.

FRANCE - LEGISLATION

576. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi tendant à réprimer la hausse injustifiée des prix. 19 août 1936. France. Journal Officiel 68(194): 8989-8990. Aug. 20, 1936. 260 J822

Establishes in the Ministry of National Economy a National Price Surveillance Committee to study the factors that influence prices and to propose just prices. Departmental committees are also established to regulate prices in their jurisdiction.

577. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté constituant un comité de contrôle des prix. 19 octobre 1936. France. Journal Officiel 68(247): 10966. Oct. 21, 1936. 260 J822

Establishes in the Ministry of National Economy a committee for the control of prices to carry out the decisions of the National Price Surveillance Committee.

578. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Denrées agricoles réglementées - prorogation du délai de révision des prix. (Adoption d'une proposition de loi.) France. Journal Officiel, No. 23, pp. 212-218. Mar. 3, 1937. (Sénat. Débats Parlementaires, Sess. ord. Mar. 2, 1937.) Libr. Cong.

Contains debate in Senate on March 2, 1937 on a bill authorizing the Government to revise fixed prices of certain agricultural products including wheat, in the event of an appreciable increase in the cost of living before the adjournment of the 1937 ordinary session of parliament. On the refusal of the Minister of Agriculture to give assurance that he would use the authority proposed, an amendment was obtained making it mandatory upon the Government to revise prices of agricultural products in case of an appreciable increase in the cost of living as compared with that of October 1, 1936.

579. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi tendant à accorder au Gouvernement des pouvoirs en vue d'assurer le redressement financier. 30 juin 1937. France. Journal Officiel 69(151): 7418. July 1, 1937. 260 J822

A law of June 30, 1937 authorizes the Government until August 31, 1937 to decree any measures necessary to ensure the repression of attacks on the credit of the State, the struggle against speculation, economic recovery, control of prices, the balancing of the budget, and the defense, without control of exchange, of the reserve of the Bank of France.

580. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret tendant à prévenir et à réprimer toutes augmentations illégitimes des prix. 1^{er} juillet 1937. France. Journal Officiel 69(152): 7498-7499. July 2, 1937. 260 J822

Correction in Journal Officiel 69(152): 7770. July 9, 1937.
Forbids all price increases except in **certain** cases authorized by a Departmental Commission for the Regulation of Prices which may

allow increases in prices of fruits, vegetables, meat and other perishable agricultural products or in prices of products that have to compete with fluctuations in prices of imported products.

Those agricultural products are excepted which are sold directly by the producer and those of which the price depends on decisions regularly approved by the Minister of Agriculture.

This decree is applicable to Algeria.

Modified by decree of July 21, 1937 in Journal Officiel 69(168): 8299-8300. July 22, 1937, and by decree of Aug. 25, 1937 in Journal Officiel 69(197): 9782-9783. Aug. 26, 1937.

581. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret relatif à la réglementation des prix, à l'affichage et à l'étiquetage. 12 novembre, 1938. France. Journal Officiel 70(266): 12877-12880. Nov. 12-13, 1938. 260 J822
Corrections in Journal Officiel 70(269): 13038. Nov. 17, 1938; (275): 13262. Nov. 24, 1938.

Prohibits any increase in retail prices without previous authorization, and relaxes the control over wholesale and semi-wholesale prices.

Alcohol

582. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi tendant à réaliser l'assainissement du marché des vins. Le 24 décembre 1934. France. Journal Officiel 66(303): 12699-12701. Dec. 25, 1934. 260 J822

Provides for the purchase by the Government of alcohol distilled from wine and also from cider and apples at fixed prices which are quoted.

583. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret relatif à la défense du marché des vins et au régime économique de l'alcool. Le 30 juillet 1935. France. Journal Officiel 67(178): 8314-8319. July 31, 1935. 260 J822

Prices of alcohol are to be determined by decree. When it is shown that the cost of production is not being covered by wine prices the Government may fix a scale of amounts to be removed from properties. Chapter V creates a government monopoly of the production of ethyl alcohol, exclusive of Cognac and Armagnac brandies, certain other brandies, and gin.

Purchase prices for this alcohol are fixed.

Meat

584. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Rapport fait au nom de la commission de l'administration générale, départementale et communale, chargée d'examiner: I. le projet de loi réglant les pouvoirs des préfets et des maires en matière de taxation de la viande de boucherie; II. les propositions de loi de M. Morinaud: 1° ayant pour objet

de conférer dans certains cas, aux préfets, le droit de taxer le pain et la viande; 2° tendant à réprimer dans certains commerces le bénéfice exagéré, par M. Paul Gruet, député. France. Chambre des Députés, 15. législ. 2. sess. extr. 1932. Documents parlementaires, annexe no. 1082, pp. 997-999. Libr. Cong.

Report on bills concerning the fixing of prices of meat and bread.

585. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret-loi autorisant les préfets à fixer les prix minima de la viande et de la charcuterie au détail, établissant le contrôle des prix et instituant une commission de discipline. Le 8 août 1935. France. Journal Officiel 67(186): 8715-8716. Aug. 9, 1935. 260 J822

Authorizes the prefects of departments to fix maximum retail prices for meat (beef, veal, mutton and pork).

Molasses

586. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté fixant la quantité et le prix des mélasses indigènes destinées à la nourriture des animaux au cours de la campagne 1938-1939. France. Journal Officiel 70(241): 11943. Oct. 14, 1938. 260 J822

Fixes the basic price of molasses for feed during the year 1938/39.

Tobacco

587. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté relatif à la fixation des prix d'achat des tabacs indigènes de la récolte 1932. 18 janvier 1933. France. Journal Officiel 65(16): 547-548. Jan. 19, 1933. 260 J822

Fixes prices of native tobacco of the 1932 harvest.

588. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Fixation des prix d'achat des tabacs indigènes de la récolte 1933. Le 2 janvier 1934. France. Journal Officiel 66(1): 19-20. Jan. 1-3, 1934. 260 J822

Fixes the purchase prices for the 1933 tobacco crop in specified French departments in accordance with the various types and grades of tobacco grown.

589. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté fixant les prix d'achat des tabacs indigènes de la récolte 1935. Le 11 janvier 1936. France. Journal Officiel 68(34): 1660-1661. Feb. 9, 1936. 260 J822

Fixes the prices to be paid for domestic leaf tobacco of the 1935 crop.

590. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret portant relèvement du prix des tabacs. France. Journal Officiel 70(266): 12932-12934. Nov. 12-13, 1938. 260 J822
Correction in Journal Officiel 70(268): 13008. Nov. 16, 1938.
Lists sale prices of tobacco to the consumer.
591. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret fixant le prix de vente des tabacs dans les zones franches. France. Journal Officiel 70(277): 13355. Nov. 26, 1938. 260 J822
Decree fixing the sale price of tobaccos in the free zones of Gex and Haute-Savoie beginning with December 1, 1938.
592. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret relatif au prix de vente des tabacs en Corse. Le 10 juillet 1939. France. Journal Officiel 71(163): 8859. July 12, 1939. 260 J822
Correction in Journal Officiel 71(168): 9143. July 19, 1939.
Fixes prices of manufactured tobacco in Corsica from July 16, 1939.

Wheat and Flour

593. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Constitution d'un stock de sûreté de blé. Le 8 mars 1933. France. Journal Officiel 65(58): 2343-2344. Mar. 9, 1933. 260 J822
Modifies the decree of February 9 issued in accordance with the law of January 26, 1933 concerning the support of the wheat market. This decree provides that within the limits of the funds available purchases of wheat necessary for the reserve stock will be made up to May 31, 1933 at 115 francs per quintal. Should wheat on the Paris market at any time up to September 30, 1933 be quoted 5 consecutive times at 4 francs above the official buying rate, purchases may be suspended, and contracts already made may be cancelled. Should the last 5 quotations of September be equal or superior to the purchasing price increased by 4 francs stocks of wheat will be released for free sale.
594. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi ayant pour objet d'aménager certaines dispositions de la loi du 10 juillet 1933 portant fixation d'un prix minimum pour le blé et tendant à l'organisation et à la défense du marché du blé. Le 28 décembre 1933. France. Journal Officiel 65(304): 13018-13019. Dec. 29, 1933. 260 J822
Correction in Journal Officiel 65(305): 13094. Dec. 30, 1933.
Modifies some of the clauses of the law of July 10 providing for the fixing of a minimum price of wheat.
595. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi portant fixation d'un prix minimum pour le blé et tendant à l'organisation et à la défense du marché du blé. Le 10 juillet 1933. France. Journal Officiel 65(161): 7198-7202. July 10-11, 1933. 260 J822

Corrections in Journal Officiel 65(163): 7317. July 13, 1933, and 65(171): 7673. July 23, 1933.

Fixes the minimum price at which wheat for human consumption may be sold from July 15, 1933 to July 15, 1934. The price fixed is 115 francs per quintal to be increased by 1.50 francs per quintal on the first of each month beginning with September. In each grain-producing department a committee is organized to control production and trade in cereals. The law is applicable to Algeria.

596. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Modalités d'application à l'Algérie du prix minimum de vente des blés durs ou tendres. Le 13 juillet 1933. France. Journal Officiel 65(164): 7333-7384. July 14, 1933. 260 J822

Lists the monthly minimum prices at which hard and soft wheat may be sold in Algeria from July 15, 1933 to July 15, 1934 on the basis of the French law of July 10, 1933 (q.v.).

597. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Modalités d'application du prix minimum du blé indigène pour la période du 15 juillet 1933 au 15 juillet 1934. Le 13 juillet 1933. France. Journal Officiel 65(164): 7384. July 14, 1933. 260 J822

Contains a list of the monthly minimum prices that may be charged for domestic wheat from July 15, 1933 to July 15, 1934.

598. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Modalités d'application du prix minimum du blé indigène pour la période du 16 juillet 1934 au 15 juillet 1935. Le 13 juillet 1934. France. Journal Officiel 66(165): 7174-7175. July 14, 1934. 260 J822

Fixes the minimum price of wheat for the period from July 16, 1934 to July 15, 1935 at 103 francs per quintal. After October 31, 1934, the minimum price will increase by one franc per quintal each month, reaching 118 francs on June 1, 1935.

599. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret portant codification des textes législatifs concernant l'organisation et la défense du marché du blé. Le 6 octobre 1934. France. Journal Officiel 66(242): 10422-10428. Oct. 14, 1934. 260 J822

Corrections: Journal Officiel 66(243): 10457. Oct. 15-16, 1934; 66(261): 11102. Nov. 7, 1934.

The provisions in force of the laws of July 10 and December 28, 1933, February 28, 1934 (articles 64 and 65), March 17, July 4, July 6, July 9, and July 13, 1934 relative to the organization and defense of the wheat market are codified. Provision is made for fixing the price of wheat and flour and determining the conditions of their sale. The text of this decree is reproduced in Revue des Agriculteurs de France for November, 1934, and is published as a Supplement to Les Travaux des Chambres d'Agriculture, Nov. 10, 1934.

600. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi tendant à l'assainissement du marché du blé. 24 décembre, 1934. France. Journal Officiel 66(303): 12696-12699. Dec. 25, 1934. 260 J822

Modifies the decree of October 6, 1934 providing for the codification of the wheat marketing legislation. Abolishes minimum prices of free wheat. Maintains the price for 1933 carry-over wheat. But a drop to 97 francs is made for 1934 stocked wheat. A grant of 11 francs per quintal is made on half of the 1934 stocked wheat to maintain the price at 108 francs per quintal.

A minimum price for wheat may be reestablished by decree of the Council of Ministers.

601. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret portant codification des textes législatifs concernant l'organisation et la défense du marché du blé. Le 17 mars, 1935. France. Journal Officiel 67(68): 3224-3229. Mar. 21, 1935. 260 J822

Provides for the codification of the laws of July 10 and December 28, 1933, February 28, 1934 (articles 64 and 65), March 17, July 4, July 6, July 9, July 13, and December 24, 1934.

602. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Codification des textes législatifs concernant l'organisation et la défense du marché du blé. 13pp. Aniens, Imprimerie nouvelle. 1936. (Travaux des Chambres d'Agriculture. Sup. June 10, 1936). 14 T69

Text of decree of April 24, 1936 by which are codified provisions of French wheat laws from that of April 1, 1930 to that of December 31, 1935.

603. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret portant codification des textes législatifs relatifs à l'organisation et à la défense du marché du blé. Le 24 avril 1936. France. Journal Officiel 68(109): 4766-4771. May 8, 1936. 260 J822

Provides for the codification of the laws of April 1 and April 30, 1930, April 22, 1932, January 26, April 14, May 31 (art. 65), July 10 and December 28, 1933, February 28 (art. 65), March 17, July 6, July 9, July 13, and December 24, 1934, April 6 and June 25, 1935, the decree-laws of July 13 (A and B), July 16, August 18, October 8, October 16, and October 30, 1935, and the law of December 31, 1935 (articles 72, 73 and 75).

604. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi tendant à l'institution d'un office national interprofessionnel du blé. 15 août 1936. France. Journal Officiel 68(192): 8866-8871. Aug. 18, 1936. 260 J822

Also in Travaux des Chambres d'Agriculture. Sup. Aug. 10, 1936. 14 T69

Establishes a National Wheat Office with power to fix the price of wheat during the second half of August each year to be increased monthly after the first of September. Price fixing of flour and bread to remain under the jurisdiction of the prefects and mayors.

Modified by the following:

Décret modifiant et complétant la loi du 15 août 1936 instituant un office national interprofessionnel du blé. 16 juillet 1937. France. Journal Officiel 69(164): 8073-8077. July 17, 1937.

Décret fixant les modalités d'application de l'article 7 du décret-loi du 16 juillet 1937 modifiant la loi du 15 août 1936 (déclaration des stocks de blé). 23 juillet 1937. France. Journal Officiel 69(170): 8376-8379. July 24, 1937.

Décret complétant et modifiant le décret du 16 juillet 1937 concernant l'office national interprofessionnel du blé. 29 août 1937. France. Journal Officiel 69(202): 10084-10085. Sept. 1, 1937.

Décret relatif à la déclaration des stocks de blé et farines. 31 août 1937. France. Journal Officiel 69(205): 10217. Sept. 4, 1937.

605. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret fixant les conditions d'application à l'Algérie de la loi du 15 août 1936 sur l'office national interprofessionnel du blé. 21 septembre 1936. France. Journal Officiel 68(222): 10004-10006. Sept. 22, 1936. 260 J822

Provides for the establishment in Algeria of a branch of the National Wheat Office. Amended by decree of Feb. 1, 1937 in the Journal Officiel of Feb. 3, 1937.

606. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret relatif à la fixation du prix du blé dur. 30 juillet, 1937. France. Journal Officiel 69(176): 8630-8681. July 31, 1937. 260 J822

Fixes the price of hard Algerian wheat of the crop of 1937.

Modified by decree of November 9, 1937 in Journal Officiel 69(264): 12494. Nov. 14, 1937.

607. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret fixant le prix du blé tendre de la récolte de 1937 pour la campagne 1937-38. 25 août 1937. France. Journal Officiel 69(197): 9800-9802. Aug. 26, 1937. 260 J822

Fixes prices of soft wheat of the harvest of 1937-38 for France and Algeria.

608. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret portant codification de la loi du 15 août 1936 et des décrets-lois des 16 juillet, 29 août et 31 août 1937, relatifs à l'office national interprofessionnel du blé. 23 novembre 1937. France. Journal Officiel 69(300): 14270-14276. Dec. 26-28, 1937. 260 J822

Correction in Journal Officiel 70(3): 279. Jan. 5, 1938.

Provides for the codification of the law and decree-laws relative to the establishment and organization of the National Wheat Office.

Modified by the following:

Décret relatif à l'office national interprofessionnel du blé. 17 juin 1938. France. Journal Officiel, no. 149, June 26, 1938.

Correction in Journal Officiel, no. 159, July 8, 1938.

Décret tendant à assurer l'équilibre économique et financier de la production du blé dans le cadre de la loi du 15 août 1936. 12 novembre 1938. France. Journal Officiel 70(267): 12976-12978. Nov. 14-15, 1938. Correction in Journal Officiel 70(275): 13262. Nov. 24, 1938.

609. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret relatif au commerce des blés de semence. 1^{er} juillet 1938. France. Journal Officiel 70(159): 8031-8032. July 8, 1938. 260 J822

Regulates the purchase and sale of wheat for seed and the determination of the price on the basis of article 9 of the law of August 15, 1936 establishing the National Wheat Office.

FRENCH COLONIES

610. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture - French colonies, protectorates and mandated territories. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 30(1): 48E-50E. Jan. 1939. 280.29 In83

North Africa. "The general price policy tends to become less rigid. The abolition of the rule that wholesale prices may not be raised without permission applies to Algeria, together with the qualifications involved in the abolition..."

"The Decree-law of June 17, 1938 relating to the reorganization of the Wheat Office applies to Algeria.

"In Algeria, as in the mother-country, the growers' basic price of soft wheat was fixed by the Wheat Office at 204 francs and that of hard wheat at 205 francs per quintal. There are in Algeria various taxes on wheat similar to those in France.

"In Morocco the Director of Economic Affairs fixed the mill price of soft wheat at 165 francs per quintal. As this includes transport and other charges, the growers' price is lower. Wheat prices are considerably higher in Algeria than in Morocco."

FRENCH COLONIES - LEGISLATION

611. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi tendant à modifier la loi du 31 décembre 1927 relative à l'institution des commissions consultatives du travail et de l'agriculture dans les colonies de la Guadeloupe, de la Martinique et de la Réunion et permettant aux gouverneurs de ces colonies de fixer, par arrêté, le prix de la tonne de cannes. Le 19 février 1935. France. Journal Officiel 67(48): 2386. Feb. 26, 1935. 260 J822

Law modifying the law of December 31, relative to the establishment of consultative committees in the colonies of Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion permitting the governors of these colonies to fix, by order, the price per ton of sugar cane.

At the beginning of each sugar season the governor of each of these colonies is authorized to convene the Consultative Committee of Labor and Agriculture to determine the conditions of disposal of the sugar cane in such a way as to insure to planters and manufacturers an equitable return. If no agreement is reached the governor will fix the price of sugar by an order in privy council.

GERMANY

612. Abel, Wilhelm. Der preis in der landwirtschaftlichen marktorordnung. Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik 145(1): 22-50. Jan. 1937. Libr. Cong.
A study of the development of price fixing of agricultural products in Germany since the autumn of 1933 would seem to indicate that a new theory of prices is necessary inasmuch as prices have been taken from the plane of marketing and transferred to the realm of politics.
613. Beitz, Wm. E. German decree of December 8, 1931, reducing prices, wages, etc. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 34(3): 588-593. Mar. 1932. 158.6 B87M
Summarizes the provisions of "the emergency decree of December 8, 1931...The reduction of open-market prices in the retail trade is assigned to a Federal price commissioner under the supervision of the Chancellor of the Reich...The commissioner is vested with almost unlimited powers in reducing prices, if necessary, and for this purpose will be given extensive assistance by the Federal and State Governments."
614. Berlin. Institut für konjunkturforschung. Bilanz der preisbewegung. Institut für Konjunkturforschung. Wochenbericht 9(48): 191-194. Dec. 2, 1936. 280.9 B45We
Attention is called to that part of Germany's new four-year plan which insists on stability of prices and wages and to the appointment of a Commissioner of Prices. As a background to this new policy the changes in price structure which took place during the operation of the first four-year plan are outlined.
615. Berlin. Institut für konjunkturforschung. Fünf jahre nationalsozialistische wirtschaftsgesetzgebung. Institut für Konjunkturforschung. Wochenbericht 11(12-13): 69-101. Mar. 23, 1938. 280.9 B45We
This is a survey of economic legislation in Germany during five years of national socialist government. It contains an account of legislative measures to regulate prices and formulate a price policy.

616. Berlin. Institut für konjunkturforschung. Preispolitik und preisbewegung. Institut für Konjunkturforschung. Wochenbericht 10(31): 174-177. Aug. 4, 1937. 280.9 B45We

An account of measures adopted under the German 4-year plan to control and stabilize prices and their results.

617. Bertrand, Raymond. Le corporatisme agricole et l'organisation des marchés en Allemagne. 349pp. Paris, Librairie générale de droit & de jurisprudence. 1937. (Bibliothèque de Science Economique, I.) 280.3 B462

Part IV on the organization of the German markets and Part V on the results of the price policy form two-thirds of the book.

The author discusses the principles underlying the policy of market organization, the factors that influence it, the idea of a just price, the mechanism and methods of market organization in Germany, and then studies the various markets and their organization, including those for grain, fats, milk, eggs, meat, potatoes, sugar, and fruits and vegetables. The author feels that this is a peculiar solution which would not be of much value to other countries with a different political set-up.

618. Böker, H. Regulation of the cereal market in Germany. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 25(8): 342E-346E. Aug. 1934. 280.29 In83

Discusses the regulation of the cereal market in Germany as provided for in the law of September 26, 1933 which empowered the Minister for Food Supply and Agriculture to fix the minimum prices that are to be paid to growers of rye and wheat, the ordinance of November 5, 1933 for the grouping of mills, the law of June 27, 1934, for the organization of the grain market (known as the fundamental law on cereals), and the ordinance for the regulation of the grain market of July 14, 1934.

619. Böker, H. Regulation of the marketing of dairy products and fats in Germany. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 25(5): 198E-205E. May 1934. 280.29 In83

Various decrees of 1933 and 1934 regulating the marketing of fats and dairy products are noted, among them those providing for the fixing of prices and price margins.

620. Brackmann, K. Die auswirkungen der neuen eierpreise. Kann eine steigerung der wintererzeugung erreicht werden? [Germany]. Reichsnährstand. Nationalsozialistische Landpost, no. 26, pp. 10-11, June 30, 1939. 18 N212

Discusses the probable increase in winter production of eggs and the resultant increased revenue as well as the effect on the consumer of the order issued in June 1939 fixing a summer and a winter price for eggs.

621. Brandt, Karl. Farm relief in Germany. Social Research 1(2): 185-198. May 1934. 280.8 Sol9

In three parts: The market for carbohydrates; The oil and fat markets; Conclusions.

The following is quoted from the writer's conclusions:

"What is the price the government has had to pay for its successful fixing of agricultural prices? First, its resources for price fixing are a wasting asset. They will prove ineffective as fast as deficits give way to surpluses. Second, the government has unconsciously assumed responsibility for the financial results of the farming operations. Since the state assumes the control of production and prices, the farmer naturally looks to the state to place him in a position to pay taxes, interest and the principal of his debt. Logically the next step can be nothing else but the revision of farmers' indebtedness by the state, which is obviously preparing now under the form of a general farm moratorium. Third, agricultural production has been extended into submarginal land, and has thereby raised the average cost of food production. Fourth, agricultural autarchy or national self-sufficiency, which is nearly complete if we disregard the rapidly decreasing fat deficit, is a most serious handicap for industrial export. Germany had in 1929 food imports amounting to about four billion marks, which made possible an export of much larger volume. Now being nearly self-sufficing agriculturally, Germany can only exchange finished products for industrial raw materials. It is not possible to reemploy the six million unemployed without a large industrial export if the standard of living of the nation is not to be depressed to a level that is politically impossible...Last, but not least, the German experiment in price fixing, which in its complexity and up to date technique is accepted as the model for similar plans in England as well as in many other countries, has demonstrated the striking rapidity of radical readjustments. This flexibility and rapid expansion is one of the new features in world agriculture."

622. Brandt, Karl. German agricultural policy - some selected lessons. Jour. Farm Econ. 19(1): 287-299. Feb. 1937. 280.8 J822

"This paper was read at the Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Chicago, Illinois, December 29, 1936."

Outlines the system of planned economy which superseded the price stabilization policy with the establishment of the Reichsnährstand in 1933. It is a "system of prices fixed by decree. Behind these regimented prices stands the ideology of a just price - a revival of the 'justum pretium' of the middle ages. It is assumed that only a bound price with its stability can be a just price compared with the 'accidental' or speculative character of the freely moving price. As a logical consequence, any kind of speculation is radically banned. There is no futures trade left..."

"At present all prices for all farm products are fixed by decree, not only prices paid to the farmer, but wholesale and retail prices as well. The only exceptions are the prices of calves, of brewing barley and of tobacco...We find discriminative prices not only with respect to differences in quality but also according to the utilization of the product...At the same time provision is made for equalization of prices among groups of producers or among various products..

"The mechanism of dictated prices has been refined all the time. Nevertheless it is crude and primitive beyond comparison with the former freely moving prices."

Among the consequences of Germany's compulsory cartellization of agriculture are noted the reorganization and rationalization of the dairy industry, the avoidance of direct control of production, a sales guarantee for the farmer and sales quotas for distributors, and protection for the consumer since "minimum prices become maximum prices as well. The threat of the concentration camp for farmers or merchants who sell or buy above prices fixed by the government exposes, to my mind, more the weakness than the strength of the system of policed prices."

623. Brandt, Karl. The German fat plan and its economic setting. 344pp. Stanford University, Calif., Food Research Institute [1938] (Food research institute. Leland Stanford junior university. Fats and oils studies, no. 6, September 1938) - 307.9 L53 No. 6

Bibliography, pp. 320-332.

The author discusses briefly the stabilization of the grain market and of the butter and lard markets before dealing at greater length with the establishment and organization of the Reichsnährstand and the compulsory organization of the dairy industry. The Reichsnährstand is described as "an all-embracing, compulsory cartel under public control and management. Its ultimate purpose is to abolish the free price economy in the markets, and to replace it by a system of strictly controlled supplies, prices, and trading. It aims at establishing stable prices for long periods and at equal prices to all producers at the market."

A chart shows the set-up of the Administration for Fats, Milk, and Dairy Products within the Reichsnährstand, 1937-38. "The most important function of the milk supply unions is the fixing of producer prices for milk and of the margin down to the consumer. They do not fix prices of butter, cheese, and preserved products; these are fixed by the president of the Central Union for the whole Reich. The president of the milk supply union fixes retail prices for fluid milk and farm prices for milk, with the aid of a consulting price board...

"Prices for butter, wholesale and retail, are fixed by the Reichsnährstand through the Fat Monopoly Administration. Those prices remain the foundation upon which the structure of all milk prices paid to farmers ultimately rest...The farm prices for milk are adjusted to the quotations made by the provincial milk unions.

The whole Reich is, therefore, cut up into fifteen different price areas, just as price fixing for other commodities establishes many price planes for each."

In indicating some conclusions that may be drawn from the German fat plan and the cartelization of the dairy industry the author emphasizes the fact that "the plan is the outgrowth of, and deeply embedded in, an exceptional situation...for an adequate evaluation of the German fat plan it must be noted that the mechanism operates within the framework of an omnipotent and omnipresent state with absolute authority...Without this political prerequisite the plan would be doomed, in its most important devices of direct price control, if not in all its parts...It should also be noted that the plan operates under conditions of all-round scarcity...the plan...demonstrates the comprehensive intercommunication of all agricultural commodity markets...The example of the German fat plan seems to show also that nothing like a perfect or a permanent monopoly exists."

624. Collapse of German rye support scheme. Economist 111(4545): 615, 617. Oct. 4, 1930. 286.8 Ec7

A short item from the Economist's Berlin correspondent on the collapse of the attempt of the Food Ministry to force up rye prices. He concludes by stating that "the whole business is a warning which should be taken to heart wherever it is proposed on economic-political grounds to force a rise in the prices of particular commodities by letting state institutions enter the market as buyers with the taxpayers' money."

625. Darré, R. Walter. Germans to farm on fixed limits and "fair" prices. Christian Sci. Monitor, Sept. 19, 1933. Libr. Cong.

Reports a speech by the German Minister of Agriculture on proposed changes in German agriculture. "Old price systems, according to Herr Darré, will now be replaced by a system guaranteeing the farmer not the highest price for his produce, but a price which is just, and one enabling him to get compensation for his labors. Prices and quantities of corn to be ground will be fixed legally, and all future purchase contracts must be made according to these new prices...Fixed corn prices, it is declared, will only be assured for such quantities as are absolutely necessary for national consumption."

626. Dietze, C. v. Measures for combating the agricultural crisis in Germany. Internatl. Conf. Agr. Econ. Proc. (1934)3: 60-77. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1935. 281.9 In82

Discusses the German policy for the control of markets and prices, culminating in the establishment and functioning of the Reichsnährstand by means of which "the marketing channels and the fixing of prices for all the important agricultural products are now regulated on a planned basis...The system organized by the Reichsnährstand...limits itself to the fixing of prices, although, at the same time,

only those quantities are taken from the producers which can be disposed of at these prices...But, above all, the Reichsnährstand does not have the task of squeezing out the most favourable price for agricultural products...Its work is...not to secure high prices but to fix just prices."

627. Fensch. Erhöhung der vieh- und milchpreise. Germany. Reichsnährstand. Mitteilungen für die Landwirtschaft 53(41): 929-930. Oct. 15, 1938. 18 D48M

Discusses the increased prices for livestock and milk ordered by General Göring after consultation with the Price Commissioner.

628. Frank, Wilhelm. Tabakgewerbe und tabakmonopol. Wirtschaftsdienst 14(43): 1848-1853. Oct. 25, 1929. 280.8 W74

The author discusses the pros and cons of a proposal to make the tobacco industry a government monopoly.

629. Germany. Reichsnährstand. Erhöhung der preise für ölsaaten. Germany. Reichsnährstand. Mitteilungen für die Landwirtschaft 54(26): 593. July 1, 1939. 18 D48M

In order to increase the domestic production of fat the German Government has decided to increase the prices paid to producers for oilseeds. The mills will be enabled to pay to producers in 1940 RM38 per 100 kilograms for flaxseed and RM40 per 100 kilograms for rapeseed. To emphasize the importance of this step these increased prices will also be paid for the 1939 crop.

630. Germany. Reichsnährstand. [Festpreisgebiete und preise.] Germany. Reichsnährstand. Nationalsozialistische Landpost, no. 29. July 19, 1935. Folio 3 18 W212

Four maps show the fixed price regions and tables give the prices of wheat, rye, fodder barley, and fodder hay in Germany for the crop year 1935/36, the prices also being given monthly from September 1935 to May 1936.

631. Germany. Reichsnährstand. Die kartoffelmarktordnung im wirtschaftsjahr 1938/39. Germany. Reichsnährstand. Mitteilungen für die Landwirtschaft 53(42): 976. Oct. 22, 1938. 18 D48M

This article on the regulation of the potato market in the 1938/39 season, describes the probable utilization of this year's potato crop, and considers the producers' prices for food, animal feed, and industrial potatoes as fixed by the Reichskommissar für die Preisbildung.

632. Germany. Reichsnährstand. Markt- und preisregelung im gartenbau. Germany. Reichsnährstand. Mitteilungen für die Landwirtschaft 53(39): 900. Oct. 1, 1938. 18 D48M

A brief discussion of the measures which the Reichsnährstand has put into operation with regard to market and price regulation of garden products.

633. Germany. Reichsnährstand. Milchpreis zwischen berg und tal. Germany. Reichsnährstand. Nationalsozialistische Landpost, no. 44, p. 4. Nov. 4, 1938. 18 N212

The author brings out the effect of the new ruling, which grants to the milk producer two Pfennigs more per liter of milk, particularly as it works out on the single holding, and as it effects regional differences in proceeds from milk.

634. Germany. Reichsnährstand. Neue eierpreise haben gültigkeit. Keine vierteilung der preise mehr. Germany. Reichsnährstand. Nationalsozialistische Landpost, no. 24, p. 10. June 16, 1939. 18 N212

An order of the Price Commissioner of November 1938 establishing four seasonal maximum prices to the consumer for hen's and duck's eggs has been superseded by an order of the Union of the German Egg Industry fixing a summer and a winter price to producers and wholesalers, the summer price to prevail from January 23 to November 15 and the winter price from November 16 to January 22. An improvement in the numbers sold is expected.

635. Germany. Reichsnährstand. Die neuen ölsempreise. Weitere leistungssteigerung möglich. Germany. Reichsnährstand. Nationalsozialistische Landpost, no. 26, p. 11. June 30, 1939. 18 N212

The German Government is said to have decided to increase prices for oilseeds. Oil mills will pay in the crop year 1940 a producer price of 38 RM per 100 kilograms, or an increase of 6 RM for flaxseed and of 40 RM for rape and rapeseed, or an increase of 8 RM. These increased prices will also be paid for the oilseeds of the crop year 1939.

636. Germany. Reichsnährstand. Pflanzkartoffelpreise für das anbaujahr 1939. Germany. Reichsnährstand. Mitteilungen für die Landwirtschaft 53(38): 876. Sept. 24, 1938. 18 D48M

Gives the potato prices for the 1939 season as announced by the Verwaltungsamt of the Reichsbauernführer with the assent of the Reichsminister für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft and the Reichskommissar für die Preisbildung. Five districts are distinguished in the regulation.

637. Germany. Control of prices. Statist 128(3063): 610, 611. Nov. 7, 1936. 286.8 St2

"A new system of fixed retail prices for meat and meat products will come into force on November 9 by order of the Minister of Food. Regarding meat prices it has become evident that partial control had the effect of an undesirable development in the remaining free prices of more or less complete disappearance from the market of goods to be sold at fixed low prices. The new system comprises, therefore, almost all kinds of meat and binds the retailers under heavy penalties to offer sufficient quantities of meat, for which prices have been fixed. Further, a new method in the live-stock trade has been decided upon by the Central Association of German

Cattle Breeders with a view to preventing occasional local conditions from interfering with central planning. No butcher shall be allowed in future to purchase directly from the farmer. Animals to be sold must be delivered to a forwarding office kept by the agricultural organisation of each district, which will take charge of the distribution at officially fixed prices."

638. Germany. Fixing agricultural prices - coal outlook. Economist 117(4700): 579-580. Sept. 23, 1933. 286.8 Ec7

"The formation last week of the Corporation of Peasants marks the first effective step towards the 'Corporative State' in Germany... The Act entitles the Ministry of Agriculture to fix prices and profits throughout the Corporation from the first producer to the last consumer. For this purpose a second Act imposed a special licensing system upon the milling industry, which henceforth must not buy or sell grain or flour at other than official prices...the individual member of the community will have to accept a 'fair price' fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture. This price...will be the price for that quantity of wheat and rye which the German economic system is able to consume...Dealing in wheat or rye futures has been forbidden. Any excess production, as well as selling or buying below the fixed price, will be punishable as a crime against the State."

639. Germany. New resuscitation plans. All dairy products under direct state control. Improved credit conditions demanded. Statist 123(2917): 88, 89. Jan. 20, 1934. 286.8 St2

One of the main points of the Nazi policy is "the assurance of a decent livelihood to all farmers...The Cabinet is establishing a fixed, and what it considers to be a just, price for agricultural produce, and in order to ensure that this definite price shall be respected in every stage 'from production to consumption' a central body has been formed which, working in close association with the Ministry for Food and Agriculture, will control the produce markets of all categories."

The aim is that Germany shall produce all her food-stuffs. "By virtue of its new powers the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has assumed control of all the milk produced in Germany, of butter and of cheese, and of all the milk and milk products imported from abroad."

The control of dairy products is further explained.

640. Germany. The price-commissar at work. Economist 119(4762): 1033. Dec. 1, 1934. 286.8 Ec7

"The measures of the new Reich Price-Commissar, Dr. Goerdeler, have so far been of a general character. The Cartels Board of the Reichsstand (formerly Federation) of German Industry has been directly subordinated to the 'Leader' of National Business. The aim is to facilitate the Commissar's task of deciding what price agreements ought to be dissolved. Dr. Goerdeler has ordered that all

direct and indirect agreements about prices, traders' margins, and rebates for both goods and services, entered into since June 1, 1933, should be reported to him. This involves reports of the official price-fixings of the Nährstand or the Kulturkammer, and also the agricultural prices of September, 1933. Price agreements or fixed prices not reported by December 15th will become invalid. Another ordinance subjects the future fixing of prices, traders' margins and price supplements to the Commissar, though so far as prices are determined by local conditions, they may be fixed by local administrative authorities in agreement with the Commissar. These measures centralise price policy entirely in the Commissar's hands. In future, even the Nährstand and the Kulturkammer, hitherto autonomous price-fixing organs can at most bring their wishes before the Commissar. The Commissar's first important concrete measure is to dissolve the existing fixed prices for fish products used for human consumption...

"The Nährstand has always so far been officially advertised as an infallible organ for solving price questions, which would eliminate the unfairnesses and uncertainties of prices in the 'Liberalistic' economic age. It now appears that one of the Nährstand's own fixed prices was 'not fair to the consumer interest' and had to be annulled. The result has been a fall in prices. Dr. Goerdeler's intervention seems to have thrown all other Nährstand price policies into the melting-pot."

641. Germany's butter must be sold at 64 cents a pound. While "pfund" weighs more, established price makes it high. Christian Sci. Monitor, Dec. 19, 1934. Libr. Cong.

"Fixed prices for butter of different grades is the first tangible result of the activities of Dr. Karl Gördeler, the new German 'price dictator'...

"The new prices certainly mean little, if any, reduction in butter prices though it is contended that the price dictator's action in establishing a retail maximum price will tend to reduce the great difference between wholesale and retail prices which has hitherto existed."

642. Goerdeler, Carl F. Do government price controls work? Foreign Affairs 16(3): 494-502. Apr. 1938. 280.8 F76

The writer's purpose is to examine the experience of Germany and "to draw conclusions from it regarding the validity of government price control in general." His knowledge gained as Reich Commissioner for Price Control forms the basis of his analysis. His concluding paragraph follows:

"We thus come to the conclusion that fixed maximum and minimum prices are ineffective and eventually lead to a planned economy. While there is no progress, no achievement, without competition, such competition must nevertheless be fair. If, however, competition has already been eliminated, either naturally or artificially,

the control of prices is indispensable in order to prevent abuses. But these control measures must be elastic, and they should be administered by only a few highly experienced men rather than by a large bureaucracy. It is the chief duty of every government to establish equal justice, to cultivate good international relations, to insist upon fair play in competition, and to curtail public expenditures and taxes. If carried through, such a policy will stimulate the people to produce a supply sufficient to cover any demand. In the field of international trade, currency stability and a highly developed morale form the basis for fair competition and co-operation. This basis is all the more important since international trade unfettered by any export or import controls is in my opinion an indispensable prerequisite to the world's material progress as well as the best guarantee of peace."

643. [Göring.] Auftakt zur entscheidungsschlacht 1937. Ministerpräsident Göring an das deutsche landvolk. Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, no. 69, pp. 2-3. Mar. 24, 1937. 286.8 D481

Official text of General Göring's speech of March 23, 1937 before leaders of the Reichsnährstand. Among the measures to be taken to increase agricultural production is price regulation, including a decrease in fertilizer prices, and an increase in the price of potatoes for processing and of rye.

644. Gray, C. W. Price-fixing under emergency decree in Germany. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 34(6): 1505-1506. June 1932. 158.6 B87M

A decree of December 8, 1931, created the office of Federal Price Commissioner and provided for a general lowering of prices of vital commodities. As a result of the activities of the Price Commissioner a reduction is noted in the price of flour, bread, milk, meat, and beer.

645. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. The German fat monopoly. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries Jour. 41(3): 240-247. June 1934. 10 G79J

Outlines the German policy from December, 1932 to February, 1934 and notes the price-fixing powers granted to the Minister of Agriculture.

646. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Germany: regulation of the trade in eggs and milk products. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries Jour. 40(12): 1179-1182. Mar. 1934. 10 G79J

Measures to control the trade in eggs, butter and cheese in Germany came into force on January 1, 1934 in accordance with the provisions of two decrees of December 20, 1933, the one relating to eggs and the other to dairy products. "Administrative control is exercised through monopoly certificates."

The Reich Food Commission is empowered to "fix the prices at which the collecting and marking stations, the district centres and the Egg Marketing Corporation shall take over and sell eggs and the price margins that shall be binding on the trade. It may also transfer its powers of fixing local and district prices to the district controllers and empower them to ensure that the prices and margins are observed. The orders made by the Reich Food Commission are subject to the approval of the Minister for Food and Agriculture or an authority designated by him."

The Reich Food Commission is also "empowered to fix prices and price margins for butter and cheese subject to the approval of the Minister for Food and Agriculture. Sales of butter and cheese to hotels, hospitals, educational establishments and similar institutions and forced sales are excluded from these provisions."

647. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Price control in Germany. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries Jour. 42(4): 388-389. July 1935. 10 G79J

Instances of price control of potatoes and beef are given and of regulation of the weight and marking of bread in Germany.

648. Guns or butter. The literal position in Germany. Supply and prices. Glasgow Herald 157(37): 6. Feb. 13, 1939. Libr. Cong.

This is a review of the German dairy industry in 1938 with special reference to supply and price conditions by the agricultural correspondent of the Glasgow Herald.

649. Häberlein, Ludwig. Das verhältnis von staat und wirtschaft mit besonderer hervorhebung der selbstverwaltung des Reichsnährstandes und der landwirtschaftlichen marktordnung. Mit einem Geleitwort von Dr. Hans Merkel. Bd. I: Staat und wirtschaft; Bd. II: Bauerntum, Reichsnährstand und landwirtschaftliche marktordnung. Berlin, Verlag für staatswissenschaften und geschichte G.m.b.H., 1938. 280.175 H11

In the second volume the author discusses the national socialist conception of the peasant and his relation to the soil, and the creation of the Reichsnährstand with its far-reaching powers and duties, one of the most important of which is the integration of the system of marketing of agricultural products. He discusses the general policy and aims of marketing regulation and price fixing without dealing with specific regulations for specific products.

650. [Hoffmann.] Organisation du contrôle des prix en Allemagne. Revue Internationale des Sciences Administratives 9(2): 339-343. Apr.-June 1936. Libr. Cong.

This is a summary of an article by Dr. Hoffmann in the Reichsverwaltungsblatt of January 18, 1936, pp. 49-53 in which he discusses the genesis and organization of price control in Germany, price fixing and the price-fixing bureaus, and the measures adopted to put a stop to unjustified price increases.

651. Holt, John Bradshaw. German agricultural policy, 1918-1934: the development of a national philosophy toward agriculture in post-war Germany. 240pp. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1936. 281.175 H73

The German price policy is noted before and after the establishment of the Reichsnährstand.

652. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. Germany. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 29(2): 89E-97E. Feb. 1938. 280.29 In83

The regulation of the grain market and the fixing of grain prices are discussed. Price fixing is also noted in connection with meat, rapeseed, colza and linseed, hops, raw oil, food fats and vegetable fat acids.

653. International labour office. The future organization of German agriculture. Internatl. Labour Off. Indus. and Labour Inform. 48(6): 162-163. Nov. 6, 1933. 283.8 In82

A brief account of the organization of agriculture in Germany as a Food Corporation provided for by an Act of Sept. 15, 1933, and of the Grain Prices Act fixing monthly prices of wheat and rye from October 1933 to June 1934.

654. Jasny, Naum. Neuordnung der getreidewirtschaft. Wirtschaftsdienst 14(27): 1141-1145. July 5, 1929. 280.8 W74

A critical review of the measures taken to stabilize the German grain market.

655. Jasny, Naum. Wheat problems and policies in Germany. Stanford Univ. Food Res. Inst. Wheat Studies 13(3): 65-140. Nov. 1936. 59.8 F73

"This study is the work of Naum Jasny...The manuscript was prepared for the press with the aid of Joseph S. Davis, P. Stanley King (map and charts), and Rosamund H. Peirce."

Section IV deals with agricultural protection and price relationships. - pp. 81-92.

"A whole battery of measures, consisting of minimum prices to be paid to producers, compulsory storing of wheat by millers, and contingents for mill operations, was put in force in the fall of 1933. The minimum prices, introduced by the ordinance of September 29, 1933, were replaced by fixed prices in the fall of 1934. The latter have since been reintroduced every year. Like the minimum prices, the fixed prices were primarily intended for the protection of grain producers. But later, quite unexpectedly, the protection of bread consumers became the main issue.

"The fixed prices vary according to region and month of delivery. In 1935-36 and 1936-37 there were twenty different price regions for wheat...

"The fixed-price system has also been extended to flour, millfeed, and bread. All margins for the sales of wheat, wheat products, and

bread, from producers to millers, wholesalers, retailers, and customers, are fixed in greatest detail. While the fixed prices for wheat were primarily intended for the protection of producers, the fixed prices on flour, etc., were aimed at the protection of the consumers from the outset. There are doubts, however, as to whether the desired contraction of middlemen's margins was attained in all cases...

"By the ordinances of November 5, 1933, all commercial mills were combined into a compulsory cartel, and each mill was given a yearly basic output allotment, or 'contingent.' Since September 1934 the yearly contingents have been subdivided into monthly quotas...

"From July 1934, deliveries of bread grains by producers have also been fixed by quotas, calculated to cover the requirements for bread grains for human consumption. The producers have the guarantee that the specified quantities will be bought from them at the fixed prices. Their obligations to deliver must be fulfilled in several instalments, for each of which definite time limits are set...

"When the quotas for deliveries of bread grains by producers and the fixed prices for grains were introduced in 1934, hardly anyone thought that a few months later the nature of the regulation of agricultural markets would be fundamentally changed from a means of raising prices to a measure for curbing price advances. The price regulations started from minimum prices in 1933. After some months the minimum prices were replaced by fixed prices. Shortly thereafter the fixed prices practically became maximum prices...

"...While for 1934-35 the rye prices still were fixed at a level slightly lower relative to wheat prices, the relation was reversed in 1935-36. The situation was similar with respect to oats, but with the difference that the price advance was still greater; for 1935-36 and 1936-37 oats prices were fixed at levels relatively (even absolutely) higher than those for rye. Fixed prices of feeding barley, which at first were about the same as fixed prices for rye, were raised in 1935 to about 4 per cent higher. Moreover, much of the feeding barley that comes on the market (sometimes all of it) is sold as industrial barley - that used for industrial purposes other than malting. Formerly this sold only slightly higher than feeding barley; but now a substantial premium is permitted, and current fixed prices for industrial barley are only a little under the fixed prices for wheat.

"Still more important than the changes in fixed prices to the disadvantage of wheat was the shortage of feed that developed in the past two years...The feed scarcity protected the fixed prices of wheat, as it protected fixed prices of all other kinds of grains. Moreover, it provided for wheat a large new outlet as feed...The feed scarcity, nevertheless, operated to the disadvantage of wheat growing in its competition with other grains, for the latter gain from the feed scarcity much more than wheat. As a feed crop, wheat is a poor competitor in Germany."

Appendix Note B. is Regulations under the fixed-price system, 1936-37.

656. Koch, H. Neue flachsstrohpreise. Germany. Reichsnährstand. Mitteilungen für die Landwirtschaft 53(44): 1022. Nov. 5, 1938. 18 D48M
New prices for the 1937 crop of flax straw have been set, which are an increase of around 5 RM/dz over the former prices.
657. M., v. New principles of price formation. Hamburg World Econ. Arch. Bul. 3(7): 102-104; (8): 122-124. Feb. 1-15, 1937. 280.8 H17
Topics discussed are: Problems of full-time occupation; Balance-sheet of price development; change in price function; Directives of state price-fixing; and the meaning of the price-halting decree. The functions of the Price Commissioner appointed on October 29, 1936 are outlined, and attention is called to the fundamental differences between them and those of former price controlling bodies. "The first measure undertaken by the Price Commissioner has been the prohibition of all price-raising above the level of the 17th October 1936. The decree applies not only to goods, but also to all descriptions of service, viz., traffic tariffs, rents, prices of property, rent for leasehold property and other estate fees, insurance premiums and payment for cultural services."
658. Macgillivray, J. C. Wheat and flour trade regulation in European countries. III. Germany. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 57(1752): 369-375. Aug. 28, 1937. 286.8 C16
The Government grain monopoly is discussed. The farmer is paid a fixed price for his wheat and rye; the miller pays the Government a fixed price, the baker pays the miller a fixed price for flour and the consumer buys bread at a price determined by the State. These operations are described.
659. Mehrens, Bernhard. Die marktordnung des Reichsnährstandes. 332pp. Berlin, Franz Vahlen, 1938. (Schriften der Internationalen Konferenz für Agrarwissenschaft. International Conference of Agricultural Economists.) 284.3 M47
This volume discusses market regulation in Germany since the establishment of the Reichsnährstand in 1933, and the practical application and results of the various measures adopted by that body. A detailed account of the regulatory measures is given as they affect grain, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, viticulture, livestock and meats, milk and milk products, eggs, sugar, and hops, barley and rye for brewing. Direct price fixing is found to be identified with all of these products.
660. Meinhold, Willy. Grundlagen der landwirtschaftlichen marktordnung. 167pp. Berlin, P. Parey, 1937. (Germany. Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (N.F.) 134. Sonderheft.) 18 G31A
This is a study of the basic concept of the agricultural market-ing regulation in Germany, not so much from the economic as from the sociological and cosmic standpoint. A discussion of the idea of regulation in community life and in the different sections of the

social organism is followed by a sketch of the conception and aims of market regulation and then by a discussion of the necessity for agricultural marketing regulation and the means adopted for its execution and organization in particular by the Reichsnährstand, by price regulation, regulation of products, standardization and measures to ensure quality of products, and regulation of distribution. It is argued that the idea of regulation in the agricultural market is solidly anchored in the general principle of order which is the basis of all communal life, and thus the regulation of agricultural marketing has its origin in the immutable laws of existence.

661. Merkel, Hans. Der Reichsnährstand und seine marktordnung. Odl 3(9): 667-673. Mar. 1935. 281.3 Odl

The author discusses the reconciliation of the autonomy of marketing associations with their supervision by the State.

662. Nazi price control measures. Times Trade and Engin. Sup. 34(823): 90. Apr. 14, 1934. 286.8 T482

Several recent Government decrees provide for adjustments in the German policy of market and price control because of increasing complications caused by it. Control in agriculture now affects the smallest farmer as well as all dealers and manufacturers handling agricultural products. Some of its ramifications are noted. It would seem that the purchasing power of farmers has hardly improved at all. "The opinion is expressed by some that in a few years, if State control continues as at present, they will have been reduced from farm owners to mere farm managers."

663. Oberascher, Leonhard. Der deutsche zuckerpreis. Wirtschaftsdienst 16(2): 44-49. Jan. 9, 1931. 280.3 W74

The author sketches Germany's post-war status as a sugar-producing and exporting country. Since 1925 there has been a steady increase in sugar beet cultivation. To avoid overstocking the domestic market, and to stabilize the price of sugar at home, an export association of beet sugar manufacturers was established in 1926 to regulate the sugar export. The quantity to be exported by each sugar manufacturer is prescribed, and a system of export certificates has been established by which those factories best equipped for export may take the place of others less favorably situated. When in 1927 and 1928 the price of German sugar became affected by the low price of sugar abroad, the Government increased the tariff from 10 Rm to 25 Rm per dz., effective from December 14, 1928, with the proviso that it should be modified if the price of sugar on the Magdeburg exchange should exceed the fixed maximum price. On March 29, 1930, the duty was further increased to 32 Rm. These attempts to stabilize the sugar price were supplemented by the establishment in September, 1929 of an association for the regulation of consumption. These measures have been successful in maintaining the price of sugar in Germany near the fixed maximum price for a period of two years during

which foreign sugar prices have decreased. The German consumer has not benefited from the low prices abroad because of the high tariff on sugar, while the low export returns have affected the prices for beets which the German farmer receives from the sugar manufacturers. These export losses have been to the advantage of the foreign consumer, and have induced the German producer to favor the maintenance of the maximum price in Germany in order that he might recoup his export losses on the German market. In the spring of 1930 a record sugar beet crop increased the export surplus to such an extent that the German representatives of the Brussels conference for the limitation of export by the leading sugar exporting countries could not at first agree to the conditions proposed for Germany. This does not indicate a desire for unlimited export. The aim of the German sugar industry is rather a limitation of sugar production by restriction of domestic sales and maintenance of a fixed maximum price. The result has been a decrease in sugar consumption, and at the same time, an increase in sugar beet production. Decreased consumption and increased export work together to bring about a decrease in the average profit from sugar beet cultivation. The price policy of the German sugar industry has not been such as to produce harmony between production and consumption. The many advantages and, in fact, the necessity from various points of view of maintaining the sugar beet area and encouraging increased sugar consumption lead the author to the conclusion that the only solution lies in the lowering of the price of sugar on the domestic market.

664. P., H. The regulation of prices in the textile industry. Hamburg World Econ. Arch. 3(23): 356-360; (24): 374-377; 4(1): 6-10. Oct. 1-15, Nov. 1, 1937. 280.8 H17

Paragraph headings are Dependence of the German textile industry on foreign trade; the price movement in raw textiles; the problems of textile price control; the control of prices of foreign raw materials; price control for half-finished and finished textile goods; the price-pegging decree; principles of direct control of textile prices; regulation of production according to price policy; closing the raw material gap; the structure of the German staple fibre production; the present formation of staple fibre prices; the future price formation for staple fibre; the development of the quality of the German raw textiles; staple fibre and artificial silk; the international development of the production of synthetic textiles; and result and method of influencing price in the textile industry.

665. Paulsen, Andreas. Der volkswirtschaftlich gerechtfertigte preis. Preisbildung und preisverantwortung in der gewerblichen wirtschaft. 116pp. Leipzig, Jüstel & Götzel, 1938. 284.3 P282

Takes up the fundamental principles of the National Socialist price policy.

666. Preispolitische regelung für die sudetendeutsche wirtschaft.

Vierjahresplan 2(12): 758-759. Dec. 1938.

This is a brief survey of the regulations which have been passed by the German Reich relating to price control in the Sudeten territory with a view to making Sudeten prices an organic part of the general German price system.

667. [Reed, Harry E.] Germany adopts new livestock regulations. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 1(2): 98, processed. Feb. 1937. 1.9 Ec7For

A report from H. E. Reed, Agricultural Commissioner in Berlin, calls attention to a new order of January 1, 1937 for the regulation of the German livestock and meat industry. It "divides Germany into surplus and deficit livestock- and meat-producing areas and provides for the establishment of distributing centers controlled by livestock marketing boards so as to facilitate the movement of livestock from surplus to deficit areas." It regulates shipments of meat, and provides for a new series of fixed prices for hogs and for maximum wholesale prices of pork, beef, veal, mutton, and lamb.

668. [Reed, Harry E.] New German market regulations for cattle and beef. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 32(13): 377-378, processed. Mar. 30, 1936. 1.9 St2F

New market regulations governing cattle and beef prices are said to have become effective on March 2, 1936. Maximum prices for cattle, exclusive of calves are established, "and fixed prices are now in effect on the basis of grade and market location...Control of cattle slaughter and prices and the marketing of beef has been made necessary by the heavy liquidation of cattle which followed the feed shortage of 1934. The tendency to liquidate was accentuated also by former market-supporting and price-fixing measures...To prevent beef prices from getting out of line with consumer buying power, so-called guiding prices for cattle were adopted during the summer of 1935. By November, however, the meat shortage in Germany was such as to render the guiding prices unenforceable. Despite the experience gained from similar measures adopted in connection with the hog shortages, the guiding prices were replaced by maximum prices for cattle. In early December 1935, maximum wholesale prices also were adopted for beef. As with hogs and pork, the maximum prices tended to become minimum prices, with the spread between grades being eliminated and a premium being placed on the marketing of inferior and unfinished cattle. Maximum prices for beef reduced the processors' margin of profit and, as a consequence, an appreciable quantity of beef was diverted from sales as fresh meat into such processed forms as did not come under the price-fixing measures."

669. Reischle, Hermann. Grundlagen und auswirkungen der nationalsozialistischen marktordnung. Oda 3(11): 806-815. May 1935. 281.8 Odl

A discussion of the characteristics and aims of market regulation in Germany.

670. Reischle, Hermann and Saure, Wilhelm. Der Reichsnährstand, aufbau, aufgaben und bedeutung. 2. Auflage. 373pp. Berlin, Reichsnährstand verlags-ges. m. b. H. [1936.] 281.9 R27 Ed. 2

This is a comprehensive study of the organization and functions of the Reichsnährstand and of the marketing control and price fixing of agricultural products.

671. Rossteuscher. Neue preisregelung für futterpflanzensaatgut. Germany. Reichsnährstand. Mitteilungen für die Landwirtschaft 53(33): 755-757. Aug. 20, 1938. 18 D48M

In this article are considered from the viewpoint of producer and consumer the important facts of the new regulation on feed seeds, the purposes of which are: 1. To secure to the producer of standard seeds an economic price; 2. to offer to the consumer seeds of high value at a price as stable as possible; and 3. through the strong equalization of consumers' prices for standard agricultural seeds and the trade price for seeds, to make possible a supply of standard seeds to everyone, even the smallest farmer.

672. S., F. Reorganisation of the milk and dairy markets in Germany. News in Brief 3(8): 8-10. Second Apr. issue, 1935.

A brief account of milk marketing conditions in Germany which necessitated the reorganization of the industry and of some of the results of that reorganization. "The reorganisation of the German milk and dairy business has for its purpose the control of the market by market associations without transferring the operation of marketing as such to the Government or self-governing business associations. A table shows the development of milk price margins in various German cities (April 1, 1932 and April 1, 1934).

673. S., O. The recent organization of the sugar industry. Hamburg World Econ. Arch. Bul. no. 9, pp. 11-13. Mar. 1, 1935. 280.8 H17

It is shown that, failing an international agreement, Germany has solved her own sugar problem by a vertical incorporation of the sugar industry as the General Sugar Association of Germany (Hauptvereinigung der Deutschen Zuckerwirtschaft). "The president of the General Sugar Association will make it obligatory for every farmer to undertake the cultivation of beet. In order to prevent excess profits, prices and the scale of prices are fixed for beet sugar and beet products...It is not intended to set up one consistent price for the whole country, but only among the body of dealers connected with a given factory will a standard price be paid for beet...By the end of the sugar year 1935-36...every sugar factory must be able to prove 12% of its sugar quota as excess stock...at the end of January, the president of the General Sugar Association gave his decision upon the extent to which the factories might utilise their normal quotas during the business year 1935-36. This was fixed at 80%."

674. Schürmann, Rudolf. Der handel mit deutscher butter. 113pp. Berlin, P. Parey, 1938. (Germany. Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft, Berichte über Landwirtschaft, N. F. 136. Sonderheft.) 18 G31A

The author discusses the supply of and demand for butter in Germany from the point of view of scope and the quality of the butter, before presenting a study of butter marketing and prices. The supplying of butter to the consumer is described as it comes direct from the farmer in a few cases or as it passes through the hands of the wholesale or the retail trade.

The price of German butter was determined by the world market up to 1933. Since then the price has been regulated, a minimum price being fixed for the producer and a maximum price for the consumer.

The reorganization of the fat industry has three main aims, to make Germany independent as far as fat production is concerned, to strengthen Germany's milk production, and to revive the national economy and provide work. The provision of fats is to be placed on a systematic basis. The Reich Office for Dairy Products, Oils, and Fats is an adjustment bureau which makes arrangements for the accumulation of reserves on a large scale. The relation of the office to German butter is merely a technical bookkeeping one.

675. Spring, Max. Deutsche agrarpolitik auf geschichtlicher und landeskundlicher grundlage, unter mitarbeit von Heinrich Niehaus und Friedrich Schlömer. 194pp. Leipzig, H. Buske, 1934. 281.175 Se6

"This publication is a report of the German Institute for Agriculture and Land Settlement to the Third International Conference of Agricultural Economists which was held at Bad Eilsen, Germany, in the autumn of 1934. It describes the agricultural policy of Germany during the last sixty or seventy years, starting with the reforms during the era of Bismarck and ending with the recent measures taken by the new National Socialist Government...

"The description of the agricultural marketing policy since the War, which is handled in Chapter 6, includes a brief discussion of the rebuilding of agricultural production until the outbreak of the world-wide economic crisis of 1929; an account of the collapse of the agricultural price structure and the policy followed until the middle of 1933 - the time when the agricultural marketing policy of the National Socialist regime actually began; and an explanation of the legislation that has since influenced agricultural marketing...

"The main difference between the old marketing policy and the new policy of the National Socialist regime lies in the difference of the objectives pursued. The new policy, so the report points out, endeavors to bring about a new order of German Agriculture.

"This new marketing policy brought a considerable expansion of governmental regulation, as shown by the measures passed until the middle of 1934. They involve the fixing of prices and price margins and a careful supervision of private trade and commercial production by government agencies, economic organizations or semi-public

agencies. They also include the extension of government operation into certain phases of trade formerly handled by private agencies and regulations concerning the use and delivery of bread grains..." - Erich Kraemer in Agr. Econ. Lit. 9(2): 57-59. Feb. 1935.

676. Stisser, Reinhold. Einzelstudien über marktregulierungen. XI. Die deutsche getreidemarktordnung. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 47(2): 322-372. Mar. 1938. 286.8 W462

This is the eleventh in a series of market regulation studies.

Attention is drawn to the difference between the grain policy of the depression period and that of the present National Socialist régime. In the former case separate regulations were issued which affected consumption at one time or supply at another while in the latter case there is a definite market policy providing a means of economically affecting not only one but any market condition. The relation of price regulation and production regulation is discussed. The independent German domestic market regulation with a corresponding regulation of imports and domestic prices is said to have made itself independent of the fluctuations of world market prices.

677. Sykes, Paul. Wheat and flour trade regulation in European countries. IV. Germany. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 55(1698): 347-349. Aug. 15, 1936. 286.8 C16

"In the case of home-grown wheat, the farmer is virtually compelled to sell his wheat at fixed times and at regulated prices to buyers nominated by the official grain-controlling bureau. Actually these transactions are carried on through the agency of dealers whose commissions are regulated, as are the prices payable by the flour mills. The grain eventually finds its way to mills or storage, depending on its grade and current requirements for particular types...prices for domestic wheat are considerably lower than for imported stocks. Basic prices payable to growers vary according to producing districts and according to the month of sale."

678. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign agricultural policies - a review and appraisal. Germany. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(1): 17-30, processed. Jan. 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

"Within the Reich Food Estate organization created under the law of September 13, 1933, supplemented by a number of ordinances, producers, distributors, and processors of individual products or groups of products have been united into market associations on a regional basis, with a central organization for each group of regional associations...This huge and intricate organization exercises a definitely effective control over the flow of products from producer to consumer and over prices and margins for all important farm products and foodstuffs...Price control is one of the central features of German agricultural market regulation. Farm prices are controlled for practically all products, with exceptions mainly in the horticultural field. Trade and processor margins have also been brought

gradually under control for most of the staple foodstuffs, such as grain and grain products, potatoes, milk and dairy products, fats, and most types of meat and meat products. It may be emphasized that the policy has been one of price regulation or control rather than of rigid price-fixing...In some cases, where adequate standards were lacking, price regulation has been confined to the establishment of minimum...or maximum prices."

Market regulation under the Four-Year Plan is discussed, and there is given a "tentative appraisal of policy and results since 1933."

679. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

The "Corn Monopoly", established on March 26, 1930, is discussed on pp. 387-388. It was given the exclusive right to import and sell corn, and was authorized to fix domestic prices. "It actually functions by requiring the importers to offer to it all corn purchased for importation, which, in theory at least, it buys at the average daily c.i.f. Hamburg price plus the duty and immediately resells to the same importer at a higher fixed price. The difference between the monopoly purchase price and the monopoly resale price represents a tax which the importer pays to the monopoly... A monopoly price is fixed from time to time for Danubian and American corn." This is explained. "No fixed resale prices have been established for the grain sorghums. But the import price plus the duty of 25 Reichsmarks per ton is considered as the monopoly purchase price...(4,450,000 bushels) of corn at a reduced price to manufacturers of mixed poultry feed."

On pp. 392-393 State aid to the sugar industry is discussed. The duty on sugar was increased on December 14, 1928 and a maximum sugar price of 42 Reichsmarks per 100 kilos was fixed by the Government. A decree of March 27, 1931 established the "Economic Association of the German Sugar Industry" (Wirtschaftliche Vereinigung der Deutschen Zuckerindustrie) with power to fix the prices of refined sugar sold on the domestic market.

A decree of March 23, 1933 provided for a fats and oils monopoly which became the Reichsstelle für Öle und Fette. The Minister of Agriculture is authorized to fix prices for purchasing and selling the oils and fats covered by the law. - p. 395.

680. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Foreign agricultural service. Agricultural price control in foreign countries - Germany. U. S. Dept. Agr. Foreign Agr. Serv. Foreign Agr. 3(2): 50-55, processed. Feb. 1939. 1.9 Ec7For

"Price fixing has had a twofold purpose - primarily it has been used to encourage increased production, since Germany always has a deficit of agricultural products; and, secondarily, unlike price fixing in most other countries, it has been used to protect consumers,

particularly industrial workers, whose wages have not been allowed to increase. With these objectives in mind producers' prices have been increased. Consumers' prices in general also have risen, but not to the same extent. One effect, therefore, has been to reduce the middleman's margin."

Selected examples of German price control are given in connection with grains, livestock and meats, milk, butter, and cheese. A "tentative appraisal of German price fixing" is made and the effects on producers and consumers are noted.

681. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Germany. More rigid price control. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Com. Rpts., no. 2, p. 24. Jan. 9, 1937. 157.7 C76D
"The great importance assigned to absolute stability of prices and wages under the second 4-year plan was emphasized by the issuance of two decrees of November 26, 1936, and an Executive order of November 30, 1936. The outstanding feature is that they prohibit any increase of prices of commodities and services, as well as of rents, above their level on October 18, 1936. Thus, the prohibition applies retroactively, even to contracts concluded between October 18 and November 26, insofar as they stipulate higher prices than those ruling on the former of these two dates. Only contracts which have been fulfilled in the meantime are exempt from this provision.
"The numerous price regulations issued heretofore are to remain in force for the time being, but it is the avowed intention of the new Price Commissioner to undertake a systematic revision and codification of these regulations at an early date. The Executive order, however, provides that the prohibition of price increases does not apply to foreign trade for which special regulations, issued by the Import Control Boards, still remain in force."
682. Wagenführ, Horst, ed. Preise und preispolitik. 176pp. Berlin, Junker und Dünhaupt verlag, 1937. (Volk und wirtschaft; neue lesestücke zur politischen ökonomie, herausgegeben von dr. Horst Wagenführ. heft 8) 284.3 W12
Bibliography, pp. 161-174.
This is a collection of articles on prices, the theory of prices, and price policies by a number of economists. In the third section the National Socialist price policy is discussed from various angles.
683. Wagner, Josef. Gesicherte stabilität des preisgefüges. Vierjahresplan 3(1-2): 13-14. Jan. 1939.
A description of the German price structure and the stability which has been secured for it under the National Socialist economy.
684. Wagner, Josef. Die preispolitik im vierjahresplan. 18pp. Jena, G. Fischer. 1938. (Kiel. Universität. Institut für weltwirtschaft, Kieler vorträge, 51) 280.9 K54
This discussion of Germany's price policy under the auspices of the four-year plan is by the first price commissioner appointed after

the passage of the law of October 29, 1936. At that time Germany's recovery from post-war conditions is said to be evidenced by the solution of the unemployment problem resulting in increased purchasing power of the people and a great increase in the use of consumption goods. The industrial upswing created the necessity for a larger supply of raw materials, most of which had to be imported. To protect Germany's interests in the world market and to maintain stable relations between wages and prices, it became necessary to curb the tendency of prices to rise in the German market. Price increases were prohibited by an order of November 26, 1936. The effect on various types of products is discussed and the success of the measure is proclaimed.

685. Wagner, Josef. Preispolitik und landwirtschaft. Germany. Reichsnährstand. Nationalsozialistische Landpost, no. 2, p. 7. Jan. 13, 1939. 18 N212

Reprinted from Die Deutsche Volkswirtschaft.

A discussion of the place of agriculture in the German price policy. It is said that German agriculture need nevermore fear that its products will find no demand on the market, or be supplanted by the cheaper prices under foreign competition. Tables show the change in sales proceeds from 1935/36 prices to 1937/38 prices, and the condition of essential production expenses.

686. Wegener, Karl August. Nationale fettwirtschaft; zusammenstellung der wichtigsten bestimmungen der neuen fettwirtschaft nebst kurzen erläuterungen und einem nachtrag. Teil 1, 3-4. Kempten im Allgäu, Deutsche molkerei-zeitung 1934. 281.377 W42

Teil 1 is 2. Aufl.

Contents: Teil 1. Margarine und öle; Teil 3. Speck, schmalz und talg; Teil 4. Die bewirtschaftung von butter u. käse. Ausbau des fettplanes.

An annotated compilation of the German Government measures for the regulation of the oil and fat industry.

687. Werner, Hans. Das deutsche trinkbranntweingewerbe seit einföhrung des reichsbranntweinmonopols. xii, 250pp. Kaldenkirchen Rhld., 1931. 390.1 W49

Incug.-diss. - Köln.

Bibliography, pp. ix-xi.

The German brandy industry since the introduction of the brandy monopoly.

688. Wessels, Theodor. Probleme der landwirtschaftl. marktordnung. Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft im Deutschen Reiche 61(5): 59-76. Oct. 1937. Libr. Cong.

In a general introductory section the author calls attention to the post-war breakdown of the tariff as a means of protecting agriculture, and the substitution for it of market regulation which in

the last analysis means price regulation of which there have been many forms. A distinction is made between market regulation to stop market fluctuations or to bring about a price change either by direct price fixing or indirectly by influencing the factors of supply and demand, and market regulation accompanied by control of production. Aims and methods of agricultural marketing control in Germany are discussed. The difficulties of price fixing are pointed out in connection with regional price differences and quality differences. Control of production and the imposition of production quotas have as yet been rarely resorted to in Germany except in certain clearly defined cases. The author deprecates any attempt to extend market regulation to other branches of German economy.

689. Wilbrandt, Hans. Die zukunft der deutschen zuckerwirtschaft. Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung. Blätter für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung, no. 6-7, pp. 234-240. Nov.-Dec., 1930. 280.38 B61

The author explains the relative stability of the price of sugar in Germany in spite of its low price on the world market. Germany became again a surplus sugar-producing country after the World War, and in 1926 the beet sugar factories organized an export association to dump Germany's surplus sugar on the world market. A fixed quantity of sugar for export is determined annually and distributed pro rata among the various sugar factories. The organization issues export certificates which are negotiable on the Magdeburg market. Those factories that are not in a position to carry out their allotted share of the export program, may, by the purchase of those certificates, make it possible for factories with better transportation facilities to take their place. In December, 1928, tariff legislation made the domestic market secure for domestic production, and, to prevent an excessive price increase a maximum sugar price was fixed. If this price were exceeded, a lower tariff rate would go into effect to encourage the importation of a sufficient quantity of foreign sugar to bring the price down to the desired level. In September, 1929, an association for the regulation of consumption was organized to determine the quantity of sugar to be put on the market by the factories every year. The result of these attempts to make sugar independent of the law of supply and demand has been that consumption has decreased and production has increased, so that an ever-increasing quantity of sugar has had to be exported and sold at the low prices prevailing on the world market. As there seems to be no immediate prospect of a decrease in cane sugar prices or of an increase in the people's purchasing power, the only means of increasing sugar consumption in Germany would seem to be by lowering the price of sugar on the domestic market. Preference has hitherto been expressed for restriction of production rather than decreased price. That does not mean a curtailed production of sugar beets, but rather their utilization for other purposes than for the manufacture of sugar for human consumption. But this is only of

benefit to the minority, and the author believes that the remedy lies in a lower price of sugar on the domestic market. This would lead to increased consumption and would tend to decrease the disparity between the sugar value of beets for human consumption and of those for use as fodder.

690. Willcox, O. W. Prerogation in Germany. In his Can industry govern itself? An account of ten directed economies. pp. 117-208. New York, W. W. Norton & company, inc., 1936. 236.365 W66

The author explains "how the German sugar industry has been fitted into the Nazi scheme. The division of the country into nine districts under the supervision of the Hauptvereinigung der Deutschen Zucker-Industrie is explained. Among its numerous functions is the power after consultation with the Committee on Prices "to establish prices and price spreads for beets, sugar and other products derived from beets, said prices to be binding on every member of the district Sugar Unions."

GERMANY - LEGISLATION

691. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung des Reichspräsidenten zur behebung finanzieller, wirtschaftlicher und sozialer notstände. Vom 26. Juli 1930. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(31): 311-350. July 27, 1930. Libr. Cong.

Section V of this emergency decree gives the Government power to interfere with price-fixing cartel decisions and agreements and to reduce or repeal import duties on articles the production of or trade in which have been made unprofitable through price fixing.

692. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über die befugnisse des Reichskommissars für preisüberwachung. Vom 8. Dezember 1931. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(80): 747-748. Dec. 9, 1931. Libr. Cong.
Creates the position of Controller of Prices.

693. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über das verbot der festsetzung von mindestpreisen, mindesthandelsspannen und mindestzuschlägen im handel mit lebensmitteln durch verbände oder vereinigungen. Vom 13. Juni 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(64): 370. June 15, 1933. Libr. Cong.

Provides that minimum prices for necessities of life can not be set or changed by unions or associations except with the approval of the price control authorities. Modified by a regulation of the Minister of Agriculture of December 12, 1933 to the effect that the above provision does not apply to prices fixed by the Reichsnährstand. - (Reichsgesetzblatt 1(141): 1064. Dec. 15, 1933.)

694. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Gesetz über die übertragung der aufgaben und befugnisse des Reichskommissars für preisüberwachung. Vom 15. Juli 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(82): 480. July 17, 1933. Libr. Cong.
The duties and authority of the Reich Commissioner for Price

Control appointed by decree of December 8, 1931 are transferred to the Minister of Economy and the Minister of Agriculture.

695. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Gesetz über den vorläufigen aufbau des Reichsnährstandes und massnahmen zur markt- und preisregelung für landwirtschaftliche erzeugnisse. Vom 13. September 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(99): 626-627. Sept. 18, 1933. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the corporative organization of agriculture by the Minister of Agriculture and the creation of the Reichsnährstand to regulate production, marketing and prices of food products.

696. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Erste verordnung über den vorläufigen aufbau des Reichsnährstandes. Vom 8. Dezember 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(141): 1060-1061. Dec. 15, 1933. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the administrative control of the Reichsnährstand.

Other regulations are:

Zweite verordnung über den vorläufigen aufbau des Reichsnährstandes. Vom 15. Januar 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(5): 32-33. Jan. 19, 1934.

Dritte verordnung über den vorläufigen aufbau des Reichsnährstandes. Vom 16. Februar 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(17): 100-102. Feb. 19, 1934.

Extends area and field of control of the Reichsnährstand.

697. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Gesetz über bestellung eines Reichskommissars für preisüberwachung. Vom 5. November 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(123): 1085. Nov. 5, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Until July 1, 1935 the duties and powers of the Reich Commissioner for Price Control which were transferred by law of July 15, 1933 to the Minister of Economics and the Minister of Agriculture will be exercised by a Reich Commissioner of Price Control, appointed by the Chancellor and acting under his jurisdiction.

698. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über preisbindungen und gegen verteuerung der bedarfsdeckung. Vom 12. November 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(125): 1110. Nov. 16, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Organizations and associations, producers or wholesale dealers, are forbidden to fix or alter prices of articles of daily necessity without the approval of the Price Commissioner.

699. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über die anmeldepflicht von preisbindungen. Vom 19. November 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(129): 1186-1187. Nov. 28, 1934. Libr. Cong.

By order of the Price Commissioner, all fixing of maximum or minimum prices, price margins, rebates, etc., made or changed since June 1, 1933 must be submitted to the Commissioner for consideration. This includes price and market regulations of the Reichsnährstand and the Reichskulturkammer.

700. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Gesetz über die erweiterung der befugnisse des Reichskommissars für preisüberwachung. Vom 4. Dezember 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(132): 1201. Dec. 7, 1934. Libr. Cong.
The authority and duties transferred to the Reich Commissioner for Price Control by the law of November 5, 1934 are extended to all goods and services.
701. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über preisüberwachung. Vom 11. Dezember 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(135): 1245-1248. Dec. 19, 1934. Libr. Cong.
Published in Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, Dec. 13, 1934.
Extends the provisions of the decrees of November 12, 1934 and November 19, 1934 to include all goods and services. Consolidates the powers of the Price Commissioner.
702. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über wettbewerb. Vom 21. Dezember 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(137): 1280. Dec. 29, 1934. Libr. Cong.
Sound competition is said to be the basis on which prices which correspond to the purchasing power of the people can most safely and reliably be founded. But free competition cannot be unlimited under existing circumstances although it is to be allowed some play.
703. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Gesetz zur durchführung des vierjahresplans. Bestellung eines Reichskommissars für die preisbildung. Vom 29. Oktober 1936. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(103): 927-928. Oct. 29, 1936. Libr. Cong.
In execution of the Four-year Plan provides for the appointment of a Reich Commissioner for the control of price regulation of goods and services, especially for the necessities of daily life, for the entire agricultural and industrial production. The Reichs Commissar for Price Regulation is appointed by the Chancellor.
704. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über das verbot von preis-erhöhungen. Vom 26. November 1936. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(110): 955-956. Dec. 1, 1936. Libr. Cong.
Price increases, especially for articles necessary for daily life are prohibited as from October 18, 1936.
A regulation under this law is:
Erste ausführungsverordnung zur verordnung über das verbot von preiserhöhungen. Vom. 30. November 1936. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(110): 956. Dec. 1, 1936.
705. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Anordnung über die wahrnehmung der aufgaben und befugnisse des Reichskommissars für die preisbildung im Lande Österreich. Vom 29. März 1938. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(45): 341. Mar. 30, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Provides for the recognition in Austria of the authority of the Reich Price Commissioner.

706. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über das verbot von preiserhöhungen im Lande Österreich. Vom 29. März 1938. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(45): 340. Mar. 30, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Prohibits price increases, especially for the necessities of daily life, in the State of Austria. This decree is retroactive as from March 18, 1938.

707. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über die preisbildung im warenverkehr zwischen dem Lande Österreich und dem übrigen reichsgebiet. Vom 15. April 1938. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(59): 401-402. Apr. 21, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Decree issued by the Reich Price Commissioner and effective as of April 21, 1938, provides for the regulation of the selling price of Austrian products in other parts of the Reich.

708. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über preisbindungen und gegen verteuerung der bedarfsdeckung für das Land Österreich. Vom 5. Mai 1938. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(74): 510. May 9, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Regulation for the enforcement in Austria of German legislation concerning price fixing and prohibiting price increases in articles of daily necessity.

709. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung zur inkraftsetzung des Reichsnährstandgesetzes im Lande Österreich. Vom 14. Mai 1938. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(78): 523-524. May 17, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Puts into effect in Austria the legislation concerning the Reichsnährstand.

710. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über den verkehr mit landwirtschaftlichen erzeugnissen im Lande Österreich. Vom 17. August 1938. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(130): 1039-1040. Aug. 18, 1938. Libr. Cong.

The following laws are made operative in Austria:

The Corn Law (Maisgesetz) of October 5, 1934 and subsequent decrees; the law of September 30, 1936 and subsequent decrees regulating trade in garden and vineyard products; the law of March 23, 1934 and subsequent decrees regulating traffic in livestock and animal products; art. 1 of the second decree on the use of animal fats and fodder of March 23, 1933; the decree of April 4, 1933 establishing an Office for Oils and Fats; decrees of 1933 and 1934 regulating traffic in oils and fats; the law of December 20, 1933 and subsequent decrees regulating traffic in milk products; the law of December 20, 1933 and subsequent decrees regulating traffic in eggs.

711. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung zur einföhrung der landwirtschaftlichen marktordnung im Lande Österreich. Vom 17. August 1938. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(130): 1041-1043. Aug. 18, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Makes operative in Austria German laws regulating the market,

including the decree of February 4, 1935 dealing with the Reichsnährstand, as well as laws providing for the regulation of the milling industry, the grain industry, the potato industry, the garden products, vine products, sugar, livestock, dairy, eggs, seeds, silk, and wool industries.

712. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Bekanntmachung über die Regelung des brennrechts, der uebernahmepreise für brandtwein und des monopol-ausgleichs für das betriebsjahr 1938/39. Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, no. 221, p. 3. Sept. 22, 1938. 286.8 D481

Text of the order of Sept. 20, 1938 relating to the regulation of brandy distillation right, to the contract price for spirits, and to the duty on imported brandy applied so that it will not underbid the monopoly price.

713. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über die aufgaben des Reichskommissars für die preisbildung in den sudetendeutschen gebieten. Vom 18. Oktober 1938. Germany. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(170): 1444. Oct. 18, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Establishes power of Price Commissioner to fix prices in Sudetenland.

714. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über die einföhrung des preisrechts im Memelland. Vom 19. April 1939. Germany. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(78): 823. Apr. 26, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the adaptation of German price-fixing regulations to conditions in Memel.

715. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über strafen und strafverfahren bei zuwiderhandlungen gegen preisvorschriften. Vom 3. Juni 1939. Germany. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(105): 999-1005. June 13, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Determines penalties for violations of price regulations to be imposed by the Price Commissioner.

Coffee

716. Anordnung 3 der ueberwachungsstelle für kaffee (Verkaufsbestimmungen für rohkaffee). Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, no. 260, Nov. 7, 1938. 286.8 D481

Importers, exporters, and wholesalers of coffee are forbidden as of November 5, 1938 to charge more than 12% more for coffee sold by them than the f.o.b. purchase price plus freight. For Colombian coffee the maximum differential is 12%.

Cotton Shoddy.

717. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Bekanntmachung RB 2 der Höchstpreise für reiszbaumwolle. Vom 19. April 1939. Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, no. 92, p. 1, Apr. 22, 1939. 286.8 D481

Announces maximum prices for cotton shoddy.

Dairy Products

718. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Milchgesetz. Vom 31. Juli 1930. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(35): 421-430. Aug. 8, 1930. Libr. Cong. Amended by the following:
Gesetz zur Änderung des Milchgesetzes. Vom 11. Mai 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(50): 261. May 13, 1933.
Zweites Gesetz zur Änderung des Milchgesetzes. Vom 20. Juli 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(85): 527-528. July 22, 1933.
Empower the Minister of Agriculture to organize and control the dairy industry on the basis of the Milk Law of July 31, 1930. Various regulations were passed under dates of December 8, 1933, December 20, 1933, March 9, 1934, March 27, 1934, and April 3, 1934 by which the German dairy industry was reorganized, and production, distribution, and prices of milk and milk products controlled.
719. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Gesetz über den Verkehr mit Milch-erzeugnissen. Vom 20. Dezember 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(145): 1093-1094. Dec. 21, 1933. Libr. Cong.
Provides that dairy products, including butter, cheese, casein, and other milk products, whether of domestic or foreign origin, may be sold only through a Government Office to be designated by the Minister of Agriculture. The dairy products must be offered to this office before they may be sold. If it refuses them they may not be sold in Germany under penalty of fine. The Minister of Agriculture will fix the price at which they may be purchased or sold. They may then be sold or re-sold without further control.
720. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über die Bestellung eines Reichskommissars für die Vieh-, Milch-, und Fettwirtschaft. Vom 14. März 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(29): 198-199. Mar. 17, 1934. Libr. Cong.
Creates the office of Reichs Commissioner for Livestock, Dairy Products and Fats (Reichskommissar für Vieh-, Milch-, und Fettwaren) with authority to administer the various laws and decrees regarding the control of the market for livestock, meat, milk, milk products, eggs, and fats, under the supervision of the Minister of Agriculture.
721. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über den Zusammenschluss der deutschen Milchwirtschaft. Vom 27. März 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(36): 259-294. Mar. 29, 1934. Libr. Cong.
Provides for the organization of the German dairy industry into

the German Economic Dairy Union (Deutsche Milchwirtschaftliche Vereinigung) which is at the head of a number of other organizations but which is itself subject to the German Commissioner for the Cattle, Milk and Fat Industry. The other organizations provided for are: The Milk Supply Associations (Milch Versorgungs Verbände); The Milk Trade Associations (Milch Wirtschafts Verbände); The Butter and Cheese Wholesale Distributors' Association (Wirtschaftliche Vereinigung der Butter- und Käsegrossverteiler); The Soft Cheese Producers' Trade Association (Wirtschaftliche Vereinigung der Schmelzkäsehersteller); The Association of Preserved Milk Producers (Wirtschaftliche Vereinigung der Dauermilcherzeuger).

Milk supply associations are formed in each community to regulate the sales and distribution of milk and milk products, except butter, soft cheese, and preserved milk and cream. A Price Committee fixes prices and price margins.

The 15 Milk Trade Associations are composed of groups of milk supply associations to promote the sale of milk and milk products in a supervisory capacity only. The Butter and Cheese Wholesale Distributors' Associations exist in each of the districts where there are milk trade associations, to regulate the supply and sale of butter and cheese in these districts. They do not fix prices.

The Association of Preserved Milk Producers regulates the production, sales, and prices of preserved milk and cream and casein.

722. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über den Zusammenschluss der deutschen Milchwirtschaft. Vom 17. April 1936. Germany. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(41): 374-376. Apr. 22, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the grouping of dairy enterprises into associations to be united in the Central Dairy Union. These associations are empowered to establish such prices and price margins as are economically justified.

723. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über den Zusammenschluss der deutschen Milch- und Fettwirtschaft. Vom 29. Juli 1938. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(120): 957-961. July 30, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the organization of the milk and fat industry in the Hauptvereinigung der deutschen Milch- und Fettwirtschaft, with price-fixing powers.

724. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Anordnung über die Begrenzung der Handelsspannen bei der Verteilung von Milch. Vom 12. Oktober 1938. Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, no. 239, p. 3. Oct. 13, 1938. 286.8 D481

Fixes maximum retail prices of milk by order of the Reich Price Commissioner.

725. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über Butterpreise. Vom 12. Oktober 1938. Germany. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(164): 1398-1400. Oct. 13, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Fixes maximum prices for different grades of butter delivered by

the dairies to the wholesalers and by the wholesalers or dairies to the retailers and also maximum consumer prices.

Regulations for the administration of the above decree are contained in Erste Ausführungsverordnung zur Verordnung über Butterpreise. Vom 12. Oktober 1938. (Reichsgesetzblatt 1(164): 1401. Oct. 13, 1938.)

Not applicable to Austria and the Sudeten territories.

Eggs

726. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Gesetz über den verkehr mit eiern. Vom 20. Dezember 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(145): 1094-1095. Dec. 21, 1933. Libr. Cong.

Provides that eggs, whether of domestic or foreign origin, may be sold only through a Government Office with power to fix prices. The eggs may then be sold or resold without further control.

727. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über die regelung des eiermarktes. Vom 21. Dezember 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(146): 1103-1104. Dec. 23, 1933. Libr. Cong.

Empowers the Reichsnährstand to regulate the marketing, prices, and price margins of eggs.

728. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung zur durchführung des gesetzes über den verkehr mit eiern. Vom 21. Dezember 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(146): 1104-1108. Dec. 23, 1933. Libr. Cong.

Establishes the German Bureau for Eggs (Reichsstelle für Eier), with power to regulate the marketing of eggs at prices fixed by the Reichsnährstand, under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Agriculture.

729. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Zweite verordnung über die regelung des eiermarktes. Vom 3. Mai 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(48): 355-358. May 4, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the division of the country into districts in each of which an association administers the collection of eggs from producers and their distribution to consumers. A central organization in Berlin under an administrator appointed by the Minister of Agriculture directs the associations. Prices and dealers' margins are fixed by the associations with the approval of the Administrator.

730. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über verbraucherhöchstpreise für hühner- und enteneier. Vom 29. Juli 1937. Germany. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(90): 871-874. July 31, 1937. Libr. Cong.

Fixes maximum retail prices of hen's and duck's eggs.

731. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über verbraucherhöchstpreise für hühner- und enteneier. Vom 6. November 1938. Germany. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(186): 1564-1566. Nov. 9, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Fixes prices for hen's and duck's eggs of different grades and sizes at different times of the year.
732. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung zur Änderung der Verordnung über verbraucherhöchstpreise für hühner- und enteneier. Vom 8. Juni 1939. Germany. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(103): 993-994. June 10, 1939. Libr. Cong.
Text also in Der Vierjahresplan 3(13): 840. July 5, 1939.
Amends the order of November 6, 1938.
Establishes a summer and a winter sale price for eggs prevailing respectively from February 1 to November 15 and from November 16 to January 31. Is not effective in the Ostmark and Sudeten territories.

Fats and Oils

733. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Zweite Verordnung des Reichspräsidenten zur Förderung der Verwendung inländischer tierischer Fette und inländischer Futtermittel. Vom 23. März 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(26): 143-145. Mar. 24, 1933. Libr. Cong.
Establishes a Government sales monopoly for certain oils and fats.
734. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über den Verkehr mit Ölen und Fetten. Vom 4. April 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(32): 167-170. Apr. 6, 1933. Libr. Cong.
This and the following regulations govern trade in oils and fats on the basis of the law of March 23, 1933:
Zweite Verordnung über den Verkehr mit Ölen und Fetten. Vom 21. Juni 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(66): 375-376. June 22, 1933.
Dritte Verordnung über den Verkehr mit Ölen und Fetten. Vom 18. Februar 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(19): 112. Feb. 22, 1934.
Vierte Verordnung über den Verkehr mit Ölen und Fetten. Vom 8. Mai 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(51): 376. May 14, 1934.
735. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über die Errichtung einer Reichsstelle für Öle und Fette. Vom 4. April 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(32): 166-167. Apr. 6, 1933. Libr. Cong.
The German Bureau of Oils and Fats (Reichsstelle für Öle und Fette) was established to control trade and prices in various types of oils and fats.
736. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über Ausdehnung der Fettbewirtschaftung auf Speck, Schmalz und andere tierische Fette. Vom 18. Februar 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(19): 112. Feb. 22, 1934. Libr. Cong.
Places the marketing of bacon, lard and other specified fats

under the control of the Bureau of Dairy Products, Fats and Oils which fixes prices.

737. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über den Zusammenschluss der margarine- und kunstspeisefettindustrie. Vom 23. Juli 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(85): 720-725. July 24, 1934. Libr. Cong.
Creates the Economic Association of the Margarine and Artificial Cooking Fats Industry (Wirtschaftliche Vereinigung der Margarine- und Kunstspeisefettindustrie), with power to control production and prices.
738. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Bekanntmachung zur einföhrung der bekanntmachung über uebernahme- und abgabepreise für oele und fette vom 23. mai 1935 im lande Oesterreich und in den sudeten-deutschen gebieten. Vom 27. März 1939. Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, no. 74, p. 1. Mar. 28, 1939. 236.8 D481
Text of the announcement of March 27, 1939 of the introduction into Austria and the Sudeten territory of the ruling of May 23, 1935 relating to contract prices for oils and fats.

Fertilizers

739. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über die verbilligung von stickstoff- und kalidüngemitteln. Vom 23. März 1937. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(41): 376. Mar. 24, 1937. Libr. Cong.
Provides for the lowering of prices of nitrogen and potash fertilizers.
Regulations under this law are as follows:
Erste ausföhrungsverordnung zur verordnung über die verbilligung von stickstoff- und kalidüngemitteln. Vom 23. Mai 1937. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(64): 593-595. May 25, 1937. The price decrease of nitrogenous fertilizers is extended to include all fertilizers of German origin that contain nitrogen.
Zweite ausföhrungsverordnung zur verordnung über die verbilligung von stickstoff- und kalidüngemitteln. Vom 24. Mai 1937. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(64): 596. May 25, 1937. The price decrease of potash is extended to include all potash salts for direct use as fertilizer in German agriculture, and all fertilizers containing potash salts. Kainite is excepted.
Dritte ausföhrungsverordnung zur verordnung über die verbilligung von stickstoff- und kalidüngemitteln. Vom 24. September 1937. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(106): 1024. Sept. 29, 1937.
Vierte ausföhrungsverordnung zur verordnung über die verbilligung von stickstoff- und kalidüngemitteln. Vom 25. Februar 1938. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(18): 224-225. Mar. 1, 1938. Extends provisions of law to include Chilean nitrate.

Flour

740. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Gesetz über verwendung von kartoffelstärkemehl und magermilch. Vom 12. September 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(98): 619-620. Sept. 15, 1933. Libr. Cong.

Amended by:

Gesetz zur Änderung des Gesetzes über verwendung von kartoffelstärkemehl und magermilch. Vom 14. November 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(129): 971. Nov. 15, 1933.

Laws of September 12, 1933 and November 14, 1933 authorize the Minister of Agriculture to force the admixture of dried skim milk and potato flour to both wheat and rye flour. Subsequent regulations carry out the provisions of the law, and fix the prices at which potatoes shall be sold for the making of potato flour.

These regulations are:

Erste ausführungsverordnung zum Gesetz über verwendung von kartoffelstärkemehl und magermilch. Vom 19. September 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(103): 653-654. Sept. 22, 1933.

Zweite ausführungsverordnung zum Gesetz über verwendung von kartoffelstärkemehl und magermilch. Vom 13. October 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(112): 726-727. Oct. 13, 1933.

Vierte verordnung zur ausführung und ergänzung des Gesetzes über verwendung von kartoffelstärkemehl und magermilch. Vom 9. Februar 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(16): 90. Feb. 14, 1934.

Fruits and Vegetables

741. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über den Zusammenschluss der Obst- und Gemüseverwertungsindustrie. Vom 5. November 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(125): 813-820. Nov. 10, 1933. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment of an Economic Association of the German Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry (Wirtschaftliche Vereinigung der deutschen Obst- und Gemüseverwertungsindustrie) among other things to adjust production to demand, and to control prices and price margins.

Game

742. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über Höchstpreise für wild und wildgeflügel. Vom 25. November 1936. Germany. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(116): 1008-1009. Dec. 8, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Fixes maximum prices at which game and poultry may be sold to the retail merchant.

743. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung zur Änderung der Verordnung über Höchstpreise für wild und wildgeflügel. Vom 7. Oktober 1937. Germany. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(112): 1113-1114. Oct. 9, 1937. Libr. Cong.

Lists new fixed maximum prices for game and poultry.

Garden and Vineyard Products

744. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über den Zusammenschluss der deutschen Gartenbauwirtschaft. Vom 27. Februar 1935. Germany. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(25): 343-345. Mar. 6, 1935. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the organization of producers of vegetables and garden products and manufacturers of by-products from them into the Hauptvereinigung der deutschen Gartenbauwirtschaft and the Gartenbauwirtschaftsverbände to regulate production and marketing of vegetable products and with price-fixing powers.

745. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Gesetz über den Verkehr mit Garten- und Weinbauerzeugnissen. Vom 30. September 1936. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(90): 854-856. Oct. 3, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the regulation of import, prices, and marketing of certain garden and vineyard products, including potatoes.

746. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung zur Durchführung des Gesetzes über den Verkehr mit Garten- und Weinbauerzeugnissen. Vom 30. September 1936. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(90): 857-859. Oct. 3, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Regulation putting into effect the law of September 30, 1936 and establishing a Board to regulate the importation and marketing of all garden and vineyard products and to fix prices.

Grain

747. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Germany. Maisgesetz. Vom 26. März 1930. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(8): 88-89. Mar. 26, 1930. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment of a Corn Bureau (Reichsmaisstelle) with sole power to buy and sell corn at a fixed price.

748. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung zur Ausführung des Maisgesetzes. Vom 31. März 1930. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(11): 111-113. Apr. 5, 1930. Libr. Cong.

Regulation for putting into effect the corn law of March 26, 1930 and organizing the Corn Bureau with power to fix prices of corn.

Other regulations are those of July 14, 1930, and July 6, 1931 which do not affect the price-fixing clause.

749. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Gesetz über die Umwandlung der Reichsmaisstelle. Vom 30. Mai 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(58): 313-314. June 1, 1933. Libr. Cong.

Transforms the German Corn Bureau into the Bureau for Grain, Fodder and Other Agricultural Products (Reichsstelle für Getreide, Futtermittel und sonstige landwirtschaftliche Erzeugnisse).

750. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Gesetz über den Zusammenschluss von Mühlen. Vom 15. September 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(99): 627-628. Sept. 18, 1933. Libr. Cong.

Regulations under the law of September 15, 1933 provide for the creation of the Economic Association of the Rye and Wheat Mills (Wirtschaftliche Vereinigung der Roggen- und Weizenmühlen) for the control of all rye and wheat mills in Germany. The Minister of Agriculture can determine at what prices the individual mills must sell the products of wheat or rye. Regulations are as follows:

Verordnung über den Zusammenschluss der Roggen- und Weizenmühlen. Vom 5. November 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(125): 810-813. Nov. 10, 1933.

Zweite Verordnung über den Zusammenschluss der Roggen- und Weizenmühlen. Vom 3. März 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(25): 175-176. Mar. 6, 1934.

751. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Gesetz zur Sicherung der Getreidepreise. Vom 26. September 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(106): 667-668. Sept. 28, 1933. Libr. Cong.

This law, which went into effect on October 1, 1933, authorizes the Minister of Agriculture to fix grain prices.

752. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über Preise für Getreide. Vom 29. September 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(110): 701-712. Oct. 3, 1933. Libr. Cong.

In accordance with the provisions of the law of September 26, 1933, this decree fixes the prices of wheat and rye according to the different sections of the country.

753. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Zweite Verordnung über Preise für Getreide. Vom 28. Februar 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(25): 174. Mar. 6, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Lists slight changes in the prices of wheat and rye. Also published in Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, no. 51, Mar. 1934. 286.8 D481

754. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über den Einkaufspreis der Mühlen für inländischen Roggen und inländischen Weizen. Vom 13. März 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(29): 194-196. Mar. 17, 1934. Libr. Cong.

From April 1, 1934, in addition to the fixed prices for rye and wheat mills must pay a surcharge of which part goes to the Grain Bureau and part to the dealer from whom the larger mills are usually required to purchase.

Modified by regulations of May 28 and June 14, 1934 in Reichsgesetzblatt for May 30 and June 19, respectively:

Verordnung zur Änderung der Verordnung über den Einkaufspreis der Mühlen für inländischen Roggen und inländischen Weizen. Vom 28. Mai 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(59): 465. May 30, 1934.

Zweite verordnung zur änderung der verordnung über den einkaufspreis der mühlen für inländischen roggen und inländischen weizen. Vom 14. Juni 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(66): 510. June 19, 1934.

755. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Gesetz zur ordnung der getreidewirtschaft. Vom 27. Juni 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(70): 527-528. June 30, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Empowers the Minister of Agriculture to determine in what manner and to what extent producers of domestic rye and wheat may or must deliver such grain for human consumption at fixed prices.

756. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung zur ordnung der getreidewirtschaft. Vom 14. Juli 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(82): 629-708. July 16, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Gives effect to the grain law of June 27, 1934. Provides for the organization of all persons or firms engaged in the production, processing and distribution of grain (rye, wheat, barley and oats), and grain products and the manufacture of bread in grain unions distributed in different sections of the country under a main Grain Union. Prices are fixed at which grain must be purchased from the producer.

757. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung zur änderung der verordnung zur ordnung der getreidewirtschaft. Vom 10. Juli 1935. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(76): 919-1005. July 13, 1935. Libr. Cong.

Fixes grain prices for the crop year 1935/36 in the different sections of the country.

The authority for carrying out the provisions of the above decree is determined by the following: Bekanntmachung der neuen Fassung der Verordnung zur Ordnung der Getreidewirtschaft. Vom 10. Juli 1935. (Reichsgesetzblatt 1(76): 1006-1014. July 13, 1935.)

Modified by the following:

Verordnung zur änderung der verordnung zur ordnung der getreidewirtschaft. Vom 10. Juli 1936. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(65): 544-550. July 11, 1936.

Verordnung zur änderung der verordnung zur ordnung der getreidewirtschaft. Vom 6. Oktober 1936. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(93): 873-880. Oct. 8, 1936.

Verordnung zur änderung der verordnung zur ordnung der getreidewirtschaft. Vom 25. November 1936. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(109): 952-953. Lists changes in fixed prices of rye and wheat for the period from December 1936 to June 1937, inclusive.

Verordnung zur änderung der verordnung zur ordnung der getreidewirtschaft. Vom 26. Juni 1937. Germany. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(75): 700-701. June 30, 1937. Provides for the organization of grain associations under a Central Union without affecting the Reich Grain Office.

Verordnung zur änderung der verordnung zur ordnung der getreidewirtschaft. Vom 11. Februar 1938. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(14): 192-193. Feb. 15, 1938.

Verordnung zur Änderung der Verordnung zur Ordnung der Getreidewirtschaft. Vom 7. Juli 1938. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(107): 837-838. July 8, 1938.

758. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung zur Regelung der Getreidepreise im Wirtschaftsjahr 1937/38. Vom 23. März 1937. Germany. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(41): 380. Mar. 24, 1937. Libr. Cong.

Fixes producers' prices for grain in 1937/38.

759. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung zur Durchführung zur Regelung der Getreidepreise im Wirtschaftsjahr 1937/38. Vom 28. Juni 1937. Germany. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(75): 702-715. June 30, 1937. Libr. Cong.

Lists prices per ton in the different price zones for rye, wheat, fodder barley and fodder oats for 1937/38.

760. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung zur Regelung der Getreidepreise im Wirtschaftsjahr 1938/39. Vom 29. Juni 1938. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(102): 711-782. July 1, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Regulates grain prices for the crop year 1938/39.

Hides and Skins

761. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung zur Verhinderung von Preissteigerungen auf dem Gebiet der Lederwirtschaft. Vom 20. April 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(43): 318. Apr. 21, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Fixes maximum level of prices of hides and skins.

Hops

762. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über den Absatz von Siegelhopfen. Vom 6. Dezember 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(141): 1059-1060. Dec. 15, 1933. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the Reichsnährstand to order all sales of certified hops to be made to the German Hop Trading Company (Deutsche Hopfen Verkehrsgesellschaft m.b.H.) in Nürnberg.

Livestock and Meat

763. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Gesetz über den Verkehr mit Tieren und tierischen Erzeugnissen. Vom 23. März 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(32): 224-225. Mar. 24, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Places under the control of a Government Bureau designated by the Minister of Agriculture the sale of livestock and livestock products, including cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, meat and preparations of meat, meat extracts, sausages, casings, stomachs and bladders. The Minister of Agriculture will fix the prices at which they will be acquired and sold.

764. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung zur durchführung des gesetzes über den verkehr mit tieren und tierischen erzeugnissen. Vom 24. März 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(32): 228-230. Mar. 24, 1934. Libr. Cong.
Creates the German Bureau for Animals and Animal Products (Reichsstelle für Tiere und Tierische Erzeugnisse) to control trade in Germany in these products.
765. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Erste verordnung zur regelung des verkehrs mit schlachtvieh. Vom 9. Juni 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(63): 481-490. June 12, 1934. Libr. Cong.
Creates a system of government regulation and control over all of the important livestock markets of Germany. The decree vests in the Commissioner for Livestock, Dairy Products and Fats power to fix prices for livestock and livestock products, with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, or to authorize the chairman of each market union to fix the prices for his market or to appoint a price-fixing committee to do so.
766. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über fleisch- und wurstpreise. Vom 22. Oktober 1936. Germany. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(98): 897-904. Oct. 23, 1936. Libr. Cong.
Fixes maximum prices per 50 kilograms for beef and pork in different communities.
Amended by the following:
Verordnung zur änderung der verordnung über fleisch- und wurstpreise. Vom 23. Dezember 1936. Germany. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(123): 1141-1143. Dec. 24, 1936.
Zweite verordnung über fleisch- und wurstpreise. Vom 2. Juli 1937. Germany. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(77): 728. July 6, 1937.
767. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Vierte verordnung zur durchführung des gesetzes über den verkehr mit tieren und tierischen erzeugnissen. Vom 14. April 1938. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(58): 399. Apr. 21, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Extends the provisions of the law of March 23, 1934 regulating the traffic in livestock and livestock products to apply to poultry.

Machinery

768. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über die regelung der preise und handelsspannen im geschäftsverkehr mit landmaschinen und landwirtschaftlichen geräten. Vom 10. Februar 1938. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(14): 188-190. Feb. 15, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Published in Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, Feb. 14, 1938.
Fixes prices of agricultural machinery and implements for the period from March 15 to September 1, 1938.

769. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Zweite verordnung über die regelung der preise und handelsspannen im geschäftsverkehr mit landmaschinen und landwirtschaftlichen geräten. Vom 30. August 1938. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(134): 1064. Aug. 30, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Extends the provisions of the above decree to November 30, 1938..
Does not apply to Austria.

Onions

770. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über die regelung von preisen und preisspannen für speisezwiebeln. Vom 29. März 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(38): 298-299. Apr. 7, 1934. Libr. Cong.
Empowers the Reichsnährstand to fix prices and price margins for table onions from April 1 to May 10.

Potash

771. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Kaliwirtschaftsgesetz. Vom 18. Dezember 1933. Reichsgesetzblatt 2(58): 1027-1034. Dec. 19, 1934. Libr. Cong.
This act, which came into force on January 1, 1934, substitutes for the National Potash Council set up in 1919 and reorganized in 1933, a Potash Syndicate, membership in which is compulsory for all owners of potash mines. It will fix the maximum price for the sale of potash salts to German agriculture, subject to the approval of the Minister of Public Economy. Provision is made for fixing the marketing quotas of the individual members of the syndicate. This act was also published in Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, Dec. 20, 1933.

Potatoes

772. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über den absatz von frühkartoffeln. Vom 17. Februar 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(19): 111-112. Feb. 22, 1934. Libr. Cong.
Authorizes the Reichsnährstand to fix prices and price margins for early potatoes.
Slight modification of the decree in the following:
Verordnung zur änderung der verordnung über den absatz von frühkartoffeln. Vom 9. Mai 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(51): 376. May 14, 1934.
Zweite verordnung zur änderung der verordnung über den absatz von frühkartoffeln. Vom 29. Mai 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(59): 466. May 30, 1934.
Dritte verordnung zur änderung der verordnung über den absatz von frühkartoffeln. Vom 10. Juli 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(78): 607. July 12, 1934.

773. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über die regelung des absatzes von kartoffeln. Vom 31. Juli 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(87): 743-744. Aug. 2, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Empowers the Reichsnährstand to fix prices and price margins for potatoes.

774. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über erzeugerpreise für kartoffeln. Vom 23. März 1937. Germany. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(41): 377-379. Mar. 24, 1937. Libr. Cong.

Fixes producers' prices of potatoes for human consumption, for fodder, and for manufacturing purposes, according to localities.

Rags

775. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Anordnung WL 5 der Ueberwachungsstelle für wolle und andere tierhaare über die lumpenwirtschaft. Vom 4. April 1939. Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, no. 86, pp. 2-3. Apr. 14, 1939. 286.8 D481

Modifies and completes the order of February 27, 1937 published in the Official Gazette no. 51 of March 3, 1937 and applies to Austria and the Sudeten territory. The Supervising Office for Wool and other Animal Hairs is empowered to fix maximum prices for rags sold in Germany through authorized channels.

776. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Bekanntmachung der höchstpreis- und mindestmengenfestsetzung für den ankauf von lumpen, die in gewerblichen betrieben angefallen sind. Vom 4. April 1939. Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, no. 86, p. 3, Apr. 14, 1939. 286.8 D481

Publishes a new schedule of maximum prices some of which have been lowered and others raised.

Starch

777. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über den zusammenschluss von stärkeindustrien. Vom 30. April 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(49): 366-372. May 5, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Establishes the Economic Union of the German Starch Industry (Wirtschaftliche Vereinigung deutscher Stärke- Industrien) to regulate production, distribution, prices and price margins of starch and starch products.

Sugar

778. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über den zusammenschluss der zuckerindustrie. Vom 27. März 1931. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(12): 86-100. Mar. 30, 1931. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment of the Economic Association of the

German Sugar Industry (Wirtschaftliche Vereinigung der Deutschen Zuckerindustrie) to regulate the production and sale of sugar beginning with the fiscal year 1931/32. All decisions concerning the fixing of prices of refined sugar and the establishment of the domestic quota must be submitted to the Minister of Agriculture who may cancel such decisions within one week if they are contrary to existing regulations.

Modified by regulations of November 19, 1931 (Reichsgesetzblatt 1(76): 687. Nov. 27, 1931); and by Ministerial orders of October 29, 1931 (Reichsgesetzblatt 1(72): 661-662. Nov. 2, 1931); and of March 24, 1933 (Reichsgesetzblatt 1(27): 149. Mar. 31, 1933).

Sugar Beets

779. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über die regelung des absatzes von zuckerrüben. Vom 13. Mai 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(56): 415-417. May 19, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Empowers the Reichsnährstand to regulate the distribution and price of sugar beets in cooperation with the Economic Association of the German Sugar Industry.

Textiles

780. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung zur verhinderung von preissteigerungen auf dem textilgebiet. Vom 19. April 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(43): 317. Apr. 21, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Fixes maximum price level for textiles.

Trees and Shrubs

781. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über die regelung von preisen und preisspannen für baumschulerzeugnisse. Vom 9. Februar 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(16): 90. Feb. 14, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Empowers the Reichsnährstand to fix prices and price margins for young trees and shrubs from nurseries.

782. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung zur regelung des absatzes und der preise für forstsaamen und forstpflanzen. Vom 17. September 1938. Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, no. 224, Sept. 26, 1938. 286.8 D481

Fixes prices of forest seeds and plants.

Wool

783. Germany. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung über die erfassung und den absatz inländischer wolle. Vom 30. Januar 1934. Reichsgesetzblatt 1(12): 78-79. Feb. 2, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the Reichsnährstand to regulate the production and sale of wool, and to fix prices to be paid to producers for wool delivered.

GREAT BRITAIN

784. Agricultural development bill. N.F.U. and Chamber memorandum. Scottish Farmer 47(2426): 1086. July 15, 1939. 10 Sco8

A memorandum containing the views of the Council of the National Farmers' Union and the Chamber of Agriculture of Scotland protests that the average price of 10d. a lb. for mutton, discarding the offal, proposed by the Government is totally inadequate. Reasons are given, and it is said that "the decisions of the Council have received the unanimous backing of sheep farmers throughout Scotland."

785. Agricultural marketing boards and producers' prices. Statist 127(3029-3037): 415-416, 460, 462, 501-502, 547, 598-560, 645-646, 679-680, 725, 765. Mar. 14-May 9, 1936. 286.8 St2

786. Agricultural marketing schemes. Statist 128(3061): 539-540. Oct. 24, 1936. 286.8 St2

A brief discussion of price control in Great Britain.

787. Agricultural marketing schemes in Great Britain. Regulation of output and prices. Quantitative restriction of imports. Irish Trade Jour. 10(2): 55-59. June 1935. 286.8 Ir4

The four schemes discussed are those instituted in connection with hops, milk, pigs and bacon, and potatoes.

788. Ashby, A. W. The Milk marketing scheme. 16pp. Reprint. Coll.

Reprinted from Agricultural Progress, v. 12, 1935.

A sketch of "the conditions obtaining before the Scheme came into operation; the work which the Board had already done after twelve months' experience of organized marketing; and the problems with which the Board is concerned in the future."

789. Ashby, A. W., Jones, W. H., and Phillips, J. R. E. The operation of the marketing schemes in Wales. 12pp. Newport, R. H. Johns Ltd., printers. [n.d.] Reprint Coll.

Reprinted from the Journal of the Royal Welsh Agricultural Society, 1934.

A brief account of the operation of the Schemes regulating the marketing of milk, pigs and potatoes in Wales.

"There cannot be any doubt that the Milk Marketing Scheme has worked greatly to the advantage of the general run of milk producers in Wales, or that it has stimulated production...

"In a country of small producers such as Wales, the operation of the Pigs and Bacon schemes may be expected to present some peculiar difficulties...Present arrangements do not encourage producers to increase production. They need some time in order to become accustomed to a system of making contracts to supply pigs before they are born and during the initial period a definite incentive must be provided. It is probable that a greater assurance of a remunerative return must be forthcoming before the plan can succeed in Wales."

790. Ashby, A. W., and Phillips, J. R. E. The Southern region under the Milk marketing scheme, 1933-36. Berkshire Farmers' Year Book 1937: 51-52, 54, 56-59. Reading, 1937. 10 B45 1937

"It was fairly obvious from the beginning that the Southern Region was of those to be protected by the Milk Marketing Scheme and it follows that the Region was also one which would appear to be 'robbed' or at least would appear to suffer disadvantages for the benefit of others. It could not be protected without paying for protection; scarcely any bribe that it could offer could save it from all change. But the most important point is that effective protection has been given to this Region by the Scheme. The price it has paid has not been too high for the protection received."

The Southern Region is studied as typical in a small way of the difficulties and complexities of organization of milk marketing.

791. Astor, Viscount, and Rowntree, B. Seebohm. British agriculture; the principles of future policy. A report of an enquiry organized by Viscount Astor and B. Seebohm Rowntree. 469pp. London [etc.], Longmans, Green and co., 1938. 281.171 B77

Under the heading Cereals Policy (pp. 82-89) the authors discuss guaranteed prices for wheat, oats and barley.

"From the point of view of wheat farmers the scheme has proved highly successful. The benefits have been very substantial, and the administrative costs small...Under the new 1937 Act there is a similar price guarantee extended to oats and barley. A peculiarity of the oats-and-barley scheme is that the payment is made on an acreage basis - i.e. the farmer receives so much per acre, whether he sells the grain off the farm or not...The barley subsidy depends on the price of oats, not on the price of barley, because owing to the difference between malting and feeding barley it was impossible to fix a standard barley price...There is also provision that payments may not exceed £1 per acre. Growers can claim a subsidy either under the oats and barley scheme or under the wheat scheme, but not under both."

It is shown that what was intended to be an insurance scheme is now operating partly as a subsidy. The dangers of such a scheme

are noted, and it is decided that "on general economic grounds it would be unwise to give permanent artificial encouragement to wheat production in this country." It is shown that the development of greater efficiency in certain directions "will make it possible to maintain quite a considerable acreage under grain without the State having to fix a guaranteed price much in excess of the long-term 'normal.'"

Sugar Beet is discussed on pp. 94-98. Attention is called to the formation of the British Sugar Corporation Ltd. and the establishment of a permanent Sugar Commission. "Two important decisions are made each year; the contract price at which farmers grow beet and the rate of subsidy which is paid to the Sugar Corporation. Actually if the Corporation cannot, before the season begins, agree with representatives of the growers on a contract price, or if they fix one which is unacceptable to the Commission, the Commission fixes the price by order...The fundamental factor in the scheme is the contract price for beet...There is no guaranteed minimum price of beet, nor any minimum acreage to which the State is committed; yet this very indefiniteness may be liable to abuse..."

"The Hops Marketing Scheme [pp. 130-131] was the first to come into operation, being the only one to be formed under the first (1931) Marketing Act. It is the most monopolistic of all the schemes.. All hops are sold through the Board and the Board can destroy any surplus. The price has been stabilized at about 29 per cwt. for five years, by an agreement with the Brewers' Society...there is no doubt that the Board has used its monopoly powers to the undue advantage of existing growers."

The attempts to organize the pigs and bacon industries are discussed, one of the main factors that militate against their success being the fact that though a contract price has been fixed for bacon pigs, the price of pork pigs is uncontrolled.

Chapter XVI deals with milk marketing. An account of collective bargaining is followed by a discussion of the functions and operations of the Milk Marketing Boards. "The schemes fall into three groups. The English and the Scottish Milk Marketing Schemes are farmer-controlled, pooling schemes; the two other Scottish schemes are farmer-controlled, but are essentially 'basic-surplus' schemes; the Northern Ireland scheme is fundamentally different from the others, being a Government scheme based on the separation of markets according to quality.

"The principal aim of the Marketing Boards was in the first instance to put dairy farmers in a better bargaining position. To this end the Boards were empowered to fix wholesale milk prices after consultation with the distributors, thus taking over the role of the old Joint Milk Council; but during the first two years, if agreement could not be reached, the price and terms of the contract were to be referred to a tribunal of 'appointed persons'; subsequently the Board has had complete power to fix prices, though a body known as the 'Committee of Investigation' may make other recommendations to the relevant Minister, who may override the Board's actions...As an

additional check on the Milk Boards three Consumers' Councils were set up; one for England, one for Scotland, and one for Great Britain, but their powers are narrowly restricted...

"For the purpose of the scheme England and Wales is divided up into eleven regions, for each of which a separate pool price is determined: this is the price which the farmer actually gets for his milk, however he has sold it, to whatever use the milk is put, and whatever price the buyer pays for it. The pool price is determined for each region by adding together the total receipts for the sale of milk from the region, together with contributions from the producer-retailers, the government cheese subsidy, and the proceeds of the 'inter-regional compensation fund.' From this total is subtracted a certain levy per gallon for administrative expenses and reserves, together with the levy which provides the inter-regional compensation fund. The resultant sum of money is then divided by the total number of gallons sold...

"Producer-retailers receive considerable benefit from the scheme in that it has bolstered up the retail price, which would otherwise have fallen substantially. But they have to pay levies to the Board; otherwise there would be a great tendency for farmers to become producer-retailers in order to obtain the protected liquid price without having to pay anything by way of a subsidy to keep the manufacturing milk out of the liquid market...

"...In the main Scottish scheme there is no 'regional' organization, a flat pool price being determined for the whole area. There are, however, two fairly well-defined regions: the Eastern region which on the whole has high costs and level production, and supplies the liquid market, and a Western region, comprising the counties of the south and west, which is an old manufacturing area, with low-cost, seasonal production...

"The regulation of retail prices has also been very interesting, the scale in 1937 for milk delivered to the consumer being as shown in Table 50. These are minimum prices and margins; to what extent they are exceeded in practice is unknown.

"Perhaps the most interesting feature of the whole scheme, however, is that retail prices at the shop are a penny per quart less than at the consumers' doorstep...

"As regards the future, the Government has proposed for manufacturing milk a price-insurance plan similar to that in force for wheat. By this, when the average prices of imported butter and cheese fall, over a period, below a certain level, Exchequer assistance will be payable on a prescribed scale to the Boards in respect of standard gallonages of milk. The aim of this scheme is to safeguard the industry against the effect of any serious fall in the prices of butter and cheese below 1937 levels. On the other hand it is claimed that it would not provide for the farmer a price for milk used for such purposes which in the long run he could regard as sufficiently remunerative. Obviously a far more hopeful line of development is an expansion of the liquid market. This might be done in a number of ways, some of which we now turn to consider."

The authors "urge strongly that producer-elected Marketing Boards with statutory powers to fix prices and create monopolies are wrong in principle and have proved to be indefensible in practice." They recommend "that the constitution of the marketing boards which administer the various statutory marketing-schemes should be transformed [and] appointed by the appropriate departments of State to represent the public interest."

792. Astor, Viscount, and Murray, Keith A. E. The planning of agriculture. With a foreword by Sir Arthur Salter. 186pp. Oxford university press; London, Humphrey Milford, 1933. 281.171 As8P

Among the chapter headings are: The existing organization; self-regulation or state control; price control; the problem of production control; the farmer's part in marketing reorganization; the State and reorganization; artificial aid; and economic reconstruction.

793. Astor, Viscount. Price control in agriculture. Nineteenth Century and After 113(574): 429-437. Apr. 1933. 280.8 N62

The writer who is quite apprehensive about the proposed price control activities of the British Government discusses briefly in this article "whether the policy sponsored by the Government is likely to meet the case, whether the provisions of the new Agricultural Marketing Bill are in the permanent interest of British farming, and whether these provisions can be carried into effect without creating a reaction against control which must prove most dangerous to the future."

794. Bacon quota or tariff: case for the bacon quota; control of bacon industry; government and the bacon scheme. Statist 122: 386-387, 473-474, 577-578, 613-614. Sept. 16, Oct. 7, 28-Nov. 4, 1933. 286.8 St2

795. Bacon supplies. Statist 128(3070): 874-875. Dec. 26, 1936. 286.8 St2

This article is concerned with the situation in the Pigs and Bacon Marketing Schemes and the failure of farmers to support the 1937 contract. Achievements of the schemes are related. "The marketing schemes appear, therefore, to have achieved much for the producers without operating greatly to the detriment of the consumer."

796. Bernard, André. Price-fixing legislation in Great Britain. 23pp., typewritten. Washington, D. C., Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service, Nov. 22, 1930. Pam. Coll.

Contains an account of the discussions and proposals preliminary to the Agricultural marketing bill as introduced in the House of Commons on July 31, 1930.

797. Beveridge, Sir William Henry. British food control. 447pp. London, H. Milford; New Haven, Yale university press, 1928. (Publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Division of Economics and History) 389 B462

"Economic and Social History of the World War. British Series."

This study of food control by Great Britain during the war of 1914-1918, published in 1928, is included mainly because of the lessons which it taught and which are discussed. While "complete control of food rather than private enterprise" is said to have been "indisputably preferable in war", the author expresses, "as a result of Ministry of Food experience, a personal doubt of any gain either to consumer or producer from public regulation of food-supply in peace, that would repay the cost of the vast organization involved, or justify diversion to it of any of the limited store of political energy and ability needed for more urgent problems, or outweigh the risk of bribery by subsidies....The most intricate experiments of the Ministry, which culminated in the control of live stock or the rationing system, are those farthest removed from any possible task of peace; little if anything learned in them can be of use again, save in a civilization bent again on self-destruction."

798. Black, David. The pigs marketing scheme and its working. With discussion. London. Farmers' Club. Jour. pt. 1, pp. 2-21. Feb. 1934.
10 L84.

799. Blundell, F. N., and Baxter, T. Milk marketing-scheme. With discussion. In Conference of agricultural organisers, St. John's college, Oxford, 11th-14th July, 1933. The reorganisation of agriculture, pp. 55-85, processed. 281.9 C763

A discussion of the proposals for the reorganization of milk marketing.

800. Britain fixes 1938 beet prices. Growers will get increase of 6s. 6d. to 7s. 3d. in basic rate. Farmers' Union abandons its marketing scheme. Facts about Sugar 32(12): 486. Dec. 1937. 65.8 F11

"The prices stipulated...are for beets delivered at the factory, properly topped and washed, and having a sugar content of 15 per cent, and are subject to an addition or deduction of 3d. per ton for each 0.1 per cent of sugar content above or below 15 per cent... The preferential price of beet pulp sold by the corporation to growers is again fixed at £4 15s. per gross ton, corresponding to net prices of £4 5s. for pulp delivered in October, 1938; £4 7s. 6d. in November, and £4 10s. in December."

801. British association for the advancement of science. Economic science and statistics section. Britain in recovery. 474pp. London, Sir I. Pitman & sons, ltd., 1938. 280.171 B77B

Includes bibliographies.

In Part II, Separate Industries, the first three papers deal with agriculture. They are: I. Agriculture: (A) Grain and other crops, by C. S. Orwin, pp. 163-174. ("This chapter is concerned only with crops, to which six different principles of assistance have been applied. (a) A guaranteed price for a specified quantity of the

product. (Wheat) (b) A minimum price. (Barley and oats)..."); II. Agriculture: (B) The milk industry, by A. W. Ashby and W. H. Jones, pp. 175-202. ("The general effects of the Schemes have been to draw all the available milk into the markets, to stimulate some increase in production, to maintain and on the whole slightly to raise retail prices, to assist movements towards improvement of quality, and generally to raise the status and the financial position of producers."); III. Agriculture: (C) The livestock and meat trade, by A. W. Ashby and W. H. Jones, pp. 203-230. (The influence of the operations of the Pigs and Bacon Marketing Schemes on prices is noted.)

The Cotton Industry is the subject of a paper by H. G. Hughes and C. T. Saunders, pp. 441-459. (The need for and progress of reorganization are discussed, and the provisions of a proposed enabling bill are outlined. These include the fixing of minimum prices under certain specified conditions.)

802. British bacon control. Economist 115(4653): 768-769. Oct. 29, 1932. 286.8 Ec7

A critical discussion of the report of the Reorganisation Commission for Pigs and Pig Products.

803. British dairying industry. Statist 123(2917): 82, 83. Jan. 29, 1934. 286.8 St2

On the importance of the dairy industry in Britain. It ranks "next to livestock production as the principal source of farm income in Britain." Of the milk marketing scheme the writer says: "The milk marketing scheme may not be operating throughout the country quite so smoothly or satisfactorily as was expected, but there can be little doubt that, if the scheme had not been introduced last October, farmers would have had to accept a drastic reduction in price this season. Likewise...the prospects of the success of the scheme will be gravely impaired if Britain remains an open market for the surplus dairy produce of the world."

804. Brown, C. H. Cotton price stabilization. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 8(1): 30-33. Jan. 1931. 72.8 Em7

The author believes that cotton price stabilization is impossible until general commodity prices have been stabilized, but he believes that in the long run "the simplest scheme is one in which the Government offers to be the sole buyer of all cotton at a fixed price for each variety and grade. A carry-over of each type is also required and should be easily available after the first year's operations."

805. Business and parliament. Amending the bacon bill. Times [London] Trade and Engin. (n.s.)44(901): 3. Mar. 1939. 286.8 T482

"The chief purpose of the Bill to amend the Bacon Industry Act is to bring lard within the price insurance scheme established by the original measure...The Bill, which was not opposed in the House of Commons, provides that for each shilling by which the price of

lard, to be ascertained by regulations, falls below the recognized price one penny shall be added to the standard bacon price. Similarly, for each shilling by which the price rises above the recognized price the standard bacon price will be reduced by a penny."

806. Calder, Alexander. The bacon pig. A guide to producers under the Pigs marketing scheme. 11pp. [London, Printed by J. Truscott & son, Ltd., 1936?] 281.346 C12
Contains a section on market requirements.
807. Calder, Alexander. The present position of the Pigs marketing scheme. Scot. Farmer 42(2176): 1295. Sept. 29, 1934. 10 Sco8
808. Carslaw, R. McG. and Menzies-Kitchin, A. W. The effect of the Wheat Act, 1932, on production. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Farm Econ. 1(1): 17-18. Jan. 1933. 281.8 F223
"Such increase in production as may result from the enhanced price guaranteed under the Wheat Act is...likely to be found mainly in the eastern parts of England. It seems improbable that even a price of 45s. per quarter will tempt many occupiers to break up grass, and expansion of the wheat acreage is almost certain to result in the displacement of other arable crops."
809. Churchill, Winston. Hands off our daily bread! Grain Trade News [Winnipeg], Feb. 23, 1931. Pam. Coll. Food Supply
Reprinted from the London Morning Post.
Presents arguments against government control of food and price fixing in Great Britain. "For three thousand years Governments, from ancient China to modern Russia, at intervals have meddled with the food supply. Whenever they have meddled, they have muddled. Out of sixty recorded experiments in price fixing of grain, cited by the librarian of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, there is not one that has not ended in utter failure."
810. Cohen, Ruth L. Agricultural reorganisation and price control. Econ. Jour. 44(175): 434-452. Sept. 1934. 280.8 Ec72
"This article discusses the powers conferred on farmers by the Agricultural Marketing Acts to control the prices they receive for their products, and the effect on prices and supplies of the more important schemes which have already been put forward."
811. Cohen, Ruth L. Cost of production as a basis for hop prices. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Farm Econ. 1(7): 139-141. July 1934. 281.8 F223
Objections are made to the recommendations in the report of the Provisional Committee appointed by the Minister of Agriculture to consider arrangements for securing closer collaboration between

brewers and hop growers in the supply of hops. It is recommended that the price of hops be fixed on the basis of the cost of production plus a reasonable profit to the grower, the cost to be the average cost over a period of five years and to include interest on the capital employed, and remuneration to the producer as manager of the concern. "The Committee recommend that prices should exceed these ascertained costs by a rate of profit of 20 per cent. of the cost."

In addition to her arguments in opposition to this recommended policy, the author points out that "the principle of basing prices on cost of production has been tried before, and has broken down", notably in Chicago and New York in the case of milk prices and in Great Britain in the case of the prices of bacon pigs.

812. Cohen, Ruth L. The effect of different price policies on the seasonal production of milk. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Farm Econ. 1(1): 14-16. Jan. 1933. 281.8 F223

"Since 1922-23, when the National Farmers' Union first negotiated milk prices with the National Dairymen's Federation, the Permanent Joint Committee has adopted three different methods of paying the farmer. It is not generally recognised how these schemes may affect the production of milk at different times of the year. This note attempts to indicate, in a very general manner, the direction in which they may be expected to work, and to illustrate this from American experience, where almost similar schemes have been in force for a longer period, and where adequate statistical data as to production exist."

813. Cohen, Ruth L. The effect of the proposed modification to the Wheat act on farmers' returns. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Farm Econ. 2(7): 117-120. July 1937. 281.8 F223

The Government's proposal outlined on May 27, 1937 to assist growers of oats and barley not receiving benefits under the Wheat Act is discussed. "A standard price of 8s. per cwt. of oats is provided. If oat prices fall below this level, then producers, both of oats and barley, will be paid six times the difference between 8s. and the average market price of oats per cwt. on each acre of oats and barley grown. It was assumed that, on the average, about 6 cwt. per acre of these crops was sold off farms. If, however, the acreage of these crops eligible for payment exceeds 11/10ths of the acreage qualifying for it in 1937, then the payment is to be reduced proportionately to the increase in acreage....

"In addition, the Government intends to raise the limit of the 'anticipated supply' under the Wheat Act from...27,000,000 cwt. to 36,000,000 cwt. At present registered wheat growers receive a deficiency payment, equal to the difference between the standard price of 10s. per cwt. and the average price realised by growers on all sales of wheat for milling up to 27,000,000 cwt....

"It is...improbable that the proposed modification of the Wheat Act will benefit farmers in the immediate future...In the rather more distant future, however, the additional insurance may well be valuable to wheat growers."

814. Cohen, Ruth L. The history of milk prices. An analysis of the factors affecting the prices of milk and milk products. 205pp. Oxford. Agricultural economics research institute, 1936. 284.344 C66H

The four main sections of this study "cover the pre-War period of individual buying and selling, the period of War-time control, the post-War period during the currency of the National Farmers' Union contract scheme, and, finally, the adoption of the Milk Marketing Scheme under the Agricultural Marketing Acts."

The author concludes that "in the long run...there can be no doubt that the prosperity of the milk industry must depend, as it has in the past, on the demand and on the incomes of the consuming population. Further, since the population of this country will shortly cease to increase, any large expansion of the industry can only be secure if it be based on improving methods and falling costs."

815. Cohen, Ruth L. Milk policy and milk prices. Econ. Jour. 49(193): 79-90. Mar. 1939. 280.8 Ec72

Two chief objectives of the British milk policy are pointed out, namely, increased consumption of liquid milk and "the establishment of a reasonable standard of life for milk producers...A change in milk policy should make possible some reduction both in wholesale milk prices and in distributors' margins, and therefore, from both directions, in retail prices...The Milk Marketing Board controls virtually all milk sold in the country, and fixes the terms upon which it may be sold. The general principles upon which it operates are simple, though the details are complicated...The Board has only a very limited control over the price which it obtains for milk sold for manufacture...The Board, however, can, within fairly wide limits, charge what price it likes for liquid milk."

These powers are discussed, and it is suggested that "any long-term milk policy ought...to modify the present system of fixing wholesale milk prices." Some of the features of the Government Milk Bill of 1938 which was withdrawn are discussed, as is the proposal of the Reorganisation Commission for Milk for Great Britain that the fixing of milk prices be transferred to an impartial commission.

816. Cohen, Ruth L. Research and price control. With discussion. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Misc. Papers in Agr. Econ. v. 8, 1935-1936, 27pp. 281.9 Cm3

"It is the contention of this paper that any interference with prices, whatever its objective, must be based on a knowledge of the relevant demand and supply curves...The only alternative criterion which commands much support is the view that prices should be based

on 'cost of production.' It is not necessary to put forward to this audience all the difficulties involved in measuring these costs, or to point out the obvious error in the customary practice of taking the average cost of production as an indication of the desirable level of prices.

"It may, however, be worth emphasising that, even if prices of some commodities could be fixed at the marginal cost of production, this would not result in the production of a stable supply...

"Interference with the pricing process must be based not on one, but on both items which control the volume of supply...In the present organisation of production, a knowledge of the shape and position of demand and supply curves can give the only intelligent basis for interference with the pricing process. The rest of this paper will be concerned with the technique which must be used to obtain these curves, and the limits within which it can be successful, if based on the available data, and on any additional data which can be obtained without difficulty."

Examples are based on prices of butter, eggs, meat, pigs and wheat in Great Britain.

817. Cohen, Ruth L., and Murray, Keith A. H. The revised price formula for bacon pigs. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Farm Econ. 1(3): 63-64. July 1933. 281.8 F223

A diagram shows how the revised formula price compares with the original in the determination of the guaranteed prices of a 7-score bacon pig at different ration costs.

818. Cohen, Ruth L. The variation in retail milk prices between different areas. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Misc. Papers in Agr. Econ. v. 8, 1935-1938, 10pp. [1937.] 281.9 Ox2

Reprinted from Scottish Journal of Agriculture, v. 20, no. 3, July 1937.

"The provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Acts enable agricultural producers, when organised, to control prices in so far as control of the home supply makes this possible. Under the Milk Marketing Schemes in England and Wales and in the main area of Scotland, the Boards have fixed the wholesale prices of liquid milk at a uniform level throughout their respective areas. Not only have they established wholesale prices, but retail prices also have been prescribed. In Scotland minimum retail milk prices have been fixed at a uniform level throughout the area of the scheme, and in England and Wales three minimum retail prices were prescribed, depending only upon the size of the town. It is true that in England a reduction below these minimum retail prices is permitted, when the majority of retailers so request; none the less...prices are fairly uniform throughout the country." Diagrams and tables are given to prove this.

819. Cohen, Ruth L. The variation of bacon pig prices at English markets. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Farm Econ. 1(11): 226-228. July 1935. 281.8 F223

Statistics are given to show that a uniform price for pigs of a given weight does not bring a fair return to producers in the Midlands.

820. Conacher, H. M. The agricultural marketing acts, being the Agricultural marketing act, 1931; the Agricultural marketing act, 1933; and the Agricultural marketing act, 1933 (no. 2) with introduction, notes, and appendices, containing list of Statutory rules and orders made in terms of the acts; accounts of the principal marketing schemes in force, and a list of offences and penalties. With a foreword by Sir Robert Greig. 192pp. Edinburgh, W. Green & son, ltd., 1935. 280.3 C74

The Economist (London) writes of this book in part as follows in its issue of June 22, 1935, p. 1429.

"This work should be of considerable use to any who may wish to embark upon a detailed study of the legislation on which our new agricultural policy is based. Mr. Conacher may claim to have a thorough knowledge of his subject, for he gained considerable experience as consultant when the Marketing Acts were in preparation, and he was until recently Assistant Secretary in the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. His familiarity with the intentions of the legislature is apparent in his explanatory notes to the various sections of the Acts, a reprint of which forms the main body of the book. Throughout his study, however, the author is concerned with questions of detail rather than with the broader economic implications of our marketing legislation.

"The short introduction contains a descriptive survey of the main provisions of the Acts, covering such questions as the nature of marketing schemes, the restrictions on imports and the functions of the various bodies constituted under the Acts. An outline of the schemes actually in operation is given in an appendix, which, however, is unfortunately printed in rather small type. A useful list of Statutory Rules and Orders promulgated in connection with the Acts is contained in another appendix, while a series of Statutory offences and penalties are discussed in a third. Finally, the book contains a long index, which should prove valuable in assisting rapid reference to particular sections of the Marketing Acts."

821. Consumers' committee for England. Milk marketing scheme, 1933. Processed. [London, 1934-1936.] 284.344 C76Mi

Three letters discussing the fixing of retail prices of milk.

822. Consumers' committee for England. Milk marketing scheme, 1933. Retail milk prices in England and Wales. 5pp., processed. [London, 1934] 284.344 C76M

Signed: Geoffrey Corbett, 19th Feb. 1934.

This is a "report on the effect of the Milk Marketing Scheme, 1933, on consumers of milk" and contains complaints received.

823. Co-operative union ltd. Agricultural marketing policy in Great Britain. Ann. Collect. Econ. 14(2): 269-278. July-Sept. 1938. 280.8 An73
"Presented to the International Committee for Inter-Co-operative Relations."

Discusses the significance of the Agricultural Marketing Schemes and notes the Government's change of policy as indicated in connection with the Sugar Scheme.

824. The cost of British wheat. Economist 118(4736): 1185-1186. June 2, 1934. 286.8 Ec7

Comment on the published accounts of the first year's operations of the Wheat Fund. The following is quoted from the article:

"The 1933-34 production has exceeded the anticipated supply to a greater degree than the 1932-33 production exceeded the anticipated supply for that year, and deficiency payments will accordingly be less per cwt. sold in the current cereal year. Such is the effect of a wheat subsidy at a time when the wheat stocks of wheat-exporting countries are playing havoc with their exchanges, transfers of debt services, and capacity to import manufactures. Moreover, the national income of this country has been redistributed in favour of wheat growers and at the cost of consumers of a staple foodstuff almost to the extent of 50 per cent. of the cost of British wheat. Again, as we pointed out in an article in the Economist of January 6th of this year (page 7), the Government is paying a subsidy to wheat growers, the burden of which, instead of falling upon direct taxation raised in the full light of the Budget, falls, in fact, in a most regressive way upon the shoulders of those least fitted to bear it. If the present accounts of the Wheat Fund are a sample of what we are to expect in the case of all the other statutory boards set up to secure 'remunerative' prices for the least efficient home producer of foodstuffs, the Government can hardly await the judgment of the consumers of this country at the next election with equanimity."

825. The cost of British wheat. Economist 121(4801): 414. Aug. 31, 1935. 286.3 Ec7

Attention is drawn to the increase in the production of wheat in Great Britain since the 1932 Wheat Act which guaranteed a price for wheat. "Thus the wisdom of a statutory provision limiting the amount of home-grown wheat eligible for subsidy is at once apparent; for in three years British registered wheat-growers have doubled their output, and exceeded by one-third the statutory limit."

826. Cotton - a fresh start. Political and Economic Planning. Planning no. 152, pp. 1-14. July 25, 1939. 280.8 P693

Discusses the background and provisions of the Cotton Industry (Reorganisation) Bill.

827. Cotton industry enabling bill. Proposals in final form. Chamber to hold meeting of members. Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Monthly Rec. 49(12): 555-557. Dec. 31, 1938. 287 M31

"The proposals of the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations for a Cotton Industry Enabling Bill...in their revised form... provide for only two types of scheme, namely, schemes for eliminating or reducing redundant plant, and schemes for the establishment of minimum prices or margins...It is provided that, as a safeguard against abuse, minimum prices are not to exceed a figure which independent investigation shows to be sufficient to cover the costs (including interest and depreciation on a reasonable capital basis) of efficient and well-equipped firms working full time."

828. Cotton reorganization. Revised proposals. Trade & Engin. (n.s.) 42(889): 49. Mar. 1938. 286.8 T482

"The amended proposals for a Cotton Industry Enabling Bill, under which the Lancashire cotton industry seeks powers to carry through schemes of internal reorganization and to provide for the development of the export trade, have now been approved by the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations, and by a unanimous resolution submitted to the President of the Board of Trade with a request for legislation at the earliest possible moment...There is also provision for the adoption of schemes to operate pools and quotas, to establish standards of construction or quality, to fix minimum prices or margins, to regulate conditions of sale, or to legalize at the request of both parties wage or other agreements reached between employers' and operatives' organizations."

829. Cripps, John. The distribution of milk; a study of town delivery costs. 96pp. Oxford. Agricultural economics research institute, 1938. 280.344 Ox3D

"It would be possible to fix minimum retail prices at a level which would discourage elaborate services and yield no more than a reasonable return to efficient distributors in low-cost districts. There would then be nothing to prevent firms less favourably situated from charging prices above the prescribed minimum, as they do in some places at the present time. But the control of monopolist distributors would require the fixation of maximum prices, and, if such prices were fixed at a level high enough to permit a reasonable return to distributors in high-cost areas, they would give ample opportunity for excessive profit-making elsewhere; if, on the other hand, maximum prices were fixed at a level sufficiently low to prevent excessive profits in all areas, the continuity of supply in high-cost districts would immediately be endangered. It is difficult to see, therefore, how the full effect of reductions in delivery costs, resulting from the establishment of local monopolies, could be passed on to the consumer by price control, unless prices were fixed separately for each town or part of a town, in which a single distributor was operating. But this would scarcely be practicable, and, even if it were attempted, it could only follow a detailed study of costs in each centre."

"The difficulty of controlling private monopolies suggests that co-operative or municipal distribution might provide a better alternative. The distributive concern would then be controlled by consumers, either as members of their co-operative organization or as citizens electing their municipal authority. In either case the necessity for price control would be avoided, the conflict of interest that exists between a private distributor and the consumer being no longer present.

"The final choice must remain with the majority of consumers themselves. They may exercise it in a positive manner by consciously directing their custom along certain channels, or by demanding that action be taken to reorganize distribution by their local government bodies or by the central government; or they may exercise it in a negative way and thus permit existing conditions to continue unchanged. If positive action be taken, the price of milk to the consumer can be reduced and this would pave the way to still further reductions, because these investigations have shown that an increase in the volume of sales per household, such as would follow reductions in prices, would, in itself, lead to reductions in the delivery costs per gallon of milk sold."

830. Cripps, John. Fixing of retail milk prices. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Farm Econ. 2(9): 177-179. Jan. 1938. 281.8 F223

Reasons are given to prove that "any fixing of minimum retail prices [of milk] on the present basis must involve injustices. Moreover, the prevailing tendency to fix minimum prices in the light of the needs of high cost areas must seriously prejudice the interests of consumers as a whole."

831. Dairying industry subsidy. Statist 123(2923): 319-320. Mar. 3, 1934. 286.8 St2

Discusses the British Government's plan to guarantee minimum prices for milk manufactured in factories and milk manufactured into cheese on farms.

832. Davies, J. Llefelys. Explanatory notes on the operation of the milk marketing scheme. 23pp., processed. [n.p.] 1934. 280.344 D282

833. Digby, Margaret. Co-operation and the new British agricultural policy. Indian Co-op. Rev. 1(4): 410-416. Oct. 1935. 280.28 In2

Points out that the guaranteed price for wheat effective during the War was abolished and re-introduced in 1932.

A brief account is given of the marketing schemes for hops, potatoes, bacon and milk. The results of the new agricultural policy are indicated.

834. Dorman-Smith, Sir Reginald. [Sheep, barley and oats. Government proposals]. Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. Debates 347(105): 1626-1629. May 18, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Statement of the Minister of Agriculture on the Government's policy of price insurance for sheep, barley and oats.

835. Easterbrook, L. F. Will agriculture keep its gains? The implications of price insurance. *Country Life* [London] 85(2137): 203. Feb. 25, 1939. 80 C33
Discusses the implications of the policy of guaranteed prices or price insurance, using the guaranteed price for wheat as an example of the system at work.
836. Elliot, Walter. Livestock policy; statement made...on Monday, July 6, 1936 in reply to a question in the House of Commons. *Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries Jour.* 43(5): 425-427. Aug. 1936. 10 G79J
The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries outlines the Government's proposed livestock policy which aims at "a regulated market with the maximum supplies for the consumer consistent with a reasonable level of remuneration for the producer."
837. Eve, Sir H. Trustram. The report of the Reorganisation commission for fat stock. With discussion. *London. Farmers' Club. Jour.* pt. 5, pp. 81-102. June 1934. 10 L84
Section I of the paper deals with the decision of the Commission not to recommend a scheme for fat stock on the lines of contract and price because of the "conviction that any scheme seeking to impose minimum prices would be doomed to early failure."
Arguments are given to support this view.
838. Farmers' glory? *Economist* 116(4674): 625-626. Mar. 25, 1933. 286.8 Ec7
A summary and criticism of the Agricultural Marketing Bill, 1933.
839. Fixed prices for farmers - II. The cost of fixed prices. *Economist* (n.s.) 134(4979): 169-171. Jan. 28, 1939. 286.8 Ec7
The following extracts are taken from the first and last paragraphs of this article:
"The general principles of the policy of 'insuring' or guaranteeing prices for agricultural produce, which is currently being advocated both by the National Farmers' Union and by the Conservative Agricultural Committee in the House of Commons, were examined in an article in *The Economist* last week [pp. 110-111]. The proposal is, in brief, that a standard price should be fixed by an independent Commission for each product and that when the price actually obtainable by the farmer falls below the standard, the deficiency shall be made up to him in cash. The volume of production on which this guarantee would be given would, presumably, be limited, as it is in the Wheat Act whose successful operation has inspired the present proposals...
"The policy of guaranteed prices is thus likely to be extremely expensive...One merit of the scheme of guaranteed prices is that it does not, by raising food prices, give another vigorous twist to the vicious spiral of protectionist economics. The other merit is that it brings out into the open, as this article has attempted to do, the full cost of supporting agriculture. It is for the community to say whether the cost is a fair price for the value received."

840. Fordham, Montague. Standard prices in agriculture. Contemp. Rev. 145(818): 184-191. Feb. 1934. Libr. Cong.
Contains a brief historical outline of price fixing in England and a discussion of the "main permanent benefits that one may expect from the introduction of the standard price system."
841. Fox, John A. The Pigs marketing scheme. With discussion. London. Farmers' Club. Jour., pt. 3, pp. 37-54. Apr. 1939. 10 L84
A brief sketch of the history of the scheme and its reorganization under the Bacon Industry Act.
842. The Government's milk policy. Economist 128(4901): 232. July 31, 1937. 286.8 Ec7
Tells of the issuance of "A White Paper" which gives details of the Government's decisions on the question of milk policy. "The most important recommendation of the recent Reorganisation Commission was that the legal power of price-fixing should be taken out of the hands of the producer-elected Marketing Boards and entrusted to an independent Milk Commission. Reason and public policy stood behind this proposal; but the vested interests, both of the farmers and of the large distributors, were opposed. The vested interests have won. There is to be a Milk Commission, but its powers are to be purely those of recommending and reporting. The bulk of the White Paper is concerned with the conditions under which public money will continue to be provided for the milk industry."
843. Great Britain. Board of trade. Price of bread. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. 141(2184): 487. Oct. 13, 1938. 256.03 T67J
"Under the Food Council's scale as revised in June 1938 the maximum price of bread rises to 8 1/2 d. per 4-lb. loaf when the published price of standard grade flour in the London district, plus the quota payment under the Wheat Act, 1932, rises above 31s. per sack of 280 lbs.
"The price of flour in the London district was increased to 28s. 6d. on 24 September, and the addition of the quota payment of 3s. 6d. per sack to that price brought the total above 31s. The Food Council were informed that the Joint Price Committee of the London bakers' associations had decided that the price of bread should be increased from 8d. to 8 1/2d. per 4-lb. loaf on Monday, 10 October.
"In accordance with the terms of the Council's report on bread prices dated 28 June 1938, the price of bread sold over the counter should, in the view of the Council, be 8d. per 4-lb. loaf and 4d. per 2-lb. loaf."
844. Great Britain. Board of trade. Price of bread. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. 143(2226): 174. Aug. 3, 1939. 256.03 T67J
"Under the Food Council's scale the maximum price of bread falls to 7 1/2d. per 4-lb loaf when the published price of standard

grade flour in the London district, plus the quota payment under the Wheat Act, 1932, falls to or below 27s. per sack of 280 lbs.

"The price of flour in the London district was reduced to 21s. 6d. per sack on 17 July, and the addition of the quota payment of 5s. 6d. per sack to that price makes a total of 27s.

"On 24 July there was a further reduction of 6d. in the price of flour, making the total amount, including the quota payment, 26s. 6d. The Food Council have been informed that the Joint Price Committee of the London bakers' associations had decided that the price of bread should be reduced from 8d. to 7 1/2d. per 4-lb. loaf on Monday, 31 July."

845. Great Britain. Board of trade. Proposals for legislation on the re-organisation of the cotton industry. Presented by the President of the Board of Trade to Parliament by command of His Majesty February, 1939. 49pp. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1939. (Cmd. 5935.) 304 G793P

Contains the text of the proposed legislation together with an explanatory memorandum. The proposed bill "to make provision for the better organisation of the cotton industry, and for purposes connected therewith" provides for the establishment of a Cotton Industry Board, a Cotton Industry Advisory Committee, a Representative Advisory Council, and an Export Development Committee, all with definite functions. Sectional schemes which may be either redundancy schemes or price schemes are provided for. "A price scheme must be administered by a Board elected by those carrying on business in the section to which it relates...A price board must be empowered to determine from time to time minimum prices for the products covered by the scheme and the terms and conditions on which they may be sold by those registered under the scheme, or, as the case may be, minimum charges that may be imposed for subjecting products to any process used in the section. A price determination may include differential prices or charges related to certain circumstances (e.g. conditions of sale, size of order, etc.) which must be specified in the scheme.

"The first determination of any price or charge and any increase in a price or charge must be approved by the Cotton Industry Board who must first satisfy themselves that the proposed figure does not exceed the cost which would be incurred by an efficient firm working the customary hours.

"A price scheme must empower the Cotton Industry Board...after consulting the interests affected, to permit derogations from the determinations of the price board for the purpose of maintaining or increasing the volume of trade in the products concerned either generally or in a particular area. The products concerned must be 'spun woven and finished in Great Britain.'...The effect of price schemes on existing contracts is dealt with in Part II of Schedule III. The period of operation of a price scheme is limited to five years but the scheme may be renewed" under certain conditions.

The bill as drafted is only applicable to Great Britain but may be extended to include certain firms in Northern Ireland.

846. Great Britain. Food council. Report...to the President of the Board of trade, 1936-1938. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1937-1939. 284.39 G792

These reports are said to be submitted in the name of the Food Council and to cover also "matters which have come under our consideration in the capacity of Consumers' Committees under the Marketing Schemes." Each report contains a general review of food prices with appropriate comments. In the report for 1938 criticisms are made from the standpoint of the consumer of the results of Government marketing schemes in keeping up prices, with special reference to pigs and bacon, bread, and milk.

"...We have always been in favour of the principle that the retail price of milk should be open to free competition or, if it is to be fixed, it should be fixed by some independent body. Even if this principle may not be accepted, we must reiterate our objections to the present method, which not only fixes the appropriate minimum retail price at a figure beyond the reach of many households to which it is a necessity, but also provides no machinery for preventing these retail prices being exceeded by local combinations...

"In determining the scale of prices for the contract year beginning 1st October, 1938, the main Scottish Milk Marketing Board have introduced an important innovation. The prices given are no longer minimum prices: they are fixed prices applying throughout the area covered by the scheme: they cannot be exceeded by the distributors and are irrespective of the services rendered...

"We feel grave anxiety, as to our position as Consumers' Committees under the Milk Marketing Schemes. These Committees are described in the White Paper on Milk Policy which was issued by the Government in July, 1937, as 'a public safeguard provided under Statute', but we feel that such a description must only be misleading, unless the new Milk Industry Bill secures much more independent control and much more serious consideration for the views of Consumers' Committees than has been granted in the past."

847. Great Britain. Hops marketing board. The Hops marketing scheme, 1932, as amended by the Hops marketing scheme (amendment) order, 1934. 22pp. [London, H. M. Stationery office, 1934] 280.370 G79
Describes the scheme.

848. Great Britain. Milk marketing board. Amendment of Milk marketing scheme, 1933. 42pp. [London, 1936] 280.344 G794

849. Great Britain. Milk marketing board. The Government's new milk policy. Gt. Brit. Milk Marketing Bd. Home Farmer 4(10): 7-8, 10. Oct. 1937. 280.344 H75

Under the heading "Notes & Comments", the Editor describes the "mixed reception" the Government's White Paper on milk policy received. "The White Paper is not all white. At the same time it is not a kaleidoscope that can be shaken into any design. The most that can be said of it is that the principles are well defined; the worst, that it does not adequately meet the needs of the industry."

"It sets out to stimulate the greater production of graded milk, and rightly surmises that such a step will lead to an expansion of the liquid market. That is sound in principle, but if it is expected to justify in the producer's pool price the deliberate neglect of the manufacturing market, there will have to be something more substantial than a series of diminishing quality grants that will disappear entirely in five years."

"All policies find their ultimate success or failure in the producer's price, and in presenting their latest plan the Government should have been more explicit on this point."

Other subjects discussed are: Effect of the cheap milk schemes; and The cost of living inquiry.

850. Great Britain. Milk marketing board. Milk marketing scheme; five years' review, 1933-1938. 59pp. London. [1939?] 280.3449 G79M

Part IV deals with prices of milk. The operation of the "contract" is explained. It is said to be "the pivot of the whole machinery in the marketing of milk. It operates from October 1st in each year and regulates an annual output valued at nearly 50 million pounds sterling...by far the most important decision to be reached by the Board each year is the level of the Regional liquid milk prices...The prices for manufacturing milk have also to be negotiated before the commencement of the contract period. Broadly, they are fixed on the basis of the realisation value of milk in the various finished products. The market for each product is different and the prices obtained vary widely. Some are fixed at a standard figure for the year, others are based on formulae which are calculated monthly. But they are all governed to a large degree by the prices at which imported dairy products are sold..."

"To complete the picture of price fixing it is necessary to review the course of milk prices charged to consumers during this period...The Consumers' Committee for England and Wales, who have the duty of examining the effect of prices on consumers, are now consulted by the Board before it exercises its powers of prescribing the wholesale prices, or before inserting the retail prices in the contract. The Board has always made it clear that it carries no responsibility for retail prices charged, because these are matters for the distributors of milk. It has also insisted that in each contract there is a provision that, by agreement of a majority of retailers in any district, retail prices may be reduced below the minimum set out in the contract. This has been done often, particularly in rural areas and small towns...In addition to the

fixation of minimum retail prices in the contract and retail licence, the Board, at the request of distributors, has inserted minimum margins for the re-sale of milk, wholesale and semi-wholesale...

"The central principle on which the Milk Marketing Scheme operates is that the proceeds of all sales of milk for liquid and manufacturing purposes are collected by the Board each month. These funds are pooled and, after the deduction of administrative expenses and reserves of the Board, they are divided by the number of gallons delivered by producers. The resultant figure is the pool price for the month..."

"There can be no doubt that the Scheme has benefited producer-retailers considerably."

851. Great Britain. Milk marketing board. Milk marketing scheme 1933 as amended 1936 and 1937. Scheme under the Agricultural marketing act, 1931, regulating the marketing of milk. 35pp. [London, Printed by J. Truscott & son, ltd., 1937] 280.344 G794M

Contains provisions for authorizing the Milk Marketing Board to regulate the marketing of milk and to fix prices of milk as terms of a contract.

852. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. The Agricultural marketing act 1931. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Econ. Ser. 33, 104pp. London, 1931. 280.9 G792 no. 33

Explains the preparation, procedure, and administration of schemes and the powers of Boards. The text of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1931 is appended.

853. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Agricultural policy. Price insurance for sheep, barley and oats. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Jour. 46(3): 212-215. June 1939. 10 G79J
Also in Scottish Farmer 47(2419): 812-813. May 27, 1939.

Statement of the British Minister of Agriculture in the House of Commons on May 18, 1939. "The Government...propose to invite the Livestock Commission to prepare a scheme of price insurance which would provide a deficiency payment from the Exchequer on sheep (excluding ewes and rams) which are presented for sale for slaughter and exceed a prescribed qualifying minimum weight..."

"It is proposed that (1) the standard price should be 'stepped down' by 1/8d. in relation to successive increases of 250,000 in the total United Kingdom sheep population above 27 millions up to a figure of 28 million and by a 1/4d. for each successive 250,000 thereafter; and (2) if the standard price should be for two successive years in excess of the market price, the standard price of 10d. as related to the basic sheep population of 27 millions would be scaled down, subject to a review in which all relevant factors, including imports, would be considered."

Additional assistance is proposed for growers of oats and barley. In the case of oats "the standard price will be, as at present, 8s.

per cwt., and deficiency payments will be calculated according to the difference between the average market price of oats in the United Kingdom during the seven months September-March, and this standard price."

All three schemes are based on the principle of price insurance. Standard prices may be varied if there is a material change in conditions.

854. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Assistance to barley growers. Scheme for barley harvested in the year 1939. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Jour. 46(6): 522-523. Sept. 1939. 10 G79J

Explains the scheme for barley harvested in 1939 made possible by Part II of the Agricultural Development Act, 1939 which provides for the establishment of "barley schemes which may be either based on the principle of the payment of a minimum price for a minimum quantity of home-grown barley by brewers, distillers and other users for malting purposes, or by the payment of a levy by such users of barley and contributions from the Exchequer to a central fund from which subsidy would be payable to growers on an acreage basis, the rates of levy and the amount of the Exchequer contribution being dependent upon the average prices realized for barley sold for malting and for feeding respectively...A temporary simplified scheme embodying the principle of a levy has been made and approved by Parliament for the 1939 crop only."

855. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Bacon industry act, 1938; amendment of pigs and bacon marketing scheme. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Jour. 45(8): 839-842. November 1938. 10 G79J

"The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Secretary of State for Scotland have made the Bacon Industry (Pigs Marketing Scheme Amendment) Order, 1938 and the Bacon Industry (Bacon Marketing Scheme Amendment) Order, 1938 adapting the provisions of the Pigs and Bacon Marketing Schemes respectively so as to bring them into accord with the provisions of the Bacon Industry Act." Bacon production quotas, and hog contract prices and conditions are discussed.

856. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Eggs and poultry; report of Reorganisation commission for England and Wales. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Econ. Ser. 42, 211pp. London, 1935. 280.9 G792 no. 42

Chapter 7 on price policy and price control in connection with the organization of egg marketing deals with common interests of producers and consumers, the need for price control, the method of price control, some general considerations on price fixing, the nature of the prescribed price, and the technique of price control.

Price policy for poultry is briefly discussed in Chapter 15, and it is suggested that "in the case of poultry, as in that of eggs,

it would be highly dangerous for a Board to attempt to maintain prices at an artificial level, or to fix prices in relation to some pre-determined standard of production costs. When the conditions permit of price control, the prices prescribed must be those at which supply and demand are equated; or, in other words, the prices that will keep supplies moving steadily into consumption."

It is recommended under the egg marketing plan that "the Board should prescribe the minimum prices at which packing stations should sell, and alter them from time to time as the supply-demand situation required. No attempt should be made to prescribe arbitrary prices. The price should be a national price, which we have defined as the price delivered to the buyer's premises, and which should, at any given time, be uniform all over the country. The Board should have the sole responsibility for prescribing prices, but should act with the advice and assistance of the whole-sale and retail trade advisory committees."

857. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Eggs and poultry; report of Reorganisation commission for Great Britain. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Econ. Ser. 43, 105pp. London, 1935. 280.9 G792 no. 43

The Commission recommends "the establishment of a Co-ordinating Committee consisting of five representatives of the English Board, two of the Scottish Board and two of the corresponding body in Northern Ireland, together with the three members of the permanent Commission...Each of the marketing authorities in the United Kingdom empowered to determine prices should be responsible for the exercise of its own powers, but there should be close collaboration between them."

858. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Hops; report of Reorganisation commission for England. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Econ. Ser. 46, 38pp. London, 1938. 280.9 G792 no. 46

Contains an investigation of the operation of the Hops Marketing Scheme and its quota provisions. These provisions were supplemented by an agreement between the Hops Marketing Board and the Brewers' Society providing that the average price of English hops for each of the five crops of the years 1934 to 1938 inclusive should be £9 per cwt.

859. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. The Milk marketing scheme 1933 as amended to 3rd Aug. 1937. 44pp. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1938. 280.344 G792M

860. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Milk marketing scheme, 1933: Contract arrangements for 1933-34. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Jour. 40(8): 748-752. Nov. 1933. 10 G79J
Discusses regional contract prices, types of contract, retail prices, and makes a comparison with previous contract terms.

861. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Milk; memorandum on financial resolution. Presented to Parliament by the Minister of agriculture and fisheries and the Secretary of state for Scotland by command of His Majesty, March, 1934. 4pp. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1934. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4547.) 281.344 G79M
- Provides the necessary authority for carrying into effect the proposals outlined in the statement of Milk Policy made by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries in the House of Commons on February 22nd, 1934 (Cmd. 4519)
862. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Milk policy. Presented by command of His Majesty, July, 1937. 8pp. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1937. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 5533) 281.344 G79 1937
863. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Milk policy. Statement made by the Minister of agriculture and fisheries in the House of Commons on Thursday, February 22nd, 1934. 4pp. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1934. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4519) 281.344 G79
- Gives the prices to be guaranteed by the Government to the Milk Marketing Boards for the two years beginning April 1, 1934.
864. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Milk; report of Reorganisation commission for Great Britain. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Econ. Ser. 44, 362pp. London, 1936. 280.9 G792 no. 44
- "The Report...falls into four sections. Part I describes in general terms the origin of the schemes and their main features and gives some brief particulars of the quantities of milk dealt with under the schemes and of the prices charged to buyers and paid to producers. This Part, together with the statistical Appendix, leads to the analytical examination of the effects of the schemes which is undertaken in Part II. Part III is devoted to the study of certain fundamental principles connected with the schemes and the criticisms to which they have been subjected. Part IV contains our recommendations for the future of organised milk marketing." - Introduction.
- Appendices contain a summary of the provisions of the Milk Acts, 1934 and 1936 and discussions of milk marketing in Northern Ireland and of systems of transport charges under the milk marketing schemes.
- This report is reviewed in the Economist 125(4867): 458, 459. Dec. 5, 1936; and in Home Farmer 3(12): 6-8. Dec. 1936. Recommendations of the Commission are summarized in Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Jour. 43(9): 840-845. Dec. 1936.
865. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. The Pigs and bacon marketing schemes. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Jour. 40(5): 397-405. Aug. 1933. 10 G79J
- The history of the schemes, their scope, their bearing on the

regulation of bacon supplies, contract terms and prices are among the topics discussed. "When the contract system comes into operation, every pig of standard quality sold to curers for bacon purposes will, so long as the price of an agreed ration of feeding-stuffs stands at 7s. 6d. per cwt., be paid for at a price of 12s. per score dead weight. This price is for pigs at senders' station or collecting depot: the curer will pay carriage. For every 3d. rise or fall in the price of the ration, the price of the pig will be varied correspondingly by 3d. per score...

"The fixation of a minimum pig price based on costs of production does not mean that the pig producer has no prospect of securing a return in excess of his production costs. The Pigs Board will be in a position to negotiate a higher price level, if and when justified by bacon prices...The Bacon Scheme does not provide for the exercise of any trading powers by the Bacon Board. Nor is there any question of this Board controlling bacon prices."

866. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Progress of the Pigs and bacon marketing schemes: the contract system. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Jour. 40(9): 849-853. Dec. 1933. 10 G79J

"Under the Pigs and Bacon Marketing Schemes, the contract system was established as the sole method of sale of pigs to bacon curers in Great Britain...The producer undertakes to deliver a stated number of pigs of a definite weight, class, or classes, in specified months during the period Nov. 1, 1933, to Feb. 28, 1934. He may, however, deliver up to 10 per cent. above or below the contracted number in any month, or up to 5 per cent. over the whole period...The curer undertakes to pay for the pigs the contract prices prescribed. These are based on and vary with the cost of a ration of feeding-stuffs set out in the contract."

There is also a form of group contract in the interest of the smaller producers.

"Pigs purchased by the Board on group contracts are disposed of by the Board to curers at the contract price plus a charge of 1s. per pig."

867. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Report of the Reorganisation commission for fat stock for England and Wales. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Econ. Ser. 39, 129pp. London, 1934. 280.9 G792 no. 39

The Commission states in connection with pressure to adopt the fixing of minimum or "upset" prices: "We have given considerable thought to this suggestion, which admittedly raises a question of... the greatest importance, and record our conviction that any scheme seeking to impose minimum prices would be doomed to early failure... the function of a live stock marketing scheme must be to facilitate sales of home-produced fat stock and meat in competition with meat imports, and it seems to us to be incontrovertible that the proposal to fix minimum prices must place an obstacle in the way of

sales...We agree that prices must be improved, but we are convinced that they cannot be improved by an arbitrary attempt to control the prices of one half of our meat supplies."

868. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Report of the Reorganisation commission for pigs and pig products. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Econ. Ser. 37, 103pp. London, 1932. 280.9 G792 no. 37
The problems of the industry are discussed, and it is recommended that the volume of bacon supplies be regulated by quotas and that bacon pigs be sold on annual contracts at a price based on feeding costs.
869. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Report on agricultural marketing schemes by the Minister of agriculture and fisheries and the Secretary of state for Scotland under Section 10 of the Agricultural marketing act, 1931 (21 & 22 Geo. 5, ch. 42) 19pp. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1933. 280.39 G793R [1933]
Reports on schemes in operation in 1933.
870. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Report on agricultural marketing schemes. Presented to Parliament by the Minister of agriculture and fisheries and the Secretary of state for Scotland. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1935-1938. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4913; 5284; 5754.) 280.39 G793R
Contains accounts of the operation of the various schemes in 1934, 1935, and 1936.
871. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Report on development schemes. Presented to Parliament by the Minister of agriculture and fisheries, the Secretary of state for Scotland and the Secretary of state for the Home department. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1935-1938. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4921; 5285; 5742.) 280.39 G793Rc
872. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Sugar industry (reorganization) act 1936, Section 14(4). Incentive agreement dated 16th March 1938 entered into between the Minister of agriculture and fisheries and the British sugar corporation, ltd., with the consent of the Treasury, and explanatory memorandum. 11pp. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1938. 281.366 G79Su
873. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Sugar industry (reorganisation) bill. Explanatory memorandum. 8pp. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1936. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 5080) 286.365 G793S
874. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Sugar policy; proposals of His Majesty's government. 9pp. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1935. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4964) 286.365 G792

The Government's proposals include the appointment of an independent Sugar Commission, the amalgamation of the beet sugar factory companies in a single corporation, and the fixing of prices to be paid for sugar beets.

875. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. The Wheat act, 1932. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Jour. 39(6): 509-513. Sept. 1932. 10 G79J

Summarizes the provisions of the Wheat Act of 1932.

876. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Wheat (amendment) act, 1939. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Jour. 46(5): 506-508. Aug. 1939. 10 G79J

The Wheat (Amendment) Act, 1939 became law on July 13. "Section I provides for the appointment of a Committee of three persons in 1939, and subsequently at intervals of three years, to consider and report to the Minister whether any alteration is desirable in the standard price of wheat for the purposes of the Wheat Act.

877. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Committee of investigation for England of any agricultural marketing scheme. Report of the Committee of investigation for England on complaints made by the Central milk distributive committee and the Parliamentary committee of the Co-operative congress as to the operation of the Milk marketing scheme 1933. 93pp. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1936. 280.344 G7922

After examination of complaints as to prices of milk the Committee recommends that the average wholesale price of milk for liquid consumption be reduced and that the minimum retail prices be maintained. A change is recommended in the formula on which the wholesale prices of milk for manufacture into cheese and butter are based.

878. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Provisional hops committee. Hops; report. 16pp. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1934. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4628) 281.370 G79

879. Great Britain. Parliament. House of commons. Standing committee D. Sugar industry (reorganisation) bill. Official report. Tues. 18th Feb.-Tues. 24th Mar. 1936, 1st-11th day's proceedings. 11 nos. London, H. M. Stationery office. [1936.] 281.366 G795 A.A.A.

"Parliamentary debates. House of Commons. Standing Committee D."

A verbatim report of the debates in committee on the Sugar Industry (Reorganisation) Bill.

880. Great Britain. Pigs marketing board. The development scheme under the Agricultural marketing act, 1933, for organising the production of bacon in Great Britain. Pigs marketing board. Bacon marketing board. 19pp. London, [J. Truscott & son, ltd., 1935.] 281.350 G79

"Draft."

881. Great Britain. Pigs marketing board. Pigs marketing board bulletin, v. 2, no. 1, Oct. 1938. London, 1938. 280.3469 G79P
Contains a summary of the provisions of the Bacon Industry Act, 1938, the price to be paid for the standard pig, in 1939, a list of pig prices during the first year of the Bacon Industry Act based on the cost of feeding stuffs, an explanation of the 1939 contract, and sales and purchases determination by the Bacon Development Board for the period from October 1 to November 30, 1938.
882. Great Britain. Pigs marketing board. Proposed amendments to the Pigs marketing scheme, 1933. 8pp. London, 1934. 280.346 G79
Suggests that "the Board may regulate sales of pigs by any registered producer by determining...the prices at, below or above which, and the terms on which pigs of any description may be sold... provided that...they shall fix a uniform price for all pigs of a similar weight and grade."
883. Great Britain. Scottish office. Committee of investigation for Scotland of any agricultural marketing scheme. Report of Committee of investigation for Scotland on complaint made by representatives of milk distributors on the Permanent Joint Committee appointed under the scheme as to the operation of the Scottish Milk Marketing Scheme 1933. Report. 16pp. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1936. 280.344 G7932
It is recommended that the scale of prices proposed by the Board at the meeting of the Permanent Joint Committee on July 19, 1935 be adopted in place of the original prices fixed by the Board.
884. Great Britain. Standard price committee. Wheat act, 1932. Report. 32pp. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1935. ([Parliament, Papers by command] Cmd. 4932) 281.559 G793
"In all the circumstances, after most careful consideration of all the evidence and information which seems to us relevant, we arrive at the unanimous and very definite conclusion that it is undesirable, at the present time, to make any alteration in the standard price fixed under Section 2, Subsection 3, of the Wheat Act 1932."
885. Great Britain. Sugar beet marketing board. Scheme under the Agricultural marketing acts, 1931 & 1933, regulating the marketing of sugar beet. 23pp. London, [1934?] 280.366 G79
The Sugar Beet Marketing Board has power to determine "the prices at, below, or above which, or the method of arriving at the prices at which sugar beet may be sold."
886. Great Britain. Sugar commission. Report...for the year ended 31st March, 1937. 32pp. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1937. 281.3659 G79
Contains a list of prices fixed by the Commission for beets and

beet pulp in 1937 after the failure of the British Sugar Corporation and the National Farmers' Union to reach an agreement. "In determining the prices for beet for delivery to English factories in 1937 the Commission set out to fix prices which, in the light of the circumstances existing when their Order was made, might be expected to be sufficient, but no more than sufficient, to attract a beet acreage corresponding to a sugar production equivalent to 560,000 tons of white sugar."

Appendix 6 gives the weekly average price of sugar from September 1936 to April 3, 1937.

Prices fixed for 1938 are given in the report of the Commission for the year ended March 31, 1938.

887. Great Britain. United Kingdom sugar industry inquiry committee. Report. Presented by the Minister of agriculture and fisheries to Parliament by command of His Majesty April, 1935. 123pp. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1935. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4871) 281.366 G792

A plan is submitted for the reorganization of the beet sugar industry, including the appointment of a Permanent Sugar Commission with "power to prescribe either a maximum or a minimum (or both) for the refining margin (that is the difference between the price of raw and refined sugar)...If the Beet Marketing Scheme is approved... the Board should not exercise its power to fix the price at which beet may be sold except in agreement with the Factory Corporation or, if such agreement is impossible, with the approval of the Sugar Commission."

888. Great Britain. Wheat commission. Report of...upon the administration of the Wheat act, 1932, from June 1, 1932 to July 31, 1937. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Econ. Ser. 45, 253pp. London, 1938. 280.9 G792 no. 45

"The Wheat Act, 1932, provided financial assistance and marketing security for wheat growers in the United Kingdom, by means of a scheme which was novel in character and involved no charge upon public funds. It is a measure which has attracted attention at home and abroad. With the approval of the Ministers concerned, the Wheat Commission have decided that it would be in the public interest to give an account of their administration of the Act during the first five years of its existence. The present report, for the contents of which the Commission are solely responsible, has therefore been prepared describing, in a minimum of detail compatible with adequate explanation of a new situation, the purposes and practical effects of the Act, how it is administered and the problems with which the Commission have had to deal.

"The report is in six chapters. The first two contain a description of the principal provisions of the Act and of the Byelaws made by the Commission under the Act; the third chapter records the methods, problems and results of administration; the fourth draws

attention to certain interesting aspects of the operation of the Act; the fifth deals with the review of the standard price for wheat which took place during the period covered by the report; and the sixth chapter relates to proposals for amending the Act in the light of the experience gained since it came into force." -- Foreword.

In connection with a sketch of the effect of the Wheat Act upon wheat products it is stated that "changes in the price of bread have been determined to a large extent by the scale of maximum prices for bread recommended by the Food Council, which has justified a variation in the bread price by steps of 1/2d. per quartern when the flour price has varied by steps of 4s. a sack. A change in the flour price would, according to the scale, justify a change in the maximum bread price only if the effect was to bring the flour price into a higher or lower position in the steps of 4s. per sack for which the scale provides."

889. Great Britain. Wheat commission. The wheat byelaws, 1932, made by the Wheat commission. 43pp. London, 1932. 281.359 G79
At head of title: Wheat Act, 1932.

890. Great Britain. III. Economics and politics. Round Table, no. 114, pp. 391-397. Mar. 1939. 280.8 R76

Notes the resolution of the Conservative agricultural committee "demanding that the State should guarantee standard prices to producers to cover the average costs of efficient production and should decide the steps to be taken to secure these prices; and that these standard prices should be determined from time to time by an independent tribunal on the lines of the Import Duties Advisory Committee. This plan closely accorded to one for 'price insurance' advanced in October by the National Farmers' Union....

"The Economist has calculated the cost of a system of minimum prices, hypothetically applied to the period from 1928 to 1937, on two alternative assumptions." In the one case the cost would have been £ 67 million and in the second £ 205 million.

891. Grigg, Sir Edward. The marketing of milk with special reference to the report of the Milk reorganization commission. Being an address delivered before the Royal empire society. Roy. Empire Soc. Pam. 9, 12pp. [London] 1933. 280.9 R813 no. 9

States the case for regulation and controlled sales of milk, with the establishment of a "universal national price."

892. Grondona, L. St. Clare. National reserves for safety and stabilization. With a preface by R. F. Harrod. 190pp. London, G. Allen & Unwin, ltd. [1939.] 281.171 G39

The author suggests and discusses a plan for the establishment and functioning of a Price Stabilization and National Reserves Corporation. "The Corporation would undertake to purchase a specified

range of primary products delivered to its depots in the United Kingdom at prices guaranteed in respect of each product for a stated period (at least a year) such prices to be substantially... below a datum line representing average normal prices...receivable by sellers in the open market...

"The Corporation would undertake, at any other than war time, to sell to wholesale buyers at fixed prices guaranteed in respect of each product for a stated period, such prices to be substantially.. higher than average normal prices payable in the open market. An advisory committee would be set up for each primary product - or for any group of kindred primary products. The committee would embrace representatives of (a) primary producers and/or their nominated selling agents and of (b) wholesale buyers and/or their nominated buying agents. The Corporation would take counsel by such committees before fixing its buying and selling prices, and on other matters in respect of which the committee could give expert or experienced advice."

Chapter headings are: Basic facts; Essential Commodities Reserves Act, 1938; Price stabilization and national reserves; Establishing range of prices; range of storable products; Possible abnormal supplies; The home producer - tariffs and preferences; The plan in operation; Speculation limited - exchange equalization fund; and Effects on world economy.

893. Hudd, Frederic. Wheat and flour trade regulation in foreign countries. I. United Kingdom. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 57(1748): 185-187. July 31, 1937. 286.8 C16

Summarizes the provisions of the Wheat Act of 1932. "One of the virtues of the Wheat Quota Scheme is that it encourages the farmer to get the best possible price for his wheat, because if he sells his wheat for more than the 'ascertained average price' he will receive a sum in excess of the standard price of 10s. per cwt."

894. Hudd, Frederic. Wheat and flour trade regulation in the United Kingdom. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 59(1802): 232-234. Aug. 13, 1938. 286.8 C16

Sketches the administration of the Wheat Act and notes its apparent success.

895. [Hunter, W.] "New deal for farmers." "Seven points" policy discussed at Aberdeen. Scot. Farmer 46(2395): 1787. Dec. 10, 1938. 10 Sco8

"The seven points of Mr. Hunter's policy are - (1) Land is to be valued at such a rent as will enable the landowner to fulfil his obligations to his tenants, and allow a reasonable return for capital invested. (2) The farmer to have the first place in the home market, with a standard price to cover the cost of production, plus reasonable profit. (3) The farm worker to receive wages and conditions as far as practicable equivalent to that of the skilled worker in the

towns. (4) Prices fixed to the consumer at such a level as will enable him to take full advantage of the home product without increasing the taxpayer's burden. (5) The distributor to be compensated to enable him to sell the home-grown produce at a price compatible with a fixed price for the imported article. (6) The Government to set up a Purchasing Committee whose function would be to purchase from countries to which we export goods sufficient food to make up any deficiency in the home supply, but always making room for the expansion of the home product. (7) The prices to be fixed to the distributors at a rate relative to the average of the home and imported product and allowing a reasonable return for distribution."

896. Hutchinson, G. T. The State and the farmer. No one panacea. Guaranteed prices in practice. The Times (London), Jan. 11, 1939, pp. 11-12. Libr. Cong.

Discusses the practical difficulties of putting into effect a system of guaranteed prices for agricultural products.

897. International institute of agriculture. Agricultural marketing schemes in Great Britain. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 25(3): 100E-108E. Mar. 1934. 280.29 In83

The organization and functioning of the various marketing schemes are described and the price-fixing features noted.

898. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. United Kingdom. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 29(1): 53E-62E. Jan. 1938. 280.29 In83

Contains a brief account of the Wheat Act of 1932 and the amendments to it, the Government milk policy, the Milk marketing schemes of England and Wales and Scotland, and the Pigs and Bacon Marketing Schemes.

899. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. United Kingdom. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 29(9): 431E-441E. Sept. 1938. 280.29 In83

Discusses the price-fixing provisions of the Bacon Industry Act of 1938, the prices guaranteed on the basis of the Wheat Act of 1932 and the price guarantee for oats and barley provided by the Agriculture Act of 1937.

900. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. United Kingdom. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 30(1): 39E-44E. Jan. 1939. 280.29 In83

Discusses guaranteed prices for wheat, oats and barley and the basic prices for bacon pigs to be paid under the Bacon Industry Act of 1938.

901. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. United Kingdom. Milk. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 30(4): 170E-182E. Apr. 1939. 280.29 In83

Discusses the British Milk Marketing Schemes and their guaranteed prices.

902. Jones, W. H. The agricultural marketing boards. In Public enterprise; developments in social ownership and control in Great Britain, ed. by William A. Robson, pp. 247-287. London, G. Allen & Unwin, Ltd. [1937.] 280.171

The origin and background of the agricultural marketing boards and their powers are described before the author discusses the individual boards and their operations. The results of the schemes and their effect on producers and consumers are noted.

903. Jones, W. H. Marketing eggs and poultry. With discussion. In Conference on development of agricultural cooperative business, Aberystwyth, June 14th, 1935. Report, pp. 16-34, processed. 280.29 C763

Reviews briefly the scheme submitted by the Marketing Reorganisation Commission for England and Wales which is said not to have had a very favorable reception in some quarters though "it is being carefully considered at the present time by a large number of persons interested in the poultry industry...With the granting of a monopoly in the collection of eggs to one packing station in an area it becomes necessary to control the price paid to producers. It is recommended therefore that a minimum price shall be fixed periodically by the Board, for each grade of eggs. This would be the minimum price at which packing stations would be allowed to sell and would be the price of eggs delivered at the buyer's premises. One of the main objects of the scheme would be the introduction of a system whereby the payment made to producers for their eggs would be dependent upon their internal quality, weight and cleanliness... Each packing station would be obliged to pay for each grade according to the national price ruling during the week, less an approved charge to cover the work of marketing."

904. Jones, W. H. New provisions for pigs marketing. With discussion. In Conference on development of agricultural co-operative business, Aberystwyth, June 3rd, 1938. Report, pp. 12-25, processed. 280.29 C763

Discusses the provisions of the Bacon Industry Bill which "in general covers the whole field of the bacon and bacon pig industries."

905. Leitch, James M'Kessack. The new deal for pigs and bacon. Scot. Farmer 46(2386): 1466. Oct. 8, 1938. 10 Sco8

"It is not intended here to discuss either the details or the minor issues included within the new Bacon Industry Bill, but rather the wider view, a consideration of whether the Bill will receive the support of the main body of pig producers. It is the firm conviction of the writer that, if the production of pigs in this country is to be developed, then producers will have to submit to organised marketing."

906. Lincolnshire Chamber of agriculture. Wheat Act, 1932. Record. 19pp. London, W. J. Lloyd & co., ltd., printers, 1932.

This is a record of the part played in the preparation and passing of the Wheat Act of 1932 by the Lincolnshire Chamber of Agriculture from "their first conception of it up to the time of the passing of the Act."

907. M'Dougal, A. R. Agricultural policy. Scot. Farmer 47(2402): 135. Jan. 28, 1939. 10 Sco8

"The price fixing policy, if carried out as proposed, leaves a fatal loophole which will destroy any possible benefits. Under the scheme, prices are to be controlled. Wages are already controlled; but by accident or rather by design there is to be no restriction of rent. Unless rent is restricted, it is clear that the whole benefits, if any, will be absorbed in rent and price of land, and tenants will be compelled to buy or quit on the basis of these artificial prices, or to take long leases at high rents." The writer outlines what he feels would be a fair subsidy policy.

908. Manson, Alexander. Government's farming policy. How new proposals will affect Scotland. Scot. Farmer 47(2419): 813. May 27, 1939. 10 Sco8

A brief discussion of the price insurance scheme for sheep, oats, and barley as it affects the Scottish farmer.

909. Maxton, J. P. Planning measures for the protection of British agriculture. Internatl. Conf. Agr. Econ. Proc. (1934)3: 40-47. London. Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1935. 281.9 In82

Discusses briefly the results of the operation of the Agricultural Marketing Acts of 1931 and 1933 and the Wheat Act of 1932.

910. Menzies-Kitchin, A. W. The Pig reorganisation commission and production costs. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Farm Econ. 1(2): 25-28. Apr. 1933. 281.8 F223

"An examination of the level of cost-price recommended by the Pig Reorganisation Commission suggests that the formula considerably under-estimates the actual costs of production in Great Britain. The Commission have over-estimated the average number of pigs weaned per sow per annum, adopted pigs weaned rather than pigs marketed per litter as a factor in the formula, and under-estimated the meal requirements per lb. live weight increase. While it is realised that the formula, in order to stimulate efficient production, should under-estimate rather than over-estimate production costs, it offers little encouragement in its present form even to efficient producers to extend their enterprise, and a large 'profit' addition would be necessary to maintain production. This addition would present a false idea of the profitableness of the industry, and would lead to misunderstanding and discontent. A figure of 13 pigs marketed per sow per annum, and a meal requirement of between 4.7 lb. and 5.0 lb. would provide a more reasonable measure of attainable cost." - Conclusion.

911. Milk and the public. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.)12(302): 882-884. Dec. 5, 1936. 280.8 N2132

Attention is called to the importance of milk in the diet, and of the need of making it cheap enough so that it will be available to the general body of consumers. "Yet", states the writer, "ever since the Milk Marketing Scheme was set up, the State has been actually abetting the producers in making milk artificially dear. The scheme was expressly designed to improve the bargaining position of the producers, or in other words to enable them to sell their milk at a higher price. It did nothing at all to counteract this tendency by reorganising the methods of distribution, or reducing the distributors' margin. On the contrary, it created a situation in which the producers, organized in a powerful price-fixing monopoly under the aegis of the State, were bound to join hands with the distributors in fleecing the public."

The writer continues by discussing the Report issued by the Milk Reorganisation Commission, and points out some of the amendments proposed to the Marketing Act. "Foremost among these is the proposal that the power to fix milk prices should be taken away from the monopolists of the Milk Marketing Board, and vested in an independent Commission responsible to Parliament for its stewardship. Hardly less important is the proposal that, if the State wishes to subsidise uneconomic production of manufactured milk products, it should do so out of its own pocket, and not at the milk consumers' expense - though it is unhappily suggested that part of the cost should be met by means of a levy on imported milk products, and thus transferred to another group of consumable commodities."

912. The milk controversy. Economist 121(4804): 555, 556. Sept. 21, 1935. 286.8 Ec7

Attention is called to the controversy resulting from the announcement by the Milk Board that it is "intended to impose upon the distributors the terms for the annual contract period beginning on October 1st." The Board's terms secure an increase in the wholesale price of milk. The onlooker "will note the failure of the Board to explain how an increased price can have any effect but to intensify the already almost overwhelming surplus of milk. And he will conclude that the milk scheme, with its producer-elected monopoly, will soon prove utterly unworkable without some independent tribunal to fix prices. It is axiomatic that it is useless to control prices without also controlling the volume of production; but such control is far too dangerous a weapon to be entrusted to a Board which is compelled to serve one particular selfish interest with all the myopia induced by annual elections."

913. The milk industry and government policy. Chem. and Indus. 56(24): 547-548. June 12, 1937. 382 M31

Outlines the milk producers' objections to the recommendations of the Milk Reorganisation Commission.

They argue that they "would lose control of their own industry, their prices would be fixed so as to control production with the ultimate object of reducing the amount of milk in the manufacturing market requiring to be subsidized, and, into the bargain, producers who retailed their own milk would lose the protection of the 'minimum appropriate retail' prices at present prescribed by the Milk Marketing Board."

914. Milk industry (No. 2) bill. Estate Mag. 39(8): 615-617. Aug. 1939.
10 Es2

Outlines the provisions of the Bill which provides for payments to be made to milk marketing boards in respect of milk used in manufacturing butter and cheese (including milk made into cheese on farms) up to a total quantity of 125,000,000 gallons in each case in any year, in the event of average prices of imported butter and cheese falling in respect of specified six-monthly periods below specified standard prices. These prices are: Cheese: Winter - 67s. 6d. per cwt. Summer - 62s. 6d. per cwt. Butter: Winter - 125s. per cwt. Summer - 115s. per cwt.

"The amount of these payments will depend on the course of prices of imported butter and cheese and the amount of milk used in manufacturing these products.

"The Bill also provides for...consumers' committees to be brought into consultation in connection with negotiations between boards and other persons and to be consulted before boards exercise powers to determine prices or terms of sale."

Also summarized by G. Walworth in Co-operative Review 13(8): 246-247. August 1939.

915. The milk marketing report. Statist 128(3067): 756, 757, 758. Dec. 5, 1936. 286.8 St2

A discussion of the report of the Milk Reorganisation Commission, which was appointed in February 1935. The report "is a magnificent example of systematic inquiry and serious endeavour to reconcile the opposing factors in an industry which is probably as complicated as any in this country. Quite irrespective of the Commission's findings, the report brings out, in a manner that cannot be disputed, the difficulties under which the marketing boards are at present working, and it is of special interest in making a case for State subsidisation in the pure interests of consumers, not of producers, to whom the subsidies are proposed to be paid...From an administrative point of view, too, the boards are shown to have worked successfully and the report clears them of much of the criticism to which they have been subjected."

916. Milk marketing scheme. Statist 123(2919): 163-164. Feb. 3, 1934.
286.8 St2

"The milk scheme has been in full operation only since January last, but prices have been controlled by the Milk Marketing Board

since October 6, 1933. The Milk Marketing Board, which was constituted under the Agricultural Marketing Acts, 1931 and 1933, has power to regulate all sales of milk in England and Wales with minor exceptions and to fix contract prices for all milk sold for household consumption."

917. The milk poll. Statist 126(2998): 207. Aug. 10, 1935. 286.8 St2
Comment on the poll of registered producers, arranged by the Marketing Board, to decide whether the milk marketing scheme shall be revoked or not. The poll was arranged because of the strong opposition to the continuance of the scheme by a small minority. The article is favorable to the continuance of the scheme, but thinks that the Board is "susceptible of improvement in some directions."
918. Milk prices. Economist 119(4756): 724. Oct. 20, 1934. 286.8 Ec7
"The price-fixing policy of the Milk Marketing Board will be justifiable in so far as it is an attempt to bring order out of chaos in the milk trade and so ultimately to reduce production and distribution costs. It will not be justifiable if it becomes a conspiracy between a producers' monopoly and a distributors' monopoly to exploit the consumer. There have lately been unpleasant signs that the Board is inclining toward the latter policy."
919. Morris, E. T., and Marsh, A. E. Pigs and bacon marketing schemes. With discussion. In Conference of agricultural organisers, St. John's College, Oxford, 11th-14th July, 1933, the reorganisation of agriculture, pp. 38-54, processed. 281.9 C763
Light is thrown on the price-fixing features of the above schemes.
920. Murray, Keith A. H. The financing of the marketing boards. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Farm Econ. 1(7): 136-138. July 1934. 281.8 F223
Suggestions are made, especially in connection with the Milk Marketing Board.
921. Murray, Keith A. H. The pig industry in 1935. A survey of pig and feeding-stuff prices and a review of supplies and marketing schemes. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Misc. Papers in Agr. Econ., v. 8, 1935-1938, 16pp. 281.9 Ox2
"Reprinted from The Pig Breeders' Annual, 1936-37."
Developments in the pigs and bacon marketing schemes are indicated.
922. Murray, Keith A. H. The pig industry in 1936. A survey of pig and feeding-stuff prices and a review of supplies and marketing schemes. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Misc. Papers in Agr. Econ., v. 8, 1935-1938, 14pp. 281.9 Ox2
"Reprinted from The Pig Breeders' Annual, 1937-38."
The Pigs Marketing Scheme is discussed.
"Early in 1936 a Joint Advisory Committee was established to examine the working of the Scheme and to consider possible changes

for the 1937 contract...Negotiations ended in July and the terms of the contract, when announced, embodied several important changes. Monthly minimum prices, which varied with the season of the year and with the numbers of pigs contracted, were guaranteed provided that the total number of pigs under contract was not less than 2,200,000. The pig price formula was revised though still based on feeding stuff and bacon prices." But the proposed terms were not acceptable to producers. Other suggestions were made and finally "on December 31st the Pigs Board announced that free buying on the open market would be allowed, leaving prices to be mutually arranged between producer and curer."

923. Murray, Keith A. H. The Pigs marketing scheme. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Misc. Papers in Agr. Econ., v. 8, 1935-1938, 11pp.
281.9 Ox2

Reprinted from Agricultural Progress 12: 24-34. 1935.

The pigs and bacon marketing schemes "came into full operation on 9th September, 1933. Prescribed contract prices were paid as from 15th September...and the price obtained for a first quality baconer, Class I, Grade C, has varied in the last contract period from 11s. 1d. to 12s. 0d. per score. Examination of previous relationships indicates a very high degree of correlation between the ratio of bacon pig prices to feeding stuff prices and subsequent production."

The Reorganisation Commission for Pigs and Pig Products "recommended the basing of bacon pig prices on feed prices...it recommended a formula which gave a minimum basic price for a first-class seven-score pig of 11s. 5d. per score, and which varied directly with feed costs...This formula was subsequently considered as inadequate to cover ordinary costs of production and it was revised to give higher prices...The guaranteed cost of production method of price fixation did not last long...In March, 1934, a new principle was used: monthly pig prices were linked to three factors, feeding costs, bacon prices, and the realization value of offals...

"The relinquishment of cost of production as a basis of price fixation emphasizes at least two points: the impossibility of disregarding the demand factor in the determination, over short periods of time, of prices of products such as bacon, and, secondly, the inability of the curer to bear, or his power and ability to resist, the risk burden."

924. Murray, Keith A. H. The Reorganisation commission and pig prices. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Farm Econ. 1(1): 4-7. Jan. 1933.
281.8 F223

The Reorganisation Commission for Pigs and Pig Products recommended a "'firm basic price for pigs limited to and varying with a standard cost of production.' This is not to include any element of profit, which is to be 'variable and negotiable from time to time'...the price formula which is suggested by the Commission proposes to vary the contract price according to the price of feeding-stuffs. A study of the cost of production of bacon pigs over the

previous seven years shows that the formula price is too low and is based on an underestimation of costs.

925. Murray, Keith A. H. A survey of the prices of pigs and feeding stuffs during 1934. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Misc. Papers in Agr. Econ., v. 8, 1935-1938, 16pp. 281.9 Ox2

"Reprinted from the Pig Breeders' Annual. Volume 15."

Contains an account of the origin of the pigs and bacon marketing schemes and of their development in 1934.

926. Mustoe, N. E. The agricultural marketing acts and schemes, containing the texts of the Agricultural marketing acts, 1931-1933, the Wheat act, 1932, the Cattle industry (emergency provisions) act, 1934, the Agricultural marketing schemes, and the byelaws of the Wheat commission. 440pp. London, The Estates gazette, ltd. [1935.] 280.3 M97

"The object of this book is to bring together the statutes, orders, regulations and cases relating to the marketing of agricultural products, and to set out the schemes of agricultural marketing which are now in operation in England.

"The three Agricultural Marketing Acts are reproduced with notes of the orders and regulations made under them, and with cross-references as between the various sections of the Acts and as between the Acts and the regulations and orders. The schemes which have been made under these Acts, and which are now in force, are also fully set out, and they have been annotated and cross-referenced as seemed necessary.

"The Wheat Act, 1932, has also been supplied with notes, and the Byelaws of the Wheat Commission are reproduced in full, and have also been annotated. The orders and regulations made under this Act are given as amended to date." - Preface.

927. Myles, W. H. Agricultural marketing schemes in action. Land Agents' Soc. Jour. 33(7, 9, 12): 401-409, 546-561, 738-758. July, Sept., Dec. 1934. 282.9 L22

A comprehensive survey of the various agricultural marketing schemes in Great Britain.

928. Myles, W. H. Recent developments of agricultural marketing. Land Union Jour. 31(3): 36-40. Mar. 1934. 282.8 L22

The British policy of reorganization of agricultural marketing, based on the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1931, is discussed. The fact that it provides for reorganization by the producers themselves is emphasized. Some of the schemes already in operation or in process of formation are briefly discussed and their good and poor features are pointed out.

929. National farmers' union. British agriculture 1938. Views and recommendations of the N.F.U. 25pp. London. [1938.] (N.F.U. no. 57) 281.171 N213B

The National Farmers' Union proposes "the adoption of price-insurance plans to operate wherever unduly low price levels are

shown to exist." It points out that "the conception of 'price insurance' has already been adopted in the case of bacon pigs, wheat, barley and oats, and is contemplated under the Government's milk proposals." But the Union feels that "the basis adopted in the cases of barley and oats and contemplated in the case of manufacturing milk is demonstrably too low," and that "an insured price level is clearly valueless if no provision is made for revising the level in the light of fluctuating production costs.

"Accordingly, the Union recommends that, as part and parcel of the price insurance policy, there should be established a small independent body on the lines of the Import Duties Advisory Committee whose sole function it would be to recommend the initial price levels at which the price insurance plans should begin to operate in the case of each commodity and such variations of these levels as might be deemed desirable from time to time in the light of changing circumstances. As in the case of the Import Duties Advisory Committee, the new committee should be empowered to receive and adjudicate upon applications for such variations from organised producers...The Union is convinced that a price insurance policy operating in conjunction with the regulation of supplies through the machinery agreed upon by the Empire Producers' Conference, is the only satisfactory alternative to a levy-subsidy policy."

930. Orwin, C. S. The agricultural policy in action. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Misc. Papers in Agr. Econ., v. 8, 1935-1938, 17pp. 1935. 281.9 Ox2

Reprint from Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, v. 95, 1934.

After outlining the main aims of the Wheat Act, the author states that "from the wheat-growers' standpoint it has been an unqualified success...The Act has aroused, however, a good deal of criticism amongst farmers and others who are not wheat growers...But [those] who criticise the so-called wheat policy are surely misled by the statistics they quote, for while it is true that wheat may form only a small percentage of the total agricultural output, it may be all-important in certain districts and on particular farms...as soon as Britain was committed to the protection of its agriculture there could be no reasonable complaint against the principles of the Wheat Act, so long as it can be regarded as only one step in a comprehensive policy."

The schemes operated by the Marketing Boards formed to regulate the distribution of milk, bacon pigs, potatoes and hops are briefly discussed. "The Milk Marketing Board for England and Wales was brought into operation in October 1933...The Board is a party to the sale of the whole of the milk marketed in England and Wales, which approaches 1,000 million gallons a year, with a weekly turnover of more than a million pounds. Each producer is free to arrange his contract of sale with any buyer, but only upon standard

conditions laid down by the Board. One of these is that the buyer shall make payment to the Board direct, and the Board settles with the producer after deduction of the expenses of the Board, carriage of milk and sometimes of a levy for the equalisation of prices between districts. Producer-retailers must be licensed by the Board to sell, and they may not undercut the agreed retail price of their district. The Board has powers to enforce the observance of this agreed retail price and it has exercised them...

"Wholesale prices are fixed by agreement between the Milk Marketing Board and the trade, or in the absence of agreement, by arbitrators. The principle upon which prices are fixed is to take advantage of the home producers' monopoly of the market for liquid milk consumption so as to get as high a price as can be got for it without reducing consumption, and to sell the milk that is used in manufacture for such prices as it will fetch having regard to the competition of overseas milk products which it has to face... The result... is a great range of wholesale prices dependent upon the uses to which the milk is to be put... the Milk Board averages all the contracts in each of the twelve regions into which it divides the country, and every farmer is paid at the average rate of his district...

"In the meantime, it can be claimed for the Milk Marketing Board that it has introduced a great revolution into milk marketing methods with extraordinary smoothness and lack of friction, and that without it the industry would probably have experienced the complete collapse of collective bargaining which, indeed, has virtually overtaken it before the Board was brought into being."

The contract system in connection with bacon pigs is outlined. "The scheme employed for the first contract period was based upon the cost of an agreed ration of feeding stuffs... and it was arranged that the price to be paid by the factories to the pig-feeder, so as to give him his production costs plus a reasonable profit, was to move up and down with the average price during the preceding four months of the agreed feeding ration... After the first contract period, which expired in the spring of 1934, the basis of payment to farmers was varied... A formula is used to calculate the monthly price for feeders, which takes into account the average price of foods during the previous four months and also the wholesale price of bacon during the previous month."

A brief account is given of the organization of hop marketing during and after the War. The Hops Marketing Board was set up in 1932, and "prices were fixed for the various qualities of hops which gave growers an average of £8 5s. 0d. a cwt... In 1933... the Board... fixed a scale of prices giving an average return of about £15 a cwt., which represented nearly 100 per cent. increase on the average of the previous year... Control of production of hops for sale is now absolute... The prices to be paid during the next five years are calculated to give the grower his costs of production and a 20 per cent. profit...

"From this brief summary of the agricultural policy of the country, it is clear that, for the most part, the intention of the Government is to facilitate the organisation of distribution under schemes prepared by the farmers themselves, operated by Marketing Boards consisting for the most part of farmers...the point must be emphasised that there can be no return to the old agricultural order. For better or worse, British agriculture is committed to a system of organisation and control which seems certain to restrain individual freedom of action more and more."

931. Orwin, C. S. The future of milk prices. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Farm Econ. 1(4): 69-70. Oct. 1933. 281.8 F323

Attention is called to the difficulty of giving a remunerative price to that section of the dairy industry which is engaged in the production of milk for manufacture.

"The Milk Marketing Scheme...based upon the recommendations of the Milk Reorganisation Commission, recognizes that open competition at a flat price for milk in all districts would involve changes in the methods of many farmers now catering solely or mainly for the liquid market which might be disastrous to some of them. Accordingly...the country has been divided into eleven zones, in each of which the price of milk will be fixed by reference to the circumstances of those now engaged in supplying the zone.

"But these milk producers would be wise to realise that they may have to pay a price for their monopoly. The competition of the cheaper dairying districts hitherto producing mainly for manufacture may have to be bought off...Failing any other influences, the higher price which the producer of manufacturing milk must have as compensation for his exclusion from the liquid market, can come only from the levy which is to be made upon the monopoly price of the producers for liquid sale...In the absence of measures to raise the price of milk sold for manufacture, dairy farmers who have been selling the larger part of their output at the full liquid price may be called upon for some concession in the prices to which they have become accustomed."

932. Orwin, C. S. The new farm policy in operation. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Misc. Papers in Agr. Econ., v. 7, 1931-1934, 10pp. 1934. 281.9 Ox2

"Reprinted from The Fortnightly Review, November, 1933."

Summarizes the marketing schemes set up under the Agricultural Marketing Acts and indicates some of their chances of success.

933. Orwin, C. S. The outlook for milk. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Farm Econ. 2(1): 1-2. Jan. 1936. 281.8 F223

Proposals are made to meet the situation brought about by raising the prices of liquid milk for sale, and the consequent increase of production by the cheap producers without a corresponding increase in consumption.

934. Orwin, C. S. Problems of a planned agriculture. Different methods of stimulating agriculture are still in operation, and, though prosperity still lags, there is more confidence in the future. [6]pp. Reprint Coll.

"Reprinted from 'The Yorkshire Post' Trade Review, January 9, 1936."

Reviews problems and developments in Britain's planned program under the Agricultural Marketing Acts and the Import Duties Act. Wheat, hops, sugar beets, milk, beef, pigs and eggs are the products particularly discussed.

935. Orwin, C. S. The wheat quota. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Misc. Papers in Agr. Econ., v. 8, 1935-1938, 4pp. 1935. 281.9 Ox2
Reprinted from Agricultural Progress 12: 34-37. 1935.

"The principle of guaranteed prices for home-grown wheat was established for the first time in modern days by the Agriculture Act, 1920, which secured returns to the farmer based upon ascertained costs of production. The Act was repealed within a year... in September, 1931, the National Government introduced a Bill to provide that home-grown wheat of millable quality should have a certain market at a certain price, with the proviso that this guarantee should apply to a certain maximum quantity... Under the name of the Wheat Act, the Bill became law in May, 1932..."

"Amongst the great variety of means adopted for the improvement of farm prices, there is none, probably, so worthy of consideration as the so-called wheat quota."

936. Oxford University. Agricultural economics research institute. The agricultural register 1933/34-1938/39. Being a record of legislation, organization, supplies and prices. Oxford, 1934-1939. 281.9 Ox2Ag

Contains summaries of legislation pertaining to marketing organization in the United Kingdom and information on the progress of marketing schemes, boards and reorganization commissions. In the issues for 1937/38 and 1938/39 much of the material is arranged under the various commodities.

937. Oxford University. Agricultural economics research institute. The sugar beet price settlement. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Occasional Notes 1(14): 7. Apr. 1931. 281.9 Ox20

The cost of production and the net profit are given for a 9 tons per acre crop of sugar beet. It is shown that "even at the present agreed price many growers may expect to have a satisfactory cash profit margin."

938. Palmer, R. A. Food restriction fails. Lesson of pigs and bacon proposition. Co-op. Rev. 13(5): 137-139. May 1939. 280.28 C7823

The reorganized pigs and bacon schemes under the Act of 1938 are critically considered and their mistakes pointed out. "If British bacon of an acceptable type were offered at a price the public could afford, or at a price which encouraged increased consumption,

there would be no difficulty whatever in securing profits for producers and curers."

939. Parker, Hubert H. The hop industry. 327pp. London, P. S. King, 1934. 281.370 P22

The story of hop control in England since 1917 is told in Chapters V and VI.

940. [Peel, Earl.] The working of the Wheat Act, 1932. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Jour. 39(9): 250-252. Dec. 1932. 10 G79J
Summary of a broadcast talk on October 26, 1932 by the Right Hon. Earl Peel, Chairman of the Wheat Commission.

"The Wheat Act...is designed to secure a fair price, and no more than a fair price, to the farmer for his wheat. The Act does not interfere with a free market for wheat; a farmer can sell as he likes and where he likes to secure the best price. The Wheat Act is not administered by the Ministry of Agriculture but by the Wheat Commission." The method of its administration is sketched. "I am happy to say that the Act has been working very smoothly."

941. Phillips, J. R. E. The milk marketing scheme in Wales, 1934-5. Welsh Jour. Agr. 12: 86-97. 1936. 10 W46

"The task of marketing the total milk supply of England and Wales in the common interest of all producers is a difficult one. The performance of this function through the Marketing Scheme has, however, been accompanied by an appreciable measure of success...while consumers are bearing some small extra burden of retail prices at any rate partly as a result of the Scheme, the economic position of Welsh producers has improved, and measures for improvement of supply have been placed at the disposal of producers and Local Authorities."

942. Phillips, J. R. E. The operation of the Milk marketing scheme in Wales, 1935-6. Welsh Jour. Agr. 13: 94-107. 1937. 10 W46

The Library of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics has also a reprint.

943. Phillips, J. R. E. The operation of the Milk marketing scheme in Wales, 1936-37. Welsh Jour. Agr. 14: 133-146. Jan. 1938. 10 W46

"In order that the full advantages accruing from the fixation of monthly contract prices for liquid milk might be realised it has been deemed desirable to lay down in addition minimum prices at which such milk and that of producer-retailers may be sold to the final consumers. These are based partly on the population of and partly on the form of local government authority by which a particular town or division is administered, the only connection with the regional structure of the Scheme being the retention to some extent, of the South-Eastern region as a distinct area." A table gives the minimum prices for these separate divisions for 1934-37 and 1937-38.

During the year 1936-37 some amendments were made in the scheme which affected its results in 1937-38. Part of the Government's milk policy is said to be "to ensure 'maximum supplies for the consumer at fair prices consistent with reasonable remuneration for the producer,' and this will be best achieved through the realisation on the part of the authority in whom the power of price-fixing is nominally vested of the consumer-reactions to the prices they may fix."

944. Pigs marketing board. 1938-39 bacon pig contract. Scot. Farmer 46(2385): 1448. Oct. 1, 1938. 10 Sco8

Summarizes the form of contract, grading measurements, price, shrinkage allowances, and delivery in producers' own vehicles.

945. Plummer, Alfred. The British Wheat act, 1932. Quart. Jour. Econ. 47(1): 63-77. Nov. 1932. 280.8 Q2

This is a critical analysis of the provisions of the British Wheat Act of 1932.

946. The price of pigs. Rates fixed by Board of trade. Scot. Farmer 47(2434): 1336. Sept. 9, 1939. 10 Sco8

"The Board of Trade has made an Order prescribing that all pigs for slaughter (except sows and boars) whether for pork or for bacon, shall be sold at a standard price of 13s per score dead weight, provided they are not over 10 score lb. In the case of pigs having a dead weight of more than 10 score lb., a sum of 6d per score shall be deducted from the standard price. The price of sows shall be 10s 5d per score and that of boars 4s per score.

"The Order has the effect of making inoperative contracts under the Bacon Industry Act. Producers can now sell their pigs for slaughter only at the prices prescribed in the order."

947. Raison, C. The Milk marketing board: its objects and regulations briefly described, together with a producer-retailer's guide to the milk marketing scheme by A. W. Ashby. Presented to subscribers to "The Milk trade and dairy industry." 39pp. London, Virtue and company, ltd., 1934. 281.344 R13 suppl.

On cover: Supplement to the Milk Trade and Dairy Industry.

Explains the price-fixing features of the milk marketing scheme.

948. [Reed, H. E.] Great Britain revises hog price basis. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 28(14): 366-368, processed. Apr. 2, 1934. 1.9 St2F

"The basis for price-making in the May-December 1934 period utilizes none of the former methods of determining value. Contract hog prices in the future will be based on the selling price of bacon and the value of offals as well as on calculated production costs... The new price fixing measures are quite a departure from the recommendations of the Lane-Fox Commission, which recommended price-fixing

for hogs only, with the fixed price based on production costs. The Commission did not feel that fixed hog prices without fixed bacon prices would work a hardship on curers, and indicated that if the protection given curers by the limitation of bacon and ham imports would not permit curers to pay prices equal to hog production costs, it was doubtful if the curing industry should be aided. Developments have shown a different situation, and the key position of the curer in the British scheme is recognized. The principle of price fixing as proposed by the Commission has never been followed, for in order to save the scheme in the preliminary period the government made a loan for indemnifying the curers against loss, and the producer has to pay back this loan by deductions from the price of hogs in the future."

949. Reed, H. E. The plan for aiding the British hog industry. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 27(25): 703-709, processed. Dec. 18, 1933. 1.9 St2F

"The sale of hogs, and the manufacture and sale of bacon are controlled by a system of contracts...contract prices for bacon hogs are fixed with the use of a formula which takes into account fixed costs and also provides that hog prices shall vary up or down with each rise or fall in average feed prices. The formula is supposed to arrive at efficient production costs."

The composition and powers of the Pigs Marketing Board and the Bacon Marketing Board and the operation of the contract system are described.

950. Rural reconstruction association. Standard prices and the Agricultural marketing acts. Ed. 2, 12pp. London, 1933. 284.3 R88S Ed. 2

Expresses approval of the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act, 1933 as far as they go, but urges the adoption of fixed standard prices for agricultural products.

951. Rural reconstruction association. Executive committee. Standard prices in agriculture. A memorandum explaining the economic system that is recommended by the association for adoption in agriculture, so far as is practicable, in place of the method adopted in the last century of leaving prices to regulate themselves. 4pp. London, 1934. 284.3 R882

"The Standard Price System is an economic system under which prices are fixed at a remunerative level by an independent authority representing the producers, consumers and distributors and the nation, and concerned to reconcile their interests. The price so fixed is called the Standard Price, or more fully the Guaranteed Standard Economic Price..."

"The Rural Reconstruction Association, which has always been a strong advocate of Standard Prices, recommends that the system be extended, so far as may be practicable, to cover all the main articles of agricultural production...It is not at present possible to foresee

whether the system of Standard Prices will eventually need to be applied to retail prices in order to safeguard the consumer...

"It should, in conclusion, be realized that the Standard Price System, which is quite compatible with tariffs and quotas, is not a mere temporary expedient, but should be accepted as a definite policy, guaranteeing the permanent prosperity of agriculture, an all-important element in our national life."

952. Scotland. Agricultural marketing reorganisation commission for eggs and poultry. Report. 65pp. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery office, 1935. 280.347 Sco3

At head of title: Department of Agriculture for Scotland.

Among the recommendations made by the Commission are the following: "That there should be one Scheme to regulate the marketing of eggs and poultry in Scotland. That the scheme should be mainly of a regulatory nature, but that the Board should have certain trading powers... That the Board, after consultation with the distributive trade, should determine periodically, for Scotland, a national minimum delivered price to the distributive trade calculated on a supply and demand basis."

A draft scheme is appended with a Board to administer it, the Board to have price-fixing powers with regard to eggs and poultry.

953. Scotland. Dept. of agriculture. The Agricultural development act, 1939. Scot. Dept. Agr. Scot. Jour. Agr. 22(3): 261-266. July 1939. 10 Sco82Sc

An analysis of the provisions of the Agricultural Development Act, 1939.

954. Scotland. Dept. of agriculture. The Milk act, 1934. Scot. Dept. Agr. Scot. Jour. Agr. 17(4): 419-420. Oct. 1934. 10 Sco82Sc

Summarizes the provisions of the Milk Act of 1934.

955. Scotland. Dept. of agriculture. The Wheat act, 1932. Scot. Dept. Agr. Scot. Jour. Agr. 15(3): 286-292. July 1932. 10 Sco82Sc

956. Scottish milk marketing board. Scottish milk marketing scheme, 1933. (Incorporating amendments made in the scheme up to and including the 30th August 1937.) 32pp. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery office, 1937. 280.344 Sco34

At head of title: Agricultural Marketing Acts, 1931 to 1933.

The Board is authorized to fix the prices at which milk may be sold for such periods as it may determine.

957. Smith, B. L., and Whitby, H. Milk marketing before and after organization. A study in central Somerset. 56pp. Oxford, Agricultural economics research institute, 1937. 280.344 Ox2

In a foreword C. S. Orwin explains that this report is the result of two surveys made in the central plain of Somerset, the one in

1931-32 and the other in 1934-35 after the Milk Marketing Scheme was introduced and the Milk Marketing Board set up. "It is shown that the effects of the pooling system have been to raise farmers' prices and thus to stimulate an increase of production; that the guaranteed market for all milk at these higher prices has rendered milk selling more profitable than any form of farm-house manufacture, except of cream...On the other hand, the unorganized competition between milk producers in this remote district and the dairy farmers of the suburban counties for the London market, which would soon have led to the exploitation of both, has been eliminated, and the control of supplies under the Scheme has prevented much of the wasteful transport of milk over long distances."

958. Stapleton, J. Gillard. The report of the Reorganisation commission for milk. With discussion. London. Farmers' Club. Jour., pt. 3, pp. 37-55. Apr. 1933. 10 L84

959. Street, A. W. The Agricultural marketing act 1933. Royal Agr. Soc. England. Jour. 94: 1-21. 1933. 10 R81

960. Taylor, Alonzo E. Spreads between wheat prices in England. Stanford Univ. Food Res. Inst. Wheat Studies 11(8): 307-325. Apr. 1935. 59.8 F73

In conclusion, a brief reference is made to the topic of fixed wheat prices as presented to the International Wheat Conference in 1934. "A survey and analysis of the prices on the British wheat markets cannot do other than emphasize far-reaching qualifications of such international planning...The price level, the spread between top price and bottom price, and the differentials between the various wheats operate in a continuously moving and flexible field, a short-term equilibrium. This is literally reached by trial and error every week...No average experience of the past is a rule for the immediate future..."

"Quite certainly the attitude of Great Britain, whether clearly revealed or not, must have been in opposition to any scheme of pegged prices or stipulated differentials. To impose a minimum price, a maximum price, an average price, a price spread, or a set of differentials within a range, for the purpose of controlling the movement of surplus wheats from exporting countries to importing countries, would be to freeze a price structure whose outstanding feature is liquidity. Such a proposal implies an artificial and arbitrary control...For the British mills, the flexibility inherent in the established marketing situation must be regarded as an outstanding advantage."

961. Taylor, C. C. British hop production and trade. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 32(3): 231-235, processed. Feb. 24, 1936. 1.9 St2F

"Hop control in England began with the World War...The system of sales control then instituted to apportion the limited supply to

the brewers at fixed prices (cost of production plus 20 percent) was subsequently extended to August 1925...

"Drastic control of hop production in the United Kingdom was inaugurated in 1932 by the establishment of a Hops Marketing Scheme in accordance with the provisions of the British Agricultural Marketing Act. This was the only scheme actually set up under the compulsory marketing control features of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1931...The Hops Scheme was prepared in March 1932, became effective July 7, and commenced operation on September 6 of that year. The Hops Marketing Board established by the Scheme was given monopoly control over the sale of hops, and also the power to bar new growers, to control acreage, and to destroy surplus production...

"During the 5 years 1934-1938 brewers are required to purchase domestic hops at a fixed price of £9 per hundredweight...with suitable differentials for various varieties and grades. Only quota hops are guaranteed as to price and any surplus production must be sold at brewers' offers in the free market."

962. [Taylor, C. C.] British milk marketing scheme. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 33(21): 634-640, processed. Nov. 23, 1936. 1.9 St2F

The operation of the six milk-marketing schemes is described and supplementary legislation for increasing the price under the Milk Act, 1934 is outlined. "The method of calculating the board's cheese-milk price was altered beginning April 1, 1935, and the board's milk-for-butter selling price since October 1935 has been calculated according to a butter price formula."

963. [Taylor, C. C.] Legislation aids wheat producers in the British Isles. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 32(17): 500-507, processed. Apr. 27, 1936. 1.9 St2F

Discusses the results of guaranteed prices provided for in Great Britain by the Wheat Act of 1932 and of the fixing of a minimum price in the Irish Free State in 1935.

964. [Taylor, C. C.] Trends in British agricultural policy. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 33(16): 459-465, processed. Oct. 19, 1936. 1.9 St2F

Discusses the market-control schemes for wheat, hops, milk, bacon, hogs, potatoes and sugar.

965. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. British Government guarantees prices for bacon-type hogs. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 37(19): 289-290, processed. Nov. 5, 1938. 1.9 St2F

"A new contract system, effective December 1, 1938, between British bacon factories and producers of bacon-type hogs in the United Kingdom is expected to eliminate much of the existing risk in hog feeding in that country, according to a report received in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from its London office. The outstanding

features of the new arrangement are a guaranteed price to producers and a Government subsidy to bacon factories.

"Under the provisions of the British Agricultural Marketing Act, producers of bacon-type pigs and bacon factories in the United Kingdom have been organized for several years into a Pigs Marketing Scheme and a Bacon Marketing Scheme, respectively. The objective has been to assure regular supplies of bacon pigs at prices satisfactory to producers but not so high as to discourage consumption.

"Accomplishment of that objective was attempted for several recent years by the maintenance of a contract system under which pig producers agreed to deliver specified numbers of suitable hogs to the curing establishments and the latter agreed to pay prices that varied in accordance with changes in bacon prices and the price of feedstuffs. Farmers became dissatisfied with the system, however, because when bacon prices were relatively low the resulting contract price for hogs was not satisfactory to farmers.

"Under the new plan, the price to be paid for bacon pigs is tied solely to feeding costs. Under that arrangement, farmers will offer their pigs to the Pigs Marketing Board, which in turn will make contracts on behalf of the farmers with the Bacon Marketing Board. The 'standard price' for bacon pigs under the new contract is fixed at 12s. 6d. per score of 20 pounds (\$15 per 100 pounds) when feed prices for a 'standard ration' are 8s. 6d. per cwt. (\$.82 per 100 pounds.)

"Higher or lower prices for hogs will depend on increases or decreases in the cost of the 'standard ration.' Thus, if the price of that ration exceeds 8s. 6d. per cwt., the curer is to pay the producer an additional sum at the rate of 10 3d. (21 cents) per score (1 cent per pound) for every rise of 1s. per cwt. (21 cents per 100 pounds) in the cost of feedstuffs. On the other hand, should the cost of the standard ration fall below 8s. 6d. per cwt., the curers will make a deduction at the same rate from the price paid the farmer for his contract deliveries.

"An interesting feature of the plan is that when the bacon factories are obliged to pay farmers more than the standard price of 12s. 6d. per score for bacon-type hogs, the Government will reimburse the curer by a subsidy. On the other hand, when curers pay farmers less than the 'standard price,' they will be obliged to make a payment to the Government equaling the amount of the deduction from that price.

"During the first year, the scheme of guaranteed prices is to be limited to a maximum of 2,100,000 hogs. The limit will be increased to 2,400,000 hogs in the second year and to 2,500,000 in the third. The standard guaranteed price of 12s. 6d. per score will be reduced slightly in the second and third year.

"While the new scheme should tend in the long run to stimulate increased hog production for the bacon industry, the report points out that only about one-third of the marketable hogs produced in the United Kingdom are used for bacon, the remaining two-thirds going into fresh pork, for which no price-regulating scheme is in

effect. It is also pointed out that, because of existing low feed prices, it is more profitable at present to feed for fresh-pork production than for bacon. As a result, the participation of farmers in the new contract system has not been so large as anticipated.

"The total number of hogs in the United Kingdom on June 1, 1938, was placed at 5,343,000, of which 619,000 were brood sows. This represents a substantial reduction from the peak level of June 1, 1935, when total hog numbers stood at 5,619,000, of which 687,000 were brood sows. The present abundance and low price of feedstuffs and the new bacon-pig contract are expected to result in an upward trend in hog numbers in the near future, according to the report."

966. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. British Government plans additional aids to farmers. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 1(6): 312-313, processed. June 1937.
1.9 Ec7For

"A program providing for additional aids to farmers in the United Kingdom has recently been placed before Parliament by the British Ministry of Agriculture, according to a report to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from its London office.

"The program contemplates increasing the amount of home-grown wheat, for which the price of 10 shillings per hundredweight (\$1.32 per bushel) is guaranteed, from the present maximum of 50,400,000 bushels annually to 67,000,000 bushels.

"As heretofore, the program provides for paying producers the difference between the average price received and the guaranteed price for a specified amount of millable home-grown wheat, so long as sales do not exceed the maximum. When sales exceed that maximum, the guaranteed price is reduced proportionately. Deficiency payments are not made when the market price equals or exceeds the guaranteed price. Growers sell their wheat at whatever price the market will pay: but at the end of the season (July 31) they are given a so-called 'deficiency payment' representing the difference between the average price actually obtained for millable wheat and the guaranteed price. The fund for making this payment is obtained by a levy known as a 'quota payment', on all flour delivered for consumption in the United Kingdom whether from domestic or imported wheat...

"In regard to oats and barley, the new bill provides that, for limited quantities, growers not receiving the wheat subsidy shall be given an annual subsidy equal to the difference between the average price actually received and a guaranteed price of 8 shillings per hundredweight (i.e., 56 cents per bushel for oats and 85 cents per bushel for barley). Apparently, however, this equalization payment is to be made on not more than 6 hundredweights (21 bushels in the case of oats and 14 bushels in the case of barley) per acre, irrespective of actual yields. Moreover, the subsidy is to be applicable only to oats and barley grown on limited acreages, the

extent of which has not been announced as yet. Finally, the proposal provides that the total subsidy payable to producers of oats and barley may not exceed £ 1 (\$4.92) per acre."

967. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Effect of subsidies on British wheat acreage and on returns to growers. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 1(12): 627-630, processed. Dec. 1937. 1.9 Ec7For

"Based on an original study by Ruth L. Cohen, member of the staff of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford, England."

"An indication of the probable effect of the recent decision by the British Government to subsidize oat and barley growers and to increase the amount of home-grown millable wheat for which a minimum price is guaranteed is given in the July issue of 'The Farm Economist', published monthly by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Road, Oxford, England. The report shows that returns to wheat growers will be higher under the new than under the old Wheat Act but expresses the opinion that wheat production is not likely to be expanded substantially unless the price of wheat over a long period is relatively higher than prices of other farm products." - p. 627.

968. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign agricultural policies - a review and appraisal. The United Kingdom. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(1): 9-16, processed. Jan. 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

Describes the marketing schemes established under the Agricultural Marketing Acts of 1931 and 1933, with price fixing in the case of milk, wheat, and sugar beets, and appraises their results from the standpoint of producers and consumers.

969. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

Price fixing is noted as authorized by the Sugar Subsidy Act of 1925, the Wheat Act of 1932, and the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1931. - pp. 521-529.

The provisions of these acts are discussed and some of their results.

970. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Foreign agricultural service. Agricultural price control in foreign countries - United Kingdom. U. S. Dept. Agr. Foreign Agr. Serv. Foreign Agr. 3(2): 79-83, processed. Feb. 1939. 1.9 Ec7For

"Price fixing applies to wheat, fluid milk, hogs for cured pork, and hops. Provision for the payment of contract prices to designated

growers of sugar beets obtains under the Sugar Subsidy Act. For several other commodities, however, such as potatoes, fat cattle, and eggs (Northern Ireland), the marketing schemes, or other form of Government Aid, do not involve price fixing. The major price-control schemes are discussed briefly, and the present trend towards guaranteed prices for other products along the lines of the wheat plan is noted."

971. Walworth, George. The Bacon industry act, 1938. Co-op. Rev. 12(10): 311-313. Oct. 1938. 280.28 C7823

A description of the Act which enlarges the Development Board, grants it the broad powers of a marketing board, transfers the licensing of the bacon factories to it, regulates supplies of hogs, and gives the Bacon Board the right to operate quotas "regulating descriptions and quantity of bacon to be produced or sold by a curer." Contract conditions, and prices of standard hogs under the Act are discussed.

972. Walworth, George. British pig and bacon schemes. Being a review of the developments under the Marketing Scheme since its inception. Co-op. Rev. (n.s.) 10(11): 330-333. Nov. 1936. 280.28 C7823

973. Walworth, George. The government and milk. A demand for efficiency criterion. Co-op. Rev. (n.s.) 12(2): 48-51. Feb. 1938. 280.28 C7823

A critical review of the operation of the Milk Marketing Board for England and Wales, and a plea for greater efficiency in the interest of the consumer.

974. Walworth, George. Marketing schemes; effects on the industrial co-operative movement. Ed. 3, 5lpp. [Reddish, Stockport, C.W.S. printing works, 1935] 280.3 W17 Ed. 3

At head of title: Third edition revised. Co-operative Union Ltd.

"The particular object of this paper is to indicate some of the effects of this agricultural marketing legislation on one of the most important British buyers, namely, the industrial Co-operative Movement."

Appendix 1. Summarizes the principal marketing acts 1931-1934.

Appendix 2. Marketing schemes in operation. (Hops, pigs, bacon, potatoes, milk.)

Appendix 3. Marketing schemes in preparation (Livestock, sugar beets, sugar, eggs and poultry, milk)

975. Walworth, George. Milk industry (no. 2) bill. Consumers' check on high prices. Co-op. Rev. 13(8): 246-247. Aug. 1939. 280.28 C7823

Discusses briefly the provisions of the above Bill and expresses approval of the possibility of the Consumers' Committee being able to check any high-price policy of a Marketing Board.

976. Walworth, George. The working of milk marketing schemes in Great Britain. Ann. Collect. Econ. 11(1): 79-93. Jan.-Mar. 1935.
280.8 An73

977. The wheat act. Statist 132(3160): 372-373. Sept. 17, 1938. 286.8 St2
Editorial comment on the Wheat Act and the report of the Wheat Commission upon the administration of this act passed in 1932.

978. Wheeler, L. A. British agricultural policy - some selected lessons. Jour. Farm Econ. 19(1): 264-271. Feb. 1937. 280.8 J822

"This paper was read at the Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Chicago, Illinois, December 29, 1936."

A brief statement about the price guarantee by the British Government to producers of wheat and an examination of the marketing schemes relating to hops, potatoes, bacon hogs, and milk and of their results. In the last revision of the hops marketing scheme it is provided that "brewers shall pay £ 9 per cwt. for domestic hops through the marketing season of 1939." The shortcomings of the bacon hogs scheme are enumerated.

A milk problem existed in 1933 to solve which milk marketing boards were established for England and Wales and for Scotland. "With certain limited exceptions, producers are required to sell their milk on the basis of prices negotiated by the Milk Marketing Board with the milk distributors. They sell this milk direct to buyers but the returns are sent through the Marketing Board and distributed pro rata to producers. With respect to milk sold for the manufacture of cheese and butter, the price is based on a formula related to the prices of imported cheese and butter...It is important to note that the milk marketing scheme provides for no production control. The Board stands ready to pay the fixed price on any quantity of milk produced in England and Wales."

The statement is made that "the hops scheme has, no doubt, been the most successful, and here the problems have been the simplest. The milk scheme may perhaps be considered the least successful and here the problems were doubtless most complicated."

979. Whitby, H. Collective bargaining. The case for an independent body. Oxford Univ. Agr. Econ. Res. Inst. Farm Econ. 1(8): 166-168. Oct. 1934. 281.8 F223

It is pointed out that the Reorganisation Commission for Milk recommended the setting up of an independent body of three members "to have the final voice in price-fixing negotiations." It was to have "statutory power to obtain confidential information regarding costs and profits from any section of the milk trade." According to the author, "only an independent body could be given such power." But the Milk Scheme came into force without it. Results were disappointing, and the appointment during the first year of

its operation of a temporary body with power to fix prices did not meet with success. The author believes that the establishment of a permanent independent body is the necessary solution.

980. Willcox, O. W. Proration in agriculture. Strict allotment and complete price control strongly favored by British and Australian farmers. Facts about Sugar 29(5): 151-152. May 1934. 65.8 Fl1

The author examines the sugar control system in Australia and the milk control in Great Britain. He concludes that in comparison with these successful proration systems "the American sugar scheme... conspicuously lacks provision for orderly marketing and except for a processing tax, makes no attempt to influence either the price received by the producers or that paid by the consumer."

981. Wise, E. F. The stabilisation of wheat prices. London. Farmers' Club. Jour., pt. 1, pp. 3-11. Feb. 1930. 10 L84

This paper consists of a discussion of the British Labour Party's policy of the stabilization of wheat prices. The scheme as outlined by Mr. Wise is as follows:

"(i) The whole purchase and import of foreign wheat for consumption in this country should be undertaken by a statutory corporation set up by Parliament for this purpose with full monopoly rights of import.

"(ii) The Corporation should be organised so as to be independent of detailed political control and should have its own capital necessary for its purposes guaranteed or provided by Parliament...

"(iii) The Board should be required by its terms of reference to invoice the grain to the mills on a basis of prices to be published beforehand for as long a period ahead as may be reasonably possible, so calculated, unless otherwise determined by Parliament, as to cover costs after provision of proper reserves over the period.

"(iv) The Board should have wide discretion to buy its wheat in the most efficient commercial manner wherever and whenever convenient, subject to an understanding that it would endeavour to make bulk contracts with the centralised co-operative selling organisations in the Empire and outside for the purpose of helping to stabilise prices in the countries of origin, to facilitate regular transport and to cheapen financing, insurance and other commercial and intermediate charges.

"(v) In regard to home-produced wheat, the Imports Board should be required to publish guaranteed stable prices at proper parity with import prices at which millers or the Board itself would be prepared to buy during a defined period. The price of actual deliveries would, of course, depend on the quality and condition in each case. Provision could be made by the Board, as in the Canadian Pool scheme, for storage in the stack if that suits the Board's convenience.

"(vi) The Board should adjust its supplies of imported grain to the mills so as to ensure that a market is available for all British wheat of milling quality tendered for sale.

"(vii) The milling industry should be rationalised under national control on lines designed to economise in the production and transport of flour. At the same time the existence of fixed prices for flour and better organisation for supply and transport would enable a much closer control to be exercised over the costs and profits of the baking industry."

Mr. Wise summarizes the main objections to the scheme and answers them. He concludes his paper with the following summary:

"(1) Actual prices received by British farmers for grain in the last year or two are probably unremunerative to a large proportion of farmers and, in any case, the steady diminution of arable cultivation requires the adoption of some drastic remedies.

"(2) The fluctuation of prices makes arable cultivation speculative, gives a majority of farmers a price less even than the existing average level, and deprives a large majority of farmers of a price at a true parity with import prices.

"(3) Neither Protection nor countervailing duties, nor subsidies direct to farmers without any change in the organisation of the wheat trade, even if these measures were politically possible, would meet the present and possible future difficulties of British arable farmers.

"(4) Stabilisation of prices depends on the centralised purchase and import of foreign wheat, and the invoicing of this to the mills and other consumers at fixed prices based on the average purchase price over a season or longer, without reference to the prices paid for particular cargoes.

"(5) State intervention is anyhow necessary in view of the breakdown of the ordinary machinery of the grain market and the growing centralisation of the control of so vital a foodstuff as well as of milling in this country.

"(6) The guarantee of stabilised prices to British prices, even on a parity with average world prices for import grain, undoubtedly would be of great advantage to British agriculture.

"(7) And if any special assistance to wheat growing in this country is considered desirable by Parliament as part of a comprehensive scheme of agricultural reconstruction, the stabilisation of prices on the lines proposed is essentially the first step in this direction, and provides the least expensive and most effective means of giving effect to it."

Pages 11-28 consist of favorable and unfavorable discussion of Mr. Wise's paper.

982. Wyman, Ada F., and Davis, Joseph S. Britain's new wheat policy in perspective. Stanford Univ. Food Res. Inst. Wheat Studies 9(9): 305-350. July 1933. 59.8 F73

"This study is the work of Ada F. Wyman and Joseph S. Davis with the assistance of Ennis C. Blake, P. Stanley King and Robert F. Lundy."

Contents: The background of the new policy; Evolution of recent measures; The Wheat Act in operation; and Observations on the new policy.

"Britain's new wheat policy, as thus far evolved, is unique and in striking contrast to the wheat policies of other nations. A minimum disturbance to the British grain trade and milling industry is involved. The tariff duties imposed on wheat and flour (from non-Empire countries) are practically the lowest now in force anywhere. There are no indirect restraints upon imports of either wheat or flour - by import quotas, rationing of exchange, or otherwise, as in most countries of Continental Europe. No import monopoly is created, as in Norway and Switzerland. No fixing of market prices is involved. No governmental board is set up to buy and sell either foreign or domestic wheat; and no authority exists for authorizing a subsidiary or supplementary corporation (such as the Grain Stabilization Corporation) to do this, except so far as concerns the purchase of unsold domestic stocks near the end of the crop year. No milling quota is established (as in Germany, France, Italy, Holland, and Belgium); hence domestic wheat is not forced upon the mills. Wheat growers and local corn dealers are affected, in their dealings in wheat, only by regulations that necessitate reports and certificates, limit the freedom of movement from the farm except for sale, and require the sale of wheat, if it is to get the benefit of the price guarantee. The effect on prices of flour and bread is small, and on their quality very limited. The standard price set is very moderate, judged by Continental European standards. Though the per bushel subsidy to wheat growers is substantial and the per farmer subsidy considerable, at current price levels, the aggregate pecuniary benefit to domestic wheat growers is comparatively small, and it is subject to specific limitations...

"In short, the new measures as they stand represent in most respects an extremely moderate and well-studied departure from Britain's long-established wheat policy. In principle the change they bring is radical; but in degree they are far less revolutionary than the resort to protection for British industry in general, and than other features of the new agricultural policy embodied in the Agricultural Marketing Bill, 1933...

"The Wheat Act is succeeding in its primary object of giving substantial financial aid to distressed British farmers who grow wheat...

"It will be recalled that a secondary objective of the Wheat Act was to check the decline in wheat growing, and in arable cultivation in general, and to bring about a limited increase. This too bids fair to be achieved."

GREAT BRITAIN - LEGISLATION

983. Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. Agricultural marketing act, 1931. An Act to enable schemes to be made for regulating the marketing of agricultural products; to confer powers upon boards and other bodies to be constituted in connection with, or acting for purposes connected with, such schemes; to establish agricultural marketing funds

for the purpose of making loans thereout to the boards aforesaid; to encourage agricultural co-operation, research and education; and to provide for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid. 31st July 1931. Gt. Brit. Pub. Gen. Acts, 21 & 22 Geo. 5, 1931, ch. 42. Pam. Coll.

Provides for the submission to and approval by the Minister of Agriculture and/or the Secretary of State for Scotland of schemes to regulate the marketing of agricultural products and for the constitution of boards to administer the schemes. Subject to the approval of the Minister a scheme may provide for empowering the board to regulate sales of the regulated product by determining the price, at **below** or above which the product may be sold.

This Act does not apply to Northern Ireland.

Amended and supplemented by the Agricultural Marketing Act, 1933, Ch. 31, assented to on July 18, 1933.

984. Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. Agricultural marketing act, 1933. An Act to provide for the better organisation and development of the agricultural industry and of industries connected therewith by regulating the importation and sale of agricultural products and the production of agricultural products; to amend the law with respect to the marketing of agricultural products; and to make further provision in connection with the matters aforesaid. [18th July, 1933] Gt. Brit. Pub. Gen. Acts, 23 & 24 Geo. 5, 1933, Ch. 31. Pam. Coll.

Amends Section 5, par. (e) of the principal Act to read as follows: "for the determination from time to time...(ii) of the price at, below or above which, the terms on which, and the persons to, or through the agency of whom, the regulated product, or any description, or quantity thereof, may be sold as aforesaid."

985. Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. Agricultural development act, 1939. An Act to provide for securing farmers against low prices for oats, barley and fat sheep, and for securing a market for barley...and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid. [28th July, 1939] Gt. Brit. Pub. Gen. Acts, 2 & 3 Geo. 6, 1939, ch. 48. Libr. Cong.

Provides for oats subsidy payments if the United Kingdom price per cwt. of home-grown oats is less than the standard price by threepence or more, the standard price being such price as may be declared to be the United Kingdom price per cwt. of home-grown oats for the period of seven months beginning on the first of September in any given year. The method of computing this price is given in Schedule I.

Provision is made for the making of barley schemes and the establishing of a minimum price for barley. The standard price for barley is set at eight shillings per cwt. with the proviso that such price may be changed in relation to any one or more barley years.

A basic standard price for any fat sheep subsidy year is set at tenpence per pound of dressed carcase weight.

Cotton

986. Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. Cotton industry (reorganisation) act, 1939. An Act to make provision for the better organisation of the cotton industry and certain industries related thereto; and for purposes connected with the matter aforesaid. [4th August 1939] Gt. Brit. Pub. Gen. Acts, 2 & 3 Geo. 6, 1939, ch. 54. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the constitution of a Cotton Industry Board, a Cotton Industry Advisory Committee, a Representative Advisory Council, and an Export Development Committee.

Provision is made for the determination of the normal minimum price below which any product specified in a price scheme may not be sold by persons registered under the scheme, and also the normal minimum charge "that may be made by persons so registered for subjecting that product or the raw materials thereof to any such process used in that section of the industry as may be specified in the scheme." The third schedule to the Act provides limitations on and special exemptions from the determination of normal minimum price or charge under a price scheme.

[Note: Because of war conditions a Cotton Control Board was appointed in September, 1939, instead of the Cotton Industry Board provided for by the Act.]

Grain

987. Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. Wheat act, 1932. An Act to secure to growers of home-grown millable wheat a standard price and a market therefor; to make provision for imposing on millers and importers of flour obligations to make payments calculated by reference to a quota of such wheat and as to the disposal of the moneys thereby received; to provide for such millers being required to purchase unsold stocks of such wheat; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid. May 12, 1932. Gt. Brit. Pub. Gen. Acts, 22 & 23 Geo. V, 1931-32, 1932, ch. 24. Libr. Cong.

Provisions are made for securing a standard price to growers of millable wheat, the standard price being fixed at 10s. per cwt. until 1935. The standard price is the price obtainable or obtained exclusive of any charge for transportation. The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is authorized to determine at the beginning of each crop year the amount of wheat to which the guaranteed price will be applicable.

988. Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. Agriculture act, 1937. An Act to assist farmers to increase the fertility of their land; to provide for securing farmers against any substantial fall in the price of oats and barley, and to raise the limit of the quantity of wheat in respect of which deficiency payments under the Wheat Act, 1932, may be made at the full rate; to make further grants for land

drainage...and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid. 30th July 1937. Gt. Brit. Pub. Gen. Acts, 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6, 1936-37, ch. 70. Libr. Cong.

"Any reference in this Act to the United Kingdom price per hundredweight of home-grown oats harvested in any year shall be construed as a reference to such price as the Ministers may by order declare to be the United Kingdom price per hundredweight of home-grown oats for the period of seven months beginning with the first day of September in that year, as ascertained in accordance with the provisions of the First Schedule to this Act."

989. Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. Oats. Ascertained United Kingdom price. The Home-grown oats (ascertained United Kingdom price for 1938) order, 1939, dated April 17, 1939, made by the Minister of agriculture and fisheries, the Secretary of state for Scotland and the Secretary of state for the Home department under Part II of the Agriculture act, 1937. Gt. Brit. Statutory Rules and Orders 1939, no. 480. Libr. Cong.

Fixes the United Kingdom price per cwt. of home-grown oats for the period of seven months beginning with September first, 1938, at 5 shillings and 9 pence.

990. Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. Wheat (amendment) act, 1939. An Act to amend the Wheat act, 1932. [13th July 1939]. Gt. Brit. Pub. Gen. Acts, 2 & 3 Geo. 6, 1939, ch. 37. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the appointment in 1939 of a committee to be renewed every three years, on whose recommendation the Minister may alter the standard price of wheat, subject to confirmation by Parliament.

Hogs and Bacon

991. Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. The pigs marketing scheme (approval) order, 1933, dated July 5, 1933. Gt. Brit. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1933, no. 686. Libr. Cong.

The Pigs Marketing Board may determine the price at, below or above which pigs of any kind, variety or grade may be sold, provided that a uniform price is fixed for all pigs of a similar weight and grade.

992. Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. Bacon industry act, 1938. An Act to provide for the better organisation of the bacon industry and the pig producing industry and in that connection to provide for payments out of and into the Exchequer, and the continuance of the regulation of imports; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid. 29th July 1938. Gt. Brit. Pub. Gen. Acts, 1 & 2 Geo. 6, 1938, ch. 71. Pam. Coll.

Provides for the establishment of a Bacon Development Board to act in consultation with the Pigs Marketing Board and the Bacon

Marketing Board. Subject to certain provisions of this Act the Pigs Marketing Board may determine forms of contract to be used for the sale of hogs to registered curers in which prices of these hogs are fixed. Special provisions are made for the first three contract periods to the effect that each form of contract shall fix monthly prices "per score of twenty pounds dead weight in the case of a standard pig duly delivered in that month free on rail at the railway station nearest to the seller's premises or free on board at the place of loading nearest to the seller's premises," and shall "so fix the said monthly prices that the average of the twelve figures fixed amounts in the first contract period to twelve shillings and sixpence, in the second contract period to twelve shillings and fivepence, and in the third contract period to twelve shillings and threepence." Contracts may be made providing for the payment of higher or lower prices for hogs that are not standard, and provision is made for increases and decreases in price on account of changes in cost of feeding stuffs. This Act does not apply to Northern Ireland.

993. Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. Bacon industry (amendment) act, 1939. An Act to amend section twenty-eight, and subsection (3) of section nineteen, of the Bacon industry act, 1938. [27th March 1939] Gt. Brit. Pub. Gen. Acts, 2 & 3 Geo. 6, ch. 10. Libr. Cong.
Defines "standard bacon price" and "ascertained lard price" and substitutes them for the prices given in the original act.

Milk

994. Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. Milk act, 1934. An Act to provide for temporarily securing to producers of milk, by means of payments out of moneys provided by Parliament, a minimum return in respect of milk used in the manufacture of milk products; for conditionally requiring repayment to the Exchequer of the amount of such payments; for making, out of moneys so provided, payments for the purposes of improving the quality of the milk supply and increasing the demand for milk; for regulating the manner in which milk is described for the purposes of advertisement and sale; for imposing and conferring certain duties and powers on boards administering milk marketing schemes; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid. 31st July 1934. Gt. Brit. Pub. Gen. Acts, 24 & 25 Geo. V, 1933-34, ch. 51. Pam. Coll.
Provides for Exchequer payments in respect of milk sold for manufacture or converted into cheese on farms when the cheese-milk price is less than the standard price. The cheese-milk price for any month is defined as "the excess over one penny three-farthings of the average of the prices per pound at which cheese such as... 'New Zealand finest white' and 'Canadian finest white' was sold wholesale in Great Britain during the immediately preceding month...

"The standard price for each of the six consecutive months falling between the end of March in any year and the beginning of the next following October shall be fivepence, and the standard price for each of the six consecutive months falling between the end of September in any year and the beginning of the next following April shall be sixpence."

Provides also for payments to the Exchequer in the case of milk used in manufacturing milk products when the cheese-milk price exceeds the standard milk price by more than one penny. Milk Marketing Boards may fix prices of milk according to the purposes for which it is sold or used in the area to which the scheme applies, after consultation with a committee approved by the Minister of Agriculture.

995. Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. Milk (amendment) act 1937. An Act to extend, with amendments, certain temporary provisions of the Milk acts, 1934 and 1936, and otherwise to amend the said Acts. 30th July 1937. Gt. Brit. Pub. Gen. Acts, 1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6, 1936-37, ch. 66. Pam. Coll.

Amends the definition of cheese-milk price and provides for a butter-milk price which represents the value per gallon of the greater part of the milk sold during any month for manufacture into butter. For each month between the end of July, 1937 and the beginning of October, 1940 certificates are to be published relating to the cheese-milk price and the butter-milk price for that month. "The board administering a milk marketing scheme may submit to the Minister arrangements for the sale by registered producers, at a reduced price, of any quantity of milk produced in the area to which the scheme applies."

996. Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. Milk (extension and amendment) act, 1938. An Act to extend certain temporary provisions of the Milk acts, 1934 to 1937; to release milk marketing boards and the Government of Northern Ireland from certain obligations under those Acts; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid. [29th July 1938] Gt. Brit. Pub. Gen. Acts, 1 & 2 Geo. 6, 1938, ch. 61. Pam. Coll.

997. Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. Milk industry act, 1939. An Act to authorise certain payments out of the Exchequer to milk marketing boards in respect of certain milk; to extend the powers and vary the duties of such boards as to the making of payments or allowances to producers of milk, and in connection with approved arrangements for the sale of milk at reduced prices, and as to the manner in which moneys paid to the boards from the Exchequer are to be dealt with; and to extend the functions of consumers' committees in relation to milk marketing schemes, milk product marketing schemes and milk product development schemes. [28th July 1939] Gt. Brit. Pub. Gen. Acts, 2 & 3 Geo. 6, 1939, ch. 46. Libr. Cong.

Makes provision for extending the functions of Consumers' Committees in relation to price fixing under milk marketing schemes, milk product marketing schemes and milk product development schemes.

A schedule contains a scale of payments to be made under section one of this Act to a producer of quality milk and of the sums to be paid by the Minister to a board in respect of such milk.

Sugar

998. Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. Sugar industry (reorganization) act, 1936. An Act to provide for the establishment of a Sugar commission; for the amalgamation into a single corporation of companies manufacturing sugar from home-grown beet; for granting financial assistance to that corporation and to the companies aforesaid; and otherwise for the reorganization of the sugar industry. 21st May 1936. Gt. Brit. Pub. Gen. Acts, 26 Geo. V and 1 Edw. VIII, 1935-36, ch. 18. Libr. Cong.

Empowers the Sugar Commission, after consultation with an advisory committee of representatives of buyers and sellers of sugar, to determine from time to time a daily raw sugar price per cwt.

"The raw sugar price for any day shall be so determined by reference to the prices at which raw sugar on which the full rate of customs duty is chargeable could have been bought on that day; and the average raw sugar price for any period shall be the aggregate of the prices so determined as aforesaid for days in that period divided by the number of days in the period, being days for which such a price was so determined."

The Second Schedule to the Act gives the minimum prices of home-grown beet received by the Sugar Corporation in the year beginning on 1st April 1936.

Provision is made for the making of contracts by the Sugar Commission for the purchase of home-grown beet at prices to be determined.

GREECE

999. Bauer, Walter. Foreign production, trade, and government aid in the raisin and currant industry. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 566, 142pp. Berkeley, 1933.

Contains an account of the Greek currant industry and notes the price-fixing powers of the Privileged Company which existed from 1905 to 1925 and of the Central Currant Office which replaced it.

"The main objection raised against the Central Currant Office in Greece is based on the operation of its price-maintenance policy."

1000. Bauer, Walter. Greek currant legislation and its effect on California raisin markets. 16pp., typewritten. [Washington, D. C., 1930] Pam. Coll. Currants

Sketches the history of the production and marketing of currants

in Greece to the establishment and operation of the Autonomous Currant Office. "The final law of October 1926 is a codification of the legislative decrees of August 10, 1925, which provided for the establishment of the A. C. O., and of the decrees of November 20, 1925, and September 16, 1926, concerning further details...

"Under the operations of the A. C. O. there is still a regular open market with the village brokers, dealers, packers and exporters in the shipping centers. The A. C. O. is not a selling agency monopolizing the whole production and marketing it abroad for its own account. Also it does not fix general prices influencing the mutual agreements between producer and exporter or foreign buyer. It only tries to keep the prices on a level to secure a remunerative return to the grower by purchasing on the open market the surplus which would supposedly remain unexportable at this remunerative price and by fixing the retention quota, i. e. that part of the intended export of a grower which he has to deliver to the warehouses of the A. C. O."

1001. Boyazoglu, A. J. Vine-growing in Greece. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 30(7): 299E-325E. July 1939. 280.29 In83

Contains a section on currants in which control measures are noted, including the founding of the Privileged Company for the Protection of the Currant Trade, its failure, and the establishment of the Central Currants Office.

1002. Kipps, J. The Greek currant trade. A study in valorisation under public auspices. Econ. Hist. (Sup. of the Econ. Jour.) 2(5): 137-153. Jan. 1930. 280.8 Ec72E

Outlines the history of control of the Greek currant trade and of the policy of the existing Central Currant Office.

1003. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Greece to confiscate surplus currant acreage. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 1(9): 467, processed. Sept. 1937. 1.9 Ec7For

"The long vexing problem of the disposition of surplus currant production in Greece now seems to be on the way to a definite solution, according to a report received in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul General Shantz at Athens. By a recent decision of the Hellenic Government some 37,000 acres of vines are to be uprooted, which normally would produce approximately 85 million pounds of currants, or about one-fourth of the total production...

"The uprooting process will be carried out as soon as 51 percent of the growers, or as soon as 55 percent of those owning the vines in a particular district, give their assent. When such a majority decides to uproot, all of the growers in the district concerned are obliged to proceed with the uprooting. Those who do not comply will be liable to punishment by imprisonment, and their vines will be uprooted by agents of the Central Currant Office at the expense of the owners. Moreover, the Government will have the right to fix

lower prices for surplus currants in districts where growers by plebiscite do not consent to uprooting than that fixed for surplus currants in districts that cooperate."

1004. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo
Price-fixing measures in Greece are shown to affect wheat, currants, tobacco, and olive oil. - pp. 396-399.

The so-called wheat concentration system instituted by a law published on July 10, 1928 is described. "The system has been amended from time to time, but at present it provides for the purchase and concentration of the domestic wheat crop in the hands of a central committee and for its sale at fixed prices on a compulsory quota basis, i. e., fixed quantities of domestic wheat must be purchased by the millers at fixed prices before the necessary supplementary supplies may be imported." The central committee was also given power "to uphold the prices of barley and oats by concentration and sales in Greece. Up to February 1932, this latter feature had not yet been enforced. The concentration system, as enforced by the Government up to the end of 1931, had made possible the disposal of the domestic wheat crop at comparatively good prices, and although it caused an increase of about 50 leptas per oke in the average price of bread, it was expected to be maintained in Greece until world conditions and the wheat situation in Greece show a material improvement."

The attempts made to maintain the price of currants are summarized. A law of 1925 created the Autonomous Central Currant Office which undertakes to purchase a certain percentage of the crop at fixed prices.

"In 1931 the Greek Government announced its intention of purchasing from 20,000,000 to 22,000,000 pounds of refuse and damaged tobacco carried over from the 1929 and 1930 crops. Early reports indicated that about 14,000,000 pounds of such tobacco was to be purchased in Greek Macedonia and Thrace at prices ranging from 3 to 5 cents per oke (1.06 cents to 1.77 cents per pound)."

A decree of December 24, 1931 "fixed the minimum purchase price [of olive oil produced in Greece] at 14.5 drachmas per oke (6.7 cents per pound) for oil of 5° acidity delivered at port of exportation in districts where the land tax is paid in the customhouses during exportation and at 16 drachmas per oke (7.4 cents per pound) in all other districts...In order to assure that producers will not receive less than the fixed minimum prices the Government is authorized to take charge of the exportation of olive oil up to 8,000,000 okes (22,560,000 pounds) by either purchasing outright that amount of oil at the fixed prices or by offering bounties to individuals who undertake the exportation of olive oil to foreign countries on the basis of the fixed prices."

1005. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Greece. Business regulation, price control. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Con. Rpts. no. 11, p. 244. Mar. 12, 1938. 157.7 C76D

"An ordinance of the Greek Market Police, published in the press of February 3 and 6, 1938, requires virtually everything sold in Greece to have its price plainly marked upon it; if this is impossible, then the price must be plainly displayed. According to the Office of the American Commercial Attaché at Athens, penalties are provided in cases where the seller asks more than the marked price. Factories and wholesalers must keep, for the inspection of the police, registers showing wholesale prices and discounts."

GREECE - LEGISLATION

Currants

1006. Greece. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi n. 5208 concernant la modification et la codification des lois nos 3456, 3457 et 3458 sur le Comptoir autonome du raisin sec. 24 juillet 1931. Greece. Journal Officiel, no. 237. July 28, 1931.

Partial text in French in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 21: 160-167. 1931. 30.5 In82

Modifies and codifies earlier laws on the Autonomous Currant Office. Provides for the establishment of an autonomous currant institute or "Central Currant Office" to control the currant trade, increase the consumption of currants and improve their quality, etc. The purchase price of surplus currants is fixed by decision of the administrative council of the Central Currant Office, but it must not be fixed at a higher rate than that necessary to cover the estimated income for the year for which the price is fixed. In case the price thus fixed should be less than 2,000 drachmas per hectolitre the Council of Ministers may allow the price of 2,000 drachmas to be the minimum price to be charged against the reserves of the Central Currant Office as well as the net receipts of the following crop years. The decision as to the purchase price of surplus currants is made not later than August 25th of each year. Trading in currants by the Central Currant Office is forbidden. But permission may be granted to sell currants for domestic consumption from the surplus stock at a price not lower than the minimum purchasing price of the surplus currants.

Grain

1007. Greece. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi 3598. Protection de la production indigène du blé. 5 juillet 1928. Greece. Journal Officiel, no. 119, July 10, 1928.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 18: 39-43. 1928. 30.5 In82

Provides for the purchase of domestic wheat at fixed prices by a central grain commission and its sale locally also at fixed prices. Prices are fixed weekly for the different grades of wheat. The mills are obliged to mix 25 percent of domestic wheat with imported wheat.

1008. Greece. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi n. 4817 modifiant et complétant les lois n^{os} 3598 et 4382 concernant la protection de la production indigène du blé. 14 juillet 1930. Greece. Journal Officiel, no. 242. July 16, 1930.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole, 20: 148-152. 1930. 30.5 In82

To determine the sale price of domestic wheat the Central Grain Commission must take into consideration the purchase price and the expenses of handling, etc. When the wheat is purchased it is classed by the Central Commission in categories, and prices are fixed on the basis of the price of imported wheat with a minimum price of 6.30 drachmas per oke. The Central Commission increases or decreases these prices according to the fluctuations of the prices of imported wheat. Another duty of the Central Commission is to protect the price of barley and oats* by decree agreed upon by the Ministers of Agriculture and Finance and the Central Commission which will determine the zones and maximum quantities of concentration of these products and the manner of fixing their purchase price.

1009. Greece. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi n. 5150 concernant le prix des blés et du pain. 14 juillet 1931. Greece. Journal Officiel, no. 283, Aug. 18, 1931.

Partial French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 21: 65-67. 1931. 30.5 In82

Nominates certain members of the Commission of Stabilization of Prices, and provides that a decree shall establish the factors on which the price of wheat and flour will be based and other necessary details.

1010. Greece. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret-loi modifiant et complétant la loi n. 4817 concernant la modification des lois n. 3598 et 4382 sur la protection de la production indigène du blé et la loi n. 4932 complétant l'art. 1^{er} de la loi n. 4817. 14 novembre 1931. Greece. Journal Officiel, no. 386. Nov. 14, 1931.

Partial text in French in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 21: 67-77. 1931. 30.5 In82

*The French translation of the Greek word for oats is given as rye. The word used in the text of the law published in the Official Gazette of Greece is "βρασι" which has been found to mean oats and not rye. - Compiler.

Modifies and supplements the law of July 14, 1930. The domestic wheat to be purchased of a specific weight of not less than 75 kg. per hectolitre is classified according to quality in 6 categories and prices. These prices are fixed at the beginning of each so-called concentration period on the basis of the prices of imported wheat and the quality of each category of domestic wheat, and they must not be less than 6 drachmas per oke. In exceptional cases wheat of a lower specific weight may be accepted at correspondingly lower prices.

1011. Greece. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi 5898 modifiant et complétant la loi 5686 ratifiant et modifiant le décret-loi du *15 juillet 1933...modifiant et complétant les lois 4817, 4932, etc. concernant la protection de la production du blé indigène. 4 novembre 1933. Greece. Journal Officiel, no. 342. Nov. 4, 1933.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 23: 57-60. 1933. 30.5 In82

Provides for the constitution under the control of the Minister of Agriculture of a Central Commission for the Protection of the Domestic Wheat Production with power to maintain the parity of domestic wheat prices with those of imported wheat of the same quality and to maintain those prices at a level satisfactory to producers; also to maintain the prices of barley and oats by means of their purchase and distribution. Prices are fixed annually subject to the approval of the Council of Ministers. Prices of wheat distributed to mills are fixed by the Commission.

Olive Oil

1012. Greece. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret-loi concernant les mesures pour la protection de la production de l'huile. 24 décembre 1931. Greece. Journal Officiel, no. 422. Dec. 24, 1931.

Partial text in French in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 21: 186-187. 1931. 30.5 In82

Fixes the minimum price of olive oil purchased from the producers and prohibits the purchase of oil at a lower price.

HAITI

1013. Pan American union. Price fixing in Haiti. Pan Amer. Union. Bul. 70(8): 674-675. Aug. 1936. 150.9 M76

Gives the provisions of the law signed by the President of Haiti on April 11, 1936, establishing a Price Commission to fix maximum and minimum prices of commodities.

*Date taken from official gazette of Greece, Nov. 4, 1933.

HAITI - LEGISLATION

1014. Haiti. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi instituant un Comité des prix, chargé de fixer, en cas de nécessité, le prix de vente maximum des marchandises importées et le prix d'achat minimum des denrées en Haïti. Le 11 avril 1936. Haïti. Le Moniteur 91(31): 247. Apr. 13, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Provides that any unjustified increase in the price of commodities imported into or manufactured in Haiti, or any decrease in the price of export products not justified by the quotations on the world markets shall be considered as an offense. Provision is made for the establishment of a Committee of Prices with power when so ordered by the President to fix the minimum purchase price of export commodities in Haiti on the basis of world prices for similar foreign products so as to assure a just return to the producer and to fix the maximum sales price of commodities imported into or produced in Haiti in such a way as to protect the consumer.

HUNGARY

1015. Economic transition in Hungary. Statist 134(3207): 194-195. Aug. 12, 1939. 286.8 St2

Contains a paragraph on agriculture from which the following extract is quoted: "In recent years special attention has been paid to raising the quality of produce and to proper standardisation. The immediate problem now is to secure a restriction of the production of grain in favour of a larger fodder production, a matter of some difficulty as grain-production has hitherto been strongly encouraged by high minimum prices, which it is apparently the Government's intention now to apply to only a limited area of wheat production. Its proposals in this connection are expected to take shape by the autumn."

1016. Fixed price in Hungary. Facts about Sugar 30(6): 214. June 1935. 65.8 Fl1

"Hungary has decreed a uniform sugar price for the entire country of 1.28 pengoe per kilo of crystal sugar (equivalent to about 17 cents per pound). For lump sugar the price has been fixed at 1.34 pengoe."

1017. Friedländer, Emil. Unsere weizenernte, export- und verwertungs- probleme. Ungarischer Volkswirt 5(8): 7-9. Aug. 1936. 280.8 Un36

The quality of this year's wheat is reported as being very satisfactory. The quantity has been officially estimated at 24 million metric quintals, the exportable surplus being about 3 million metric quintals of which from 7 to 7.5 million metric quintals have been sold in advance by the Government. Minimum prices, which are at the same time maximum prices, have been fixed.

1018. Die glatte verwertung der rekord-weizenernte gesichert. Ungarischer Volkswirt 7(9): 9-10. Sept. 1933. 280.6 Un36

Hungary is said to have a record wheat crop for 1933, the price for which the Government has fixed so as to allow an adequate profit to the producer. The purchase of wheat offered at this price is guaranteed by various government measures.

1019. Great Britain. Board of trade. Hungary. Control of grain law. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 125(1760): 255. Aug. 28, 1930. 256.03 T67J

"A measure designed to raise the internal price of grain and to promote the marketing of the Hungarian harvest came into force on July 16. The law provides that purchasers of grain must previously buy a grain ticket the value of which is proportionate to the quantity of grain to be purchased and is fixed at present at 3 pengö per 100 kilogrammes. Grain tickets must be purchased also in respect of all grain and grain products imported from abroad. The grain ticket is divided into two parts, a grain ticket proper and a coupon, of which the coupon is surrendered by the purchaser to the producer, or, in the case of imported grain, to the customs authorities while the grain ticket remains in the hands of the purchaser and is passed on at each future transaction to the new owner. A grain marketing fund is to be established from which will be refunded the value of the grain coupons not used by the producer in payment of his taxes, and also the value of the grain tickets held in respect of exported grain. The fund is also to be used for the amelioration of Hungarian agriculture in general. Regulations are laid down regarding grain mortgages and credits on crops sold before the harvest ('green credits') The law prohibits, in general, dealings in grain for future delivery except by special authorisation."

1020. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Hungary: new wheat marketing regulations. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Jour. 43(6): 580-581. Sept. 1936. 10 G79J

A recent decree of the Hungarian Government provides for a minimum price for wheat higher than that of last year, and for planned exports.

1021. Hungarian co-operatives' pepper monopoly. Co-op. Rev. (n.s.) 12(2): 58-59. Feb. 1938. 280.28 C7823

Losses to the small farmers in Hungary who grow paprika, caused by the agricultural depression, made it necessary for the Hungarian Government "to make a monopoly of paprika marketing, so as to have full control over the growing, milling, and marketing of this valuable specialty." Two cooperative societies have been granted the exclusive right to buy paprika from the farmers at prices quoted by the Board of Agriculture. A third society "has been founded in Budapest for the milling, storing, financing, and packing of paprika. The merchants...are obliged to buy...from the co-operative society at official wholesale prices. The quality and packing are subject to the control of the Government."

1022. Hungary. Országos mezőgazdasági kamara. Évi jelentése, 1929/30. 285pp. Budapest, "Patria." 1930. 281.9 H89 1930

The following review of this report is quoted from Internatl. Labour Rev. 23(4): 594. Apr. 1931.

"Annual report of the Hungarian National Chamber of Agriculture for 1929 submitted to the general meeting held on 26 June 1930. The report describes the situation of agriculture in Hungary during the year reviewed: production, fixing of prices of agricultural products, difficulties in marketing surplus crops, tariffs and taxes, measures taken by the Ministry of Agriculture to encourage production."

1023. International institute of agriculture. Hungary. General situation of agriculture. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 30(2): 71E-77E. Feb. 1939. 241 In82

"The Ministry of Industry and Trade authorized the Futura A. G., the official organization of this Ministry, which regulates the sale of cereals, wool, etc., to buy and work up sunflower seed and to sell sunflower oil. The prices of seed and oil were fixed for the whole year. Importers could obtain permits to import foreign fats only if they agreed to take a certain quantity of oil from the Futura at a fixed price, or else to pay into the fund for subsidizing exports a certain contribution for each quintal of fat imported....

"In the last half year, the most important legislative measure relating to agriculture was the Alcohol Monopoly Law...Distilleries for wine and fruit form a separate group. The Government can order them to manufacture a certain percentage of their quota of spirits exclusively from wine, and to buy the wine directly from the producer at a fixed price so long as this price does not rise above certain level...The State also fixes the sale prices to be paid to the distilleries, graded with reference to the type of enterprise, capacity and quota, the principle being that an adequate profit should remain after total costs have been covered....

"Instructions from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Futura A. G... regulate the marketing of wool as follows:- the farmer delivers the wool to a prescribed warehouse where it is immediately graded. The estimated price is at once published by the Futura." The producer may sell immediately at this price or pay costs of warehousing and insurance. The farmer may also sell at auction.

Fixed prices for fuel wood have been abolished for the year 1938-39.

1024. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. Hungary. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 29(7): 332E-339E. July 1938. 280.29 In83

Attention is called to the fixing of prices for milk, wool, poultry, eggs, silk cocoons, potatoes, paprika, onions, canned tomatoes, wine, tobacco and firewood.

1025. Lynsky, Myer. The bounty and processing tax on wheat in Hungary. Jour. Farm Econ. 16(3): 387-409. July 1934. 280.8 J822

A comprehensive account of the boletta system in Hungary. A grain ticket purchased from the local authorities at a price fixed by decree each crop year had to accompany any purchase of grain, according to a law effective July 15, 1930. The results of the system are discussed.

1026. Mayer, Johann. Die ernste 1938. Ungarischer Volkswirt 7(7): 2-3. July 1938. 280.8 Un36

The condition of the 1938 grain crop is discussed. Hungary is said to have a good middling crop in wheat and the outlook for the maize crop is even better than that. The Government has set the wheat price at 20 Pengö per quintal, which covers production costs and leaves some profit.

1027. Schandl, Charles. The evolution of the grain marketing system in Hungary. Ann. Collect. Econ. 14(2): 285-304. July-Sept. 1938. 280.8 An73

"Presented to the International Committee on Inter-co-operative Relations."

Describes the activities of the Futura or Hungarian Co-operative Unions' Trading Company Limited whose main function is "to regulate home prices so that producers in every part of the country may receive such payment as is fair in view of the date of sale and the geographical position of the dispatch station...In 1929...the Hungarian Government intervened for the first time on the home market with a view to keeping up the price of wheat; and the Futura was required to carry out the scheme. On behalf of the Government, and with Government money, it bought wheat daily on the home forward market at prices higher than those obtaining on the world market, at the same time negotiating fixed price sales on the Liverpool, Chicago and Winnipeg markets. The Futura took delivery of the quantities bought, and sold them partly to Hungarian millers and partly abroad."

The "Wheat-certificate" scheme and the marketing of Hungarian wheat under the Rome Convention are explained.

"The Rome Agreement has now worked satisfactorily for four years. With the sale of 4 to 4.5 million quintals of its wheat assured in Italy and Austria, the Hungarian Government encounters no serious difficulty in marketing its surplus, particularly as Switzerland and Germany are also regular buyers. Further, having relieved the internal market of this surplus, the Government is in a position to fix and effectively enforce minimum domestic prices. For some years past internal prices have been fixed in this way with reference to export prices and with variations from commune to commune...In the economic year 1936-1937, the Hungarian Government maintained the system of minimum prices." During the year 1937/38 world prices rose above Hungarian prices and the Government decided to abandon the fixing of minimum prices on the domestic market. "Nevertheless,

the Hungarian Prime Minister announced before the harvest that if, as a result of private speculation, prices were to fall in such a way as to create an abnormal disparity between internal and world prices, the Government would immediately fix minimum prices and instruct the Futura to make purchases at the prices fixed."

1028. Ungarn. Die massnahmen des preiskommissars. Vierjahresplan 2(10): 612. Oct. 1938.

In March 1938 the Hungarian régime undertook a large program for the building up of the national economy, which is to come to completion in five years. The measures taken recently by the Price Commissioner, the Landeskommissär für Preiskontrolle, Dr. Laky, are outlined.

1029. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign agricultural policies - a review and appraisal. Hungary. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(2): 101-108, processed. Feb. 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

The "grain-ticket" system is explained. After its abolition at the beginning of the 1934/35 season the Hungarian Government "established annual minimum prices at which wheat is accepted by designated agencies on behalf of the Government whenever prices on the free market fall below that level...The rise of wheat prices led finally to the abandonment of the minimum-price system..."

"Numerous marketing schemes for different farm products were set up and minimum prices for a number of commodities were fixed by the Government. These prices have been made effective either through stabilization purchases by the various cooperatives acting for the Government or through the refusal of authorities to grant permits for export abroad or for shipping to the Budapest market, unless proof is furnished that at least the fixed minimum price has been paid to farmers for the commodity concerned."

Legislation of 1931 provided for the establishment of a Cartel Committee and a Price-Analyzing Board to supervise cartels and control prices that seem to be unjustifiably high.

1030. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

Price fixing in Hungary is noted in connection with grain, tobacco, sugar, and dairy products. - pp. 400-405.

A Government grain monopoly is exercised through the Futura, the Syndicate of Exporters, and the Syndicate of Millers. "Over and above the usual authority, the Hungarian Government was also empowered by legislation of 1930 to 'determine the price to be collected by millers for milling, the rate of sifting, the price of the products of milling, and the price of bread.'" The grain-ticket system is explained. It was adopted to enable the farmer to obtain prices above parity for wheat or rye notwithstanding the large exportable surplus.

Production and trade in tobacco are the exclusive right of the Hungarian Tobacco Monopoly, subject to the control of the Minister of Finance who each year fixes the prices to be paid to the growers for each kind of tobacco. The Hungarian Government fixes prices of beets and sugar and also of milk and milk products.

HUNGARY - LEGISLATION

Grain

1031. Hungary. Laws, statutes, etc. Art. de loi XXII de 1930 concernant les dispositions nécessaires à la mise en valeur de certaines espèces de céréales. 15 juillet 1930. Hungary évi Országos Törvénytar, 1930, pp. 371-382.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 20: 152-168. 1930. 30.5 In82

Provides that purchasers of grain must buy a grain ticket at a price to be fixed yearly, the grain ticket to include a coupon to be surrendered to the farmer or to the customs authorities when the grain is purchased. The coupon may be used in payment of taxes. Authorizes the Government to fix the price of flour and of bread. Forbids future trading in grain and grain products unless special authorization is granted.

ICELAND

1032. Great Britain. Board of trade. Iceland. State monopoly of tobacco. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 127(1818): 460. Oct. 8, 1931. 256.03 T67J

A law has been passed establishing a government tobacco monopoly in Iceland. "The importation of all kinds of tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whatever use intended, except through the Government, is...prohibited on and after January 1, 1932. The law also empowers the Government to prohibit the importation of tobacco, except under special permit, at any time after October 1."

Although not specifically mentioned in the Board of Trade Journal, this law, passed on September 8, 1931 authorizes the Government to fix maximum retail prices of tobacco.

1033. Monty, T. J. Industry and trade of Iceland. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 61(1858): 510-515. Sept. 9, 1939. 286.8 C16

"The Government's activities have taken the form of direct entry into enterprises as well as the control and support of measures designed to help trade and industry...The Government has provided itself with revenues by purchases and by sales monopolies over certain goods as well as by the right of fixing prices for these goods. It has a monopoly of the trade in wines, spirits, matches, fertilizers (1929)...and, finally of the trade in vegetables (1936)."

INDIA - LEGISLATION

1034. India. Laws, statutes, etc. Sugar-cane act, 1934. An Act to regulate the price of sugar-cane intended for use in sugar factories. (Received the assent of the Governor general on the 1st May, 1934.) India. Acts, no. 15, 1934. Libr. Cong.

"The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare any area specified in the notification to be a controlled area for the purposes of this Act. Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, fix a minimum price or minimum prices for the purchase in any controlled area of sugar-cane intended for use in any factory."

IRELAND (EIRE)

1035. Control of prices. A summary of recent legislation. Irish Trade Jour. 12(4): 209-211. Dec. 1937. 286.8 Ir4

Summarizes the provisions of the Control of Prices Acts of 1932 and 1937.

1036. Cormack, James. Increase in standard price of flax in Ireland. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 60(1830): 255. Feb. 25, 1939. 286.8 C16

"By order dated January 24, 1939, made under the Flax Act (1936), the Government of Ireland has fixed the price of scutched flax at 10s. per stone for the 1939 crop. This is a further increase over last year, when it was raised from 8s. to 9s. 6d. Registered flax growers will thus in effect be paid a bounty of the difference between 10s. per stone and whatever is decided to be the average value of the flax. Registered growers are entitled to sell their flax to the best advantage, and to receive the same rate of bounty, no matter what price is received by them, even over 10s., but they are limited by their quota as to the acreage of flax they are permitted to grow."

1037. Cormack, James. Wheat and flour in Ireland. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 59(1807): 458-461. Sept. 17, 1938. 286.8 C16

Calls attention to the effect of wheat and flour control on wheat acreage. Fixed prices for flour and bread are noted.

1038. Cormack, James. Wheat and flour trade regulation in European countries. VI. Irish Free State. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 55(1699): 400-401. Aug. 22, 1936. 286.8 C16

"The Government has now abandoned the bounty system of subsidizing wheat growers formerly in operation...By the 1935 Amendment of the Cereals Act of 1933, the registered wheat millers now have to pay

fixed minimum wheat prices to the growers." The rates are given for 1935/36 and 1936/37.

A bill is noted as before the Dail to fix the price of bread and flour to prevent excessive profits to the millers, bakers, and distributors.

1039. Cormack, James. Wheat and flour trade regulation in European countries. VII. Irish Free State. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 57(1756): 554-556. Sept. 25, 1937. 286.8 C16

"During the past cereal year the Government, by law, has increased the minimum price to be paid for domestic wheat from 24s. to 27s. per bushel for 62-pound bushel weight wheat. The millers and merchants, who have formed an association for the protection of their interests, agreed last year to pay a price above the guaranteed price of 24s. and did in fact pay 27s. 6d. This was done under Government pressure, owing to low yield resulting from bad weather conditions." The report of the commission appointed by the Bread (Regulation of Prices) Act, 1936 is noted.

1040. Fair price for sugar beet and pulp, 1939-40. Report of Board of Enquiry. Irish Trade Jour. 14(1): 60. Mar. 1939. 286.8 Ir4

"The Board appointed by the Government to enquire into and fix a fair price for sugar beet and pulp in respect of the season 1939-40 has issued a report, dated February 11, 1939" in which prices of sugar beet and pulp are fixed.

1041. Flax. Standard price of 1939 crop. Irish Trade Jour. 14(1): 60. Mar. 1939. 286.8 Ir4

"The Government have, by Order, fixed the standard price of flax of the 1939 crop at 10s. per stone of scutched flax. This is a further increase since last year, when the price was increased from 8s. to 9s. 6d. per stone. The price now fixed, together with the recent indication of an improvement in the outlook for flax-growing, should encourage growers to sow an increased acreage in the coming season."

1042. Home-grown tobacco. Encouragement of production. The tobacco act, 1934. Irish Trade Jour. 10(1): 3-4. Mar. 1935. 286.8 Ir4

The subsidies and concessions to tobacco growers in the Irish Free State since 1904 are outlined as a background for the Tobacco Act, 1934 which provides for the control of production and marketing of tobacco in the Irish Free State.

1043. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. Ireland. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 29(2): 97E-100E. Feb. 1938. 30.5 In82

Under the Agricultural Produce (Cereals) Act, 1933, bounties were paid for home-grown millable wheat, the bounty being based on the difference between the ascertained average price paid for home-grown

wheat and a fixed standard price. By an amending Act passed in 1935, the bounty system was replaced by a system of guaranteed minimum prices which, it was provided, should be not less than the standard price previously established. Minimum prices are still in force, but the rise in wheat prices has been such that the prices actually received by the growers are appreciably higher than the minimum prices fixed.

"The Pigs and Bacon Act, 1935, provided for the establishment of a Pigs Marketing Board to fix the prices of pigs...In June 1937 an amending Act - the Pigs and Bacon Act, 1937 - was passed...In the fixing of prices to be paid to producers - the 'appointed' prices - the pigs and carcasses are divided into three categories."

Guaranteed prices for butter are briefly discussed.

1044. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. Ireland. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 29(9): 441E-448E. Sept. 1938. 280.29 In83

Price fixing is noted in connection with dairy products and the Dairy Produce (Price Stabilisation) Act of 1935, and the Milk (Regulation of Supply and Price) Act of 1936.

"It was announced in April that the Government had decided to guarantee to creameries on their total butter sales, irrespective of the price obtained on the export market, a return of 130s. per cwt. on production during the period May 1 to November 30, 1938 and of 136s. per cwt. on production during the period December 1, 1938 to March 31, 1939...To give effect to this new decision it was necessary to raise the price of creamery butter on the home market. For this purpose the Minister for Agriculture used his powers under the 1935 Act, entitling him to fix maximum net wholesale price of any specified class of butter and a minimum price for creamery butter...

"The Pigs Marketing Board has power to fix, and regularly fixes, two prices: an 'appointed price' which is an actual price for pigs and carcasses of pigs sold to factory or otherwise, and a 'hypothetical price', which is a price that the Board considers 'would, under normal conditions, be the proper price thereof'...

"Bread prices in Ireland are limited by statutory maximum retail prices fixed from time to time in accordance with the Bread (Regulation of Prices) Act, 1936. For this purpose the Minister for Industry and Commerce is empowered to fix a 'standard' price for flour; this is not a price to be adhered to by millers and the public in actual sales, nor a statutory maximum or minimum, but serves solely for the calculation from a schedule, set up in accordance with the Act, of the minimum retail price for bread...

"Irish flax growers have, since the passing of the Flax Act in 1936, been guaranteed by the Government a minimum price for their product. This price is fixed by the Government before each sale season - October to the following March 31 - and is called the 'standard' price...At the end of each sale season the Government declare what, according to their investigations was the average price during the season; this is the 'ascertained price.'"

1045. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. Ireland. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 30(2): 77E-85E. Feb. 1939. 280.29 In83

"The wheat-grower is guaranteed a statutory minimum price and is assured a market for his produce. The statutory minimum prices are fixed two years in advance and have already been fixed for the crops of the 1939-40 and 1940-41 seasons. Four official grades of wheat based on bushel weight are established and prices for each grade are fixed for each month of the year. These statutory minimum prices are to be the same in 1939-40 and 1940-41 as they were in the two preceding seasons. In addition to this statutory regulation, wheat prices are regulated by agreement between the Irish Beet (?) Growers' Association and the Irish Flour Millers Association. "An agreement reached in September 1938 fixed minimum prices considerably higher than the statutory minimum..."

"Bread prices in Ireland are regulated in accordance with the Bread (Regulation of Prices) Act, 1936. This Act empowers the Minister for Industry and Commerce to fix a standard price for flour; this is not a price to be adhered to by millers and the public in actual sales nor a statutory maximum or minimum, but serves solely for the calculation set up in accordance with the Act, of a minimum retail price for bread...Recent changes in these prices are noted. Milk prices to be paid by registered wholesalers and retailers are also noted, as are the 'appointed' and 'hypothetical' prices of bacon pigs.

"The prices to be paid for sugar-beet in Ireland are fixed each year by negotiation between the Irish Sugar-Beet Growers Association and the Irish Sugar Company, a monopoly company on the Board of which are a number of the Government-appointed directors. Failing agreement the prices are fixed by an independent arbitrator. The 1938 prices were fixed by arbitration, and lengthy negotiations have so far led to no agreement on prices for 1939."

1046. Laoghaire, Sean Ua. Pigs and bacon industry. Work of marketing boards. Times [London] Trade & Engin. (n.s.) 44(901): X. Mar. 1939. 286.8 T482

The price-fixing function of the Pigs Marketing Board and the method of determining prices are explained. Terms used are defined. "The term 'factory-purchased pig' is applied to a pig delivered at licensed premises upon terms that the price of such pig is to be determined after slaughter. The term 'appointed price' is applied to the price fixed by the Board to be paid by licensed curers to pig producers for pigs of a particular class according to live weight, or of a particular class and grade when bought as factory-purchased pigs. The term 'hypothetical price' is defined in the Pigs and Bacon Act, 1935, as the price which, in the opinion of the Board, would, under normal conditions, be the proper price for pigs of a particular class, or grade of class..."

"In order to encourage further the production of the pig from which the curer can manufacture the quality bacon for which there is

a world demand the Pigs Marketing Board fixed, during the past year, a special price for a 'Bonus Grade' in pigs. This grade was meant to indicate to the pig producer the type of pig at which he should aim. Its effect on the producer was encouraging...A market, with no uncertainties, is guaranteed to producers who deal directly with bacon factories. The Board has at each factory a check on the weighing and grading of pigs, and so the producer is guaranteed the price which his pig is worth for the production of bacon...only licensed curers are bound...to pay the prices for pigs fixed by the Pigs Marketing Board. This leaves the producer an open market in which he may sell to the pig dealer at such a price as may be agreed between the parties...However, more and more producers are becoming convinced that they can produce a good pig and procure a better price by dealing directly with a curer...Never have prices been fixed by the Board which have not shown a considerable margin of profit to producers, a margin far in excess of what was allowed them in the open markets before the Board was established...The Boards believe that the foundation is laid for a greater supply of better pigs than Eire has yet had."

1047. Prices of essential commodities: purpose of Control of prices act, 1932. Powers of commission. Irish Trade Jour. 8(1): 3-4. Mar. 1933. 286.8 Ir4

A résumé of the Control of Prices Act, 1932.

1048. Shackleton, George, Jun. Flour and the wheat grower. Encouraging the country mill. Times [London] Trade & Engin. (n.s.) 44(901): X. Mar. 1939. 286.8 T482

Government measures to expand flour milling of domestic wheat are outlined.

"The Cereals Acts require millers...to buy and mill whatever wheat is grown in Eire at a fixed price...There is control of prices; this, however, comes under the supervision of the Prices Commission, which...exercises its powers over other industries, and has no connection with the Cereals Acts...

"There is no compulsion to till and sow wheat, but a fairly strong inducement to do so by the guarantee of both price and market to the farmer. Six years ago, when the scheme was started, the guaranteed price was 23s. 6d. a barrel of 280 lb., equivalent to 40s. 3 1/2d. per 480 lb...for the past three years 30s. has been paid, equivalent to 51s. 7d. per 480 lb...The form of State subsidy adopted in the first two years has been abandoned and now the miller pays at least the full Government price, and failure to do so would bring him under the more severe and stringent sections of the Cereals Act."

1049. Standard price of flour. Irish Trade Jour. 13(4): 213. Dec. 1938. 286.8 Ir4

An Order of the Minister for Industry and Commerce, dated October 26, 1938, fixes the "standard" price of flour at 41/6d. per sack of 280 lbs.

This order "in conjunction with the Bread (Price) (No. 2) Order, 1937, has the effect of fixing the maximum price at which batch bread may be sold retail at 10 1/2d. per 4 lb. loaf delivered. Immediately prior to the making of this Order the maximum price of this 4 lb. loaf was 11d....

"The 'standard' price of flour laid down in the Order is not the statutory maximum or minimum price for flour which is to be adhered to by the millers and the public in actual sales, but is a definition by the Minister of the most important factor affecting the price of bread."

1050. Taylor, C. C. Agricultural price-supporting measures in Ireland.

U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Agr. 3(8): 347-370. Aug. 1933. 1.9 Ec7For

Measures of a general character are noted as well as those dealing with specific crops. "Minimum prices have been used to promote the production of wheat, sugar, flax, tobacco, hogs, and dairy products....

"The Agricultural Produce (Cereals) Act, effective in May 1933 and amended in December 1933, September 1934, and July 1935, originally provided for the payment of a subsidy to growers sufficient to bridge the gap between the average price received for Irish-grown millable wheat during a given period and the standard price of 25s. per 280-pound barrel of home-grown wheat (about \$1.36 per bushel)...In 1935, the act was changed by prescribing a minimum price that millers and wheat dealers must pay for home-grown wheat, thereby enabling farmers to obtain the full guaranteed price without waiting for a deferred subsidy payment." A table "shows how prices have been maintained despite greatly increased production."

The prices of flour and of bread in Ireland are said to be generally higher than in England. Under the Bread (Regulation of Prices) Act of 1936 "the prescribed price of bread in Ireland...was 10 1/2d. per 4 pounds, delivered retail, compared with 8d. prescribed at that time by England's Food Council. It must be noted that the standard price of flour in Ireland, fixed in accordance with the act cited above, is not the statutory maximum or minimum price for flour. Since retail prices are fixed in accordance with variations in flour prices, however, it was necessary to designate a standard flour price with which actual flour prices might be compared and the degree of deviation noted....

"Effective November 1, 1934, a minimum price was fixed for barley at 7s. per hundredweight...with an adjustment of 1 1/2d. per hundredweight for each pound over or under the standard of 52 pounds per bushel. No corresponding order was made for fixing minimum prices for oats. In November 1935, the minimum-price order relating to home-grown barley was revoked. In its place the Minister for Agriculture agreed to take over on June 30, 1936, any stocks of oats or barley remaining in the hands of registered dealers who had paid 5s. 4d. per hundredweight or more for white oats of at least 40 pounds

bushel-weight and 7s. per hundredweight for barley of at least 52 pounds bushel-weight. The Government was to pay, for any quantities taken over, 6s. 4d. per hundredweight for oats and 8s. per hundredweight for barley. Accordingly it became necessary for the Minister of Agriculture to take over 94,698 barrels of barley at a price of 16s. per barrel. Most of this was promptly sold at 16s. per barrel and the remainder at 16s. 4d. per barrel."

By the Sugar Control Agricultural Imports Act 1936 "the Irish Sugar Company, Limited...was given virtually monopolistic power, in close cooperation with the Government, to regulate imports and to fix the prices at which sugar is sold. The Irish sugar scheme contained a provision for the fixing of sugar-beet prices by negotiation between the sugar company and the farmers. Early in 1939, however, it became evident that no agreement could be reached with respect to prices for the 1939-40 season. Accordingly, the Government appointed a special board in February 1939 to investigate and to fix a fair price for sugar beets and pulp. After hearing evidence from both the sugar company and the Irish Beet Growers' Association, the board announced on February 11 a price of 49s. 6d. per long ton... at factory for beets having a sugar content of 17.5 percent. For each variation of 0.1 percent above or below 17.5 percent, an adjustment of 3d. per ton was prescribed. The price of pulp was placed at £ 4: 5: 0 per ton, rail or road at the factory, bags included..."

"The area under flax, which declined from 60,000 acres in 1851 to 458 acres in 1932, has been encouraged under legislation enacted in 1936...In 1936-37 and 1937-38, a price of 8s. per stone was guaranteed with respect to a maximum of 240,000 stones of scutched flax, but in each case the actual price exceeded the guaranteed price and no bounty was payable. For the 1938-39 season the guaranteed price was increased to 9s. 6d. per stone for the same maximum quantity. For the 1939-40 season, the guaranteed price was again increased, this time to 10s. per stone."

IRELAND (EIRE) - LEGISLATION

1051. Eire. Laws, statutes, etc. Control of prices act, 1932. An Act to make provision for controlling the prices of commodities. Dec. 23, 1932. Eire. Pub. Statutes of the Oireachtas, no. 33, 1932. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment of a Prices Commission and the appointment of a Controller of Prices. The Commission may be requested by the Minister for Industry and Commerce to investigate wholesale or retail prices of scheduled commodities. On the recommendation of the Commission the Minister may make a price order fixing the maximum retail or wholesale price of a commodity. "Before making a price order in relation to butter the Minister shall first consult the Minister for Agriculture." The Minister may order the display of retail prices in shops.

1052. Éire. Laws, statutes, etc. Control of prices act, 1937. An Act to make further and better provision for controlling the prices of commodities. 12th November, 1937. Éire. Pub. Statutes of the Oireachtas, no. 26, 1937. Libr. Cong.

Repeals Control of Prices Act, 1932.

Provides for the establishment of a Price Commission of three members appointed by the Minister for Industry and Commerce, and the appointment by the Minister of a Controller of Prices. The Minister is empowered to fix the maximum price at which a specified kind of commodity may be sold or offered for sale in a specified area. The area may be the whole of the country or any specified district.

Bread

1053. Éire. Laws, statutes, etc. Bread (regulation of prices) act, 1936. An Act to make provision for regulating the price of bread and to make provision for other matters relating to the sale of bread. 11th July, 1936. Éire. Pub. Statutes of the Oireachtas, no. 29, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Empowers the Minister for Industry and Commerce to fix a standard price of flour for any specified area and the maximum price at which bread of a specified kind may be sold in a specified area under certain conditions.

Dairy Products

1054. Éire. Laws, statutes, etc. Dairy produce (price stabilisation) act, 1932. An Act to promote the stabilisation of the price of butter and certain other milk products, and for that purpose to provide for the payment of a bounty on exported butter and certain other milk products, for the imposing of a levy on certain classes of butter, for restricting the exportation of butter and the importation of milk and of butter and certain other milk products, and to make provision for other matters connected with the matters aforesaid. July 4, 1932. Éire. Pub. Statutes of the Oireachtas, no. 10, 1932. Libr. Cong.

The Minister for Agriculture "may from time to time by order fix in relation to any class of butter the price beyond which butter of that class may not be sold wholesale by the manufacturer or producer thereof."

1055. Éire. Laws, statutes, etc. Dairy produce (price stabilisation) act, 1935. An Act to promote the stabilisation of the price of butter and other milk products and for that purpose to make provision for the control of the distribution, sale, importation and exportation of butter and other milk products, and to provide for the imposition

of levies and the payment of bounties on butter and other milk products, and to make provision for other matters connected with the matters aforesaid. 13th June, 1935. Éire. Pub. Statutes of the Oireachtas, no. 21, 1935. Libr. Cong.

The Minister for Agriculture is empowered to fix the maximum price at which butter may be sold wholesale, and the minimum price at which creamery butter may be sold, price being defined as "the net price without any discount, allowance, or abatement whatsoever."

1056. Éire. Laws, statutes, etc. Creamery butter (minimum prices) (no. 3) order, 1936. Éire. Statutory Rules and Orders, no. 272, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Fixes prices of creamery butter.

1057. Éire. Laws, statutes, etc. Milk (regulation of supply and price) act, 1936. An Act to make provision for regulating the supply and price of milk, and to provide for the imposition of levies on milk and to make provision for other matters connected with the matters aforesaid. 14th August, 1936. Éire. Pub. Statutes of the Oireachtas, no. 43, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment of associated sale and production areas, and boards for joint districts with power to recommend minimum wholesale prices of milk which may be fixed by the Minister for Agriculture. The Minister for Agriculture, after consultation with the Minister for Industry and Commerce, may fix the maximum price at which milk of a specified kind may be sold at retail in a specified area.

1058. Éire. Laws, statutes, etc. Cork district milk board (minimum prices for milk) order, 1939. Mar. 28, 1939. Éire. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1939. No. 84. Libr. Cong.

Fixes minimum prices to be paid to registered milk producers by registered retailers and by registered wholesalers according to whether the milk is delivered in April or during the months of May to August inclusive and according to the place of delivery.

Flax.

1059. Éire. Laws, statutes, etc. Flax act, 1936. An Act to make provision for promoting the more extensive growing of flax, and for that purpose to make provision for the regulation and control of the growing, scutching, and sale of flax, and for divers matters ancillary to or connected with the matters aforesaid. [11th June, 1936] Éire. Pub. Statutes of the Oireachtas 1936. No. 20. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the fixing by the Executive Council of a standard price per stone for flax grown and scutched in the country for every sale season.

1060. Éire. Laws, statutes, etc. Flax (standard price for sale season 1936-7) order, 1936. Éire. Statutory Rules and Orders, no. 247, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Fixes the standard price per stone for flax grown and scutched in Éire for the season beginning October 1, 1936 at 8 shillings.

Grain

1061. Éire. Laws, statutes, etc. Agricultural produce (cereals) act, 1934. An Act to amend and extend the Agricultural produce (cereals) act, 1933, and the Agricultural produce (cereals) (amendment) act, 1933, to make provision for controlling and regulating the sale of oats and barley, to make provision for controlling and regulating the milling of oatmeal, to make provision for the production of flour made from wheat and oats, and for restricting the sale and use of wheaten flour, to make provision for the warehousing and drying of grain by the State, and to provide for other matters connected with the matters aforesaid. [13th September, 1934.] Éire. Pub. Gen. Acts, 1934, no. 41. Libr. Cong.

The Minister for Agriculture is authorized to fix minimum prices for home-grown oats and barley. Provides for compulsory sale orders by which any person other than a registered flour importer or a holder of a milling license may be required to sell any quantity of wheaten flour he may have in excess of 28 thousand pounds "at such price and subject to such conditions as to carriage and delivery as the Minister may fix and specify in such compulsory sale order." Provides for the acquisition of land for the erection of grain stores and grain kilns and on which to carry on the business of warehousing and drying cereals and for its sale by the Minister for Agriculture, with the consent of the Minister for Finance, "at such price as he may think proper."

1062. Éire. Laws, statutes, etc. Agricultural produce (cereals) act, 1935. An Act to amend the agricultural produce (cereals) acts, 1933 and 1934, to regulate the sale and use of wheat grown in Saorstát Éireann, and to provide for other matters ancillary to, consequential upon or connected with the matters aforesaid. 29th July, 1935. Éire. Pub. Statutes of the Oireachtas, no. 26, 1935. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the fixing of minimum prices of home-grown millable wheat. A schedule contains minimum prices for home-grown wheat for sale (wheat) years 1935-36 and 1936-37.

1063. Éire. Laws, statutes, etc. Agricultural produce (cereals) act, 1936. An Act to amend and extend the agricultural produce (cereals) acts, 1933 to 1935. 11th July, 1936. Éire. Pub. Statutes of the Oireachtas, no. 30, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Empowers the Minister for Agriculture to issue compulsory sale orders in relation to home-grown wheat and to fix the price at which such wheat must be sold.

1064. Éire. Laws, statutes, etc. Agricultural produce (cereals) (amendment) act, 1936. An Act to make further provision for fixing the minimum prices of home-grown millable wheat, and for that purpose to amend the agricultural produce (cereals) act, 1935. 28th November, 1936. Éire. Pub. Statutes of the Oireachtas, no. 56, 1936. Libr. Cong.
Amended by Agricultural Produce (Cereals) Act, 1938, no. 16, 16th May, 1938. Pam. Coll.

Hogs

1065. Éire. Laws, statutes, etc. Pigs and bacon act, 1935. An Act to make provision for the control and regulation of the production and marketing of bacon and to make provision for divers matters connected therewith, including the regulation of the price of pigs. 20th June, 1935. Éire. Pub. Statutes of the Oireachtas, no. 24, 1935. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment of a Pigs Marketing Board with power to issue price orders fixing prices of specified classes of pig carcasses under specified conditions.

1066. Éire. Laws, statutes, etc. Pigs and bacon act, 1937. An Act to amend the pigs and bacon act, 1935, to provide for the imposition of levies on pigs and carcasses of pigs purchased by bacon producers, and to provide for other matters connected with the matters aforesaid. 12th June, 1937. Éire. Pub. Statutes of the Oireachtas, no. 23, 1937. Libr. Cong.

Empowers the Pigs Marketing Board to issue appointed price orders under specified conditions fixing prices of pigs and carcasses of pigs; and to issue hypothetical price orders fixing the price of pigs and carcasses of pigs "which, in the opinion of the Board, would, under normal conditions, be then the proper price thereof."

Tobacco

1067. Éire. Laws, statutes, etc. Tobacco act, 1934. An Act to make further and better provision for the regulation and control of the growing of tobacco in Saorstát Éireann and the manufacture and sale of such tobacco, and for divers matters relating to or connected with tobacco, whether home-grown or imported. 13th September, 1934. Éire. Pub. Statutes of the Oireachtas, no. 37, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Provides for Government control of the production, manufacture, and sale of tobacco. The Minister for Agriculture is empowered to fix the basic price of packages of tobacco deposited in a bonded warehouse on the basis of the price which an importer would give for such a package if it were imported less any allowance which the Minister may direct to be made.

The Minister for Industry and Commerce may, after consultation with the Minister for Agriculture, fix the minimum rates of wages to be paid to persons employed at rehandling stations.

IRELAND, NORTHERN

1068. Agriculture - Marketing legislation. The Ulster year book 1938, pp. 60-69. Belfast, H. M. Stationery office, 1938. Libr. Cong. HC257.I6A5

"The marketing legislation for which the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible has been designed to raise progressively the standard of Northern Ireland agricultural produce and to secure for it a remunerative price and an increasing share of the British market." Marketing control under the Milk and Milk Products Act, 1934 and the Marketing of Eggs Act, 1936, and price fixing under the Pigs Marketing Scheme, 1933 and the Butter and Cream Marketing Scheme, 1936 are described and their operation and results outlined.

"The Milk and Milk Products Act...set up a Joint Milk Council... [with] power to fix wholesale prices, and, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, to determine retail prices." Producers who deliver milk to creameries are guaranteed a certain price.

The principal function of the Board set up under the Butter and Cream Marketing Scheme is "to fix prices at which butter and cream may be sold by creameries...The Pig Industry Council...fix the prices and terms of sale of pigs subject to the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture...Producers' prices are now regulated by the Ministry acting on the advice of the Egg Marketing Committee...The main function of [the North of Ireland Potato Marketing Association] is to fix minimum prices for the several varieties of potatoes sold to merchants in different centres in Great Britain." The application of the Wheat Act of 1932 to Northern Ireland is noted.

1069. [Beattie, J.] Northern Ireland. Marketing boards: increased prices to local consumers. Jour. Parliaments of the Empire 18(1): 80. Jan. 1937. Libr. Cong.

During the debate on the motion for the address in reply to the speech from the Throne in the House of Commons on November 24, 1937 it was argued that "prices imposed by the Milk Board were too high for working-class homes. The result was seen in the increased sales of condensed milk which had gone up by 20 per cent. The increase in the price of potatoes had also reacted on the working-class homes."

1070. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Northern Ireland: Marketing of eggs act, 1936. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Jour. 43(5): 475-476. Aug. 1936. 10 G79J
Brief summary of provisions.

1071. Northern Ireland. Pigs marketing board. Annual report and accounts, 1933/34-date. Belfast, Pigs Marketing Board, 1934-date. 280.3469 N81
Contain price-fixing information.

IRELAND, NORTHERN - LEGISLATION

1072. Northern Ireland. Laws, statutes, etc. Agricultural marketing act (Northern Ireland), 1933. An Act to enable schemes to be made by the Ministry of agriculture for regulating the marketing of agricultural products and to confer powers on boards administering such schemes; to enable the said Ministry to make regulations for regulating the removal from Northern Ireland into Great Britain of agricultural products the marketing of which is regulated by such schemes and otherwise to give full effect to such schemes; and to provide for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid. 13th June, 1933. Northern Ireland. Pub. Gen. Acts, 23 & 24 Geo. 5, 1933, ch. 22. Libr. Cong.

Empowers the Ministry of Agriculture to frame a scheme regulating the marketing of an agricultural product, the scheme to constitute a board to administer it, with power to fix the price of the regulated product.

Amended by ch. 6 of 1934.

Eggs

1073. Northern Ireland. Laws, statutes, etc. Marketing of eggs act (Northern Ireland), 1936. An Act to make further provision for regulating the marketing of eggs; to provide for the sale of eggs according to descriptions of quality and the licensing of persons engaged in the sale of eggs by retail; to provide for the establishment of an Egg marketing committee and the creation and administration of an Egg marketing fund; to amend and extend certain provisions of the Marketing of eggs acts (Northern Ireland), 1924 to 1931; and for other matters incidental thereto. [23rd June, 1936] Northern Ireland. Pub. Gen. Acts, 26 Geo. 5 & 1 Edw. 8, ch. 20, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the Ministry of Agriculture "to determine from time to time the prices at, below or above which, and the terms on which, eggs or eggs of any class or description may be purchased by licensed wholesale dealers and the areas within which such prices and terms are to have effect."

Provides for the establishment of an Egg Marketing Committee to advise the Ministry among other things as to the determination of wholesale prices of eggs.

Hogs and Bacon

1074. Northern Ireland. Laws, statutes, etc. Agricultural marketing (pig industry) act (Northern Ireland), 1934. An Act to provide for the regulation of the production of bacon and hams and to make further provision with respect to the licensing of bacon-curers; to provide for the establishment of a Pig industry council; to amend the enactments with respect to the marketing of agricultural products in their application to pigs, bacon and hams; and for other matters

incidental thereto. 21st December, 1934. Northern Ireland. Pub. Gen. Acts, 25 & 26 Geo. 5, 1934-35, ch. 3. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment of a Pig Industry Council with power to fix prices of pigs with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture.

1075. Northern Ireland. Laws, statutes, etc. Bacon industry bill (Northern Ireland). A Bill to provide for the better organisation of the bacon industry and the pig producing industry and in that connection to provide for payments out of and into the Exchequer; and for other purposes connected with the matters aforesaid. Presented by the Minister of agriculture. Supported by the Minister of finance. Ordered by the House of commons to be printed 7th December, 1938. Bill no. 2. 29pp. Belfast, H. M. Stationery office, 1939. Libr. Cong.

The Pig Industry Council is authorized before October 15th of each year to "determine forms of contract to be used for sales to curers of pigs to be delivered in the next following year which shall, among other things, fix or provide for the fixing of the prices to be paid for the pigs delivered thereunder." The number of pigs to which the guaranteed price will relate is limited to 750,000 in 1939, 830,000 in 1940 and 850,000 in 1941. Contract prices are fixed for 1939, 1940 and 1941 at 70s., 69s. 6d. and 68s. 6d. respectively per cwt. dead weight of standard pigs delivered "free of charge at a market, railway station, or point of collection by a public transport vehicle."

Milk

1076. Northern Ireland. Laws, statutes, etc. Milk and milk products act (Northern Ireland), 1934. An Act to provide for the regulation of the sale of milk, milk products and other similar products, and the licensing of persons engaged in such sale; for the fixing of milk prices; for the appointment of a body of persons and the creation and administration of a fund for certain of the said purposes; and for other matters incidental thereto. [28th June, 1934.] Northern Ireland. Pub. Gen. Acts, 24 & 25 Geo. 5, ch. 16, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment of a Joint Milk Council with power to determine from time to time the prices at, below or above which Grade A, B, or C milk may be sold by the holder of a producer's license or a distributor's license in the different areas, with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Sale of Milk Act of 1927 is repealed.

Amended by Ch. 14 of 1936, assented to May 21, 1936.

1077. Northern Ireland. Laws, statutes, etc. Milk and milk products act (Northern Ireland), 1938. An Act to provide for payments into and out of the Milk fund established by the Milk and milk products act (Northern Ireland), 1934, in respect of milk supplied to undertakings engaged in the manufacture of certain milk products, for the registration of premises used for the manufacture of milk products, and for allowances out of the said Fund to manufacturers in respect

of fees paid for licences under the said Act to sell butter and margarine; and otherwise to amend the Milk and milk products acts (Northern Ireland), 1934 to 1937. [15th June, 1938.] Northern Ireland. Pub. Gen. Acts, 2 Geo. 6, ch. 15, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Provides that the Council may fix different prices for Grade A, B, or C milk according to the purpose for which the milk is sold or used.

Potatoes

1078. Northern Ireland. Laws, statutes, etc. Marketing of potatoes act, 1938. An Act to enable a scheme to be made by the Ministry of agriculture for regulating the marketing of potatoes by persons holding licences or permits under the Marketing of potatoes acts (Northern Ireland), 1928 and 1934; to amend the law with respect to licences under section two of the first-mentioned Act; and to provide for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid. [24th November, 1938.] Northern Ireland. Pub. Gen. Acts, 2 Geo. 6, 1938, ch. 25. Libr. Cong.

The Ministry of Agriculture is authorized to frame a scheme for regulating the marketing of potatoes to be sent to Great Britain. A scheme may provide for the appointment of a Potato Marketing Committee with power to determine the terms of sale and the prices of potatoes to be sold by license-holders or to be purchased from producers.

ISLE OF MAN

1079. Oxford. University. Agricultural economics research institute. The agricultural register 1935/36-1938/39. Being a record of legislation, organization, supplies and prices. Oxford, 1936-1939. 281.9 Ox2Ag

These issues contain information on the various marketing schemes proposed or adopted in the Isle of Man.

"An Act was passed in the Isle of Man on 14 September 1934 which follows the general lines of the Agricultural Marketing Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland...The control of all schemes under this Act is centralized in an Isle of Man Agricultural Marketing Society..." (1935/36, p. 18)

"The Milk Marketing Scheme was approved by Tynwald on 26 March 1935 and came into force on 25 April...A scale of prices was drawn up by the Committee under which the retail price was fixed at 6d. per quart delivered, or 5d. per quart collected at the producer's farm; a sliding scale was provided for milk at lower rates for bulk supplies. A wholesale price was fixed at 1s. 4d. per gallon delivered or 1s. 3d. if collected at the producers' farm. Milk to hospitals and charitable institutions was also charged at this rate." (1935/36, pp. 72-73)

"The Isle of Man Potato Marketing Scheme...was approved by Tynwald on 11 June 1935 and came into force on 12 June 1935... Minimum potato prices have been prescribed from time to time, due regard being paid to the prices obtainable on the English market." (1935/36, pp. 105-106)

In connection with the Isle of Man Milk Marketing Scheme a "new scale of prices came into force on 18 April 1936 which superseded those operating since 21 May 1935. The new prices were absolute, whereas those in the preceding schedule were merely minimum prices." A table gives milk prices under the Isle of Man Milk Marketing Scheme, 1935 and 1936. (1936/37, pp. 63-65)

"The Isle of Man Fat Stock Marketing Scheme...was approved by Tynwald on 25 October 1935 and came into force on the next day... The Fat Stock Marketing Association can control prices under the Scheme only with the consent of the Board of Agriculture." (1936/37, pp. 82-83)

"The Committee attempted unsuccessfully in 1936 and again in 1937 to induce the Butchers' Association to support a voluntary scheme for the grading of cattle and the payment of a minimum price." (1937/38, p. 63)

Unsuccessful attempts to organize an egg and poultry marketing scheme and a horticultural produce marketing scheme are noted. (1937/38, pp. 189, 230)

The progress of the various schemes is noted in consecutive issues of The Agricultural Register.

1080. Potatoes. Current Survey of Agr. Policy (Digest of Press News, Oxford, England) 5(11): 12. Oct. 24-Nov. 19, 1938.

"The Isle of Man Potato Marketing Board has amended the Island's Potato Marketing Scheme so as to allow farmers to sell direct to retailers if they so desire (Manchester Guardian, November 17). Under the original regulations the farmers had to sell their potatoes to the merchants, the merchants sold to the dealers, and the dealers to the retailers who finally sold to the public. The price to the farmers has been fixed at £ 4.5.0 a ton on the farm and to the public at 10d per stone."

ITALY

1081. Agresti, Olivia Rossetti. After Mussolini what? 48pp. New York Italian historical society, 1937. Libr. Cong.

The author describes the organization and development of the corporative régime in Italy. As a result "the commodity price movement has been steadied, hoarding and market speculation have been avoided, and the right relations between wholesale and retail prices have been secured. For this purpose an inter-syndical committee was promptly set up in each province presided over by the Federal Secretary of the Fascist Party on which sat the representatives of the twin

provincial industrial, agricultural and commercial unions of employers and employed, of the cooperative societies and of the Provincial Economic Council. Their task has been to draw up a list of staple commodities in general demand, determine for each standard qualities, ascertain the wholesale prices at the place of origin - farm or factory - major this by costs for carriage, commission, distribution, etc., and on this basis determine the retail prices at which they must be sold. To prevent this arrangement being nullified by the failure of the retailer to stock the standard qualities for which prices are fixed, he is required in their absence to sell the superior qualities at the standard price. The supervision of the retail markets has been entrusted to members of the Fascist Party, including women, who are consulted also by the price fixing committee. To avoid the drawbacks which might have arisen from lack of coordination in the activities of these provincial committees they all head up to a Permanent Vigilance Committee on prices in Rome... Throughout, the organization and procedure is elastic, adapting itself to local needs, and avoiding hard and fast rules and regulations which might hinder its essential work, which is that of preventing speculative manoeuvres to secure unjustified rises in commodity prices."

An example is given of intervention in the case of a threatened increase in soap prices and domestic hoarding due to the effect of sanctions on the supply of industrial fats. "Immediately the chemical guild was summoned, a single standard type and size for household soap was agreed on, and a price fixed only fractionally higher than the normal; the flurry on the market and in the homes ceased before it had time to become general."

1082. Boggeri, Maria. Die wirtschaftspolitik Italiens auf den gebiete des reisbaus. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv (N.F.) 39(1): 216-230. Jan. 1934. 286.8 W462

The conditions of rice production in Italy are discussed, the effect on it of the depression and the measures taken by the State to control and rationalize it. The ENR, Ente Nazionale Risi, was established to protect domestic prices. Its organization and activities and the results achieved are outlined.

1083. Canada. Dept. of trade and commerce. Wheat and flour trade regulation in European countries. VIII. Italy. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 57(1757): 600-603. Oct. 2, 1937. 286.8 C16

"As from June 12, 1937, the Italian Permanent Wheat Committee fixed the net price payable to farmers for wheat delivered to the pools...All wheat grown in the country or imported...must be consigned to the wheat pools which buy domestic wheat from the farmers at fixed uniform prices for the several qualities..."

"Both the production of and trade in wheat flour are rigidly controlled by the Italian Government...The price of flour has been fixed in accordance with the price of wheat."

1084. Chilanti, Felice. Gli ammassi e la produzione. Cooperazione Rurale 7(10): 5-6. Oct. 1938. 280.28 C7835

The author justifies price fixing by the ammassi by pointing to increased production in the case of grain, hemp and cocoons.

1085. Chilanti, Felice. Caratteri del prezzo corporativo. Cooperazione Rurale 7(11): 20-21. Nov. 1938. 280.28 C7835

The writer feels that new and uncontrolled elements have influenced cost of production and that the situation has facilitated a "mood of rising prices" (Mentalità rialzista) which is typical of unusual economic times, and which, if uncontrolled, can cause the complete downfall of the economy and finances of a country. He discusses the purposes of price control, and states that he hesitates to assert that a fixed system of control of prices encourages the formation of a permanent mood of rising prices; that the function of control is essential to a totalitarian state, but that care must be taken not to confuse the function of control with the system of control.

1086. Cibelli, Enrico. Per il traffico bananiero nazionale. 246pp. Roma, Tumminelli & C. 1938. 286.393 C48

At head of title: Ministero dell'Africa Italiana. Regia Azienda Monopolio Banane.

Notes the creation in 1935 of a State banana monopoly, and discusses its functions and operations. The monopoly controls the sale of bananas in Italian Africa. Fixed wholesale and retail prices are quoted for Eritrea.

1087. Crea, Valentino. La campagna bacologica. Cooperazione Rurale 8(5): 7-9. May 1939. 280.28 C7835

In this article are reviewed the possibilities for extension of Italy's silk production, for which the natural, economic, social and political conditions are said to be favorable. In connection with economic conditions, the State has guaranteed a minimum price of 10 lire per kg. for silk cocoons on the basis of 10 kg. of cocoons for a kilo of silk. The secret of improving and increasing silk culture is technical progress which is needed to permit a fair profit to the producer for his labor, and which must follow this price fixing.

1088. Crea, Valentino. Per una disciplina totalitaria nel settore lattiero-caseario. L'Italia Agricola 75(6): 429-431. June 1938. 16 It1
Reprinted in Bullettino dell'Agricoltura [Lombardia] 72(32): 1-2. Aug. 12, 1938.

The writer urges totalitarian discipline for the milk and cheese industry, branches of Italian agriculture which he feels are fundamentally autarchic. He proposes the uniting of all milk producers in an organization which through the "vendita" of the raw material or its collective utilization, would combine the function of regulating internal prices of butter and cheese and of facilitating the export of the surpluses or of those production quotas which it is necessary to place on the foreign market.

1089. Crea, Valentino. Tutela della produzione laniera. Cooperazione Rurale 7(10): 9-11. Oct. 1938. 280.28 C7835

An account of wool control in Italy now in its second year and of the basis for the fixed prices which are established by the Minister of Agriculture in collaboration with other ministers.

1090. Crea, Valentino. Le vicende dell'economia lattiero-casearia. L'Italia Agricola 75(12): 871-876. Dec. 1938. 16 It1

The writer includes a review of price movements in the dairy industry from December 1936 to March 1937, and of the elements which determined a valorization of milk. Basic norms for the quotation of industrial milk in the various zones were fixed for the 1937/38 season. Meanwhile the corporations had ascertained the costs of production of industrial milk as being from 80 to 83 lire per quintal, costs that were not fully covered except in exceptional cases, because the majority of contracts set prices of from 75 to 80 lire per quintal. The author feels that one of the most interesting elements to observe is the form of milk contracts, the method chosen in some parts for the determination of price, and sees opportunities in the determination of fixed prices for the entire dairy year and the definite abolition of ascribed prices (prezzi a riferimento). These latter he feels, 1) keep production in a continuous state of uncertainty that has repercussions on economic conditions; 2) place the greater part of the market risk on the agriculturist; and 3) encourage neither the qualitative improvement of dairy production, nor the perfection of the commercial selling machinery.

1091. Depocas, J. C. Wheat and flour trade regulation in European countries. IX. Italy. Canada. Dept. Trade & Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 55(1701): 484-486. Sept. 5, 1936. 286.8 C16

Outlines the procedure for the sale of wheat which must be turned over to the State and which is paid for at a fixed price.

1092. Depocas, J. C. Wheat and flour trade regulation in Italy. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 59(1810): 648-652. Oct. 8, 1938. 286.8 C16

Describes the control of the grain pools and the delivery of grain to the mills, and lists prices of wheat, flour, and bread which have been fixed up to June 30, 1939.

1093. Great Britain. Board of trade. Italy. Bounty on thrown silk. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 132(1947): 502. Mar. 29, 1934. 256.03 T67J

A decree-law of Mar. 8, 1934 provides for the payment of a bounty not exceeding 12 lire per kilogram to producers of thrown silk, manufactured in Italy from Italian cocoons. Prices of fresh and dried cocoons are fixed.

1094. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. Italy. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Econ. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 29(3): 145E-152E. Mar. 1938. 280.29 In83

"Agricultural prices are currently tending towards stability at a remunerative level, such as will stimulate farmers to increase production to the extent dictated by the country's growing consumptive needs. The system of collective sale through compulsory pools (ammassi) was introduced to this end, and has so far been applied to wheat, hemp, silk cocoons, wool, etc... Measures concerning prices have been taken with a view to reconciling the interests of production and consumption..."

"Basic selling prices for wheat of standard quality (i.e. with a specific weight of 78 kg. per hectolitre for soft wheat and of 80 kg. for hard wheat) have been fixed, taking into consideration average production costs and profit margins. Such prices were fixed for the period 12 June 1937 to 30 June 1938... The maximum price of maize was fixed in relation with costs of production and other cereal prices at 90 liras per quintal, free on rail, for the period up to the 1938 harvest."

The National Rice Institute, "as from 31 July 1938, is to purchase directly from producers all quantities of the crop duly notified but not yet sold on that date", paying fixed prices according to quality. Maximum prices for rice are fixed for the three four-month periods of 1938 ending January 31, May 31, and September 30.

"In order to improve conditions in the wool market the Government issued the Decree-Law of 8 March 1937 providing that wool of every quality must be delivered to pools (ammassi) for collective sale, beginning with the 1937 clip. Basic prices for such wool are to be fixed each year, at the beginning of the clip..."

"By a Decree-law of 29 May 1937, a price of 7 liras per kg. was fixed for fresh cocoons of medium quality in marketable lots and of 1937 domestic production... The Minister of Corporations is to ascertain each year, up to 1941 inclusive, the price of reeled silk and to fix correspondingly the basic price for cocoons..."

"In order to control consumers' prices it is forbidden, under a Decree-Law of 28 April 1937, to sell goods of any kind at prices exceeding the wholesale and retail prices fixed by the Central Corporative Committee or by the provincial councils of corporations within the various provinces. The Central Corporative Committee can, however, permit price changes that are justified by real increases in costs of production or changes in market conditions."

1095. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. Italy. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 29(6): 288-292. June 1938. 280.29 In83

"As regards market prices of agricultural products it should be particularly noted that the Wheat Committee fixed the new price of wheat of 1938 harvest at 135 lire per quintal of soft wheat with a specific weight of 75 kg. per hectolitre, and at 150 lire per quintal

of hard wheat. Last year the basic prices were 125 and 140 lire, respectively, for soft wheat with specific weight of 78 hectolitres per quintal and for hard wheat with 80 per ql. The price of raw cocoons was also augmented from 8 to 10 lire per kilogramme so that it should correspond to the cost of production."

1096. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. Italy. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 29(12): 589E-596E. Dec. 1938. 280.29 In83

"The Ministry of Corporations, by a circular of September 17, 1938, has regulated the rice market as follows for the 1938-39 season." Statistics are given.

"In order to guarantee the normal course of sales and to maintain the retail prices of rice without variation for the whole year, basic prices have been fixed for the different types of rough rice for the four quarters of the year ending respectively December 15, 1938, March 15, June 15 and September 15, 1939. For the same quarters the market prices of different types of processed rice have been fixed in the same way...

"The price of white cocoons produced in the season 1938 has been fixed (decree of September 5, 1938) at 10.50 lire per kg. of fresh cocoons, for marketable lots of average quality...

"In order to prevent market fluctuations and an unjustified rise in the cost of living, the Central Corporative Committee has been authorised (Decree-Law of June 16, 1938) to fix maximum selling prices for commodities of whatever kind. The corporations in their respective spheres of activity, may be called upon to examine questions relating to prices of commodities and of services. In their turn, the presidential committees of the Provincial Councils of the Corporations fix the prices and control them in their own area. They draw up from time to time a list of maximum prices for the wholesale sales to the retailer and for retail sales of commodities of a more extended consumption."

1097. International labour office. Price fixing in Italy. Internatl. Labour Off. Indus. and Labour Inform. 28(8): 239. Nov. 19, 1928. 283.8 In82

According to instructions issued by the Minister of National Economy, "the fixing of the prices of the principal food products and supervision of markets will henceforth be a function of the provincial economic councils, presided over by the governors. Within each economic council a permanent price committee will be established... This committee will meet each week to determine the cost price of food products of prime necessity and to fix the basic price at which such products may be retailed."

Maximum prices are not to be fixed for products not sold by retail.

1098. Italy takes firm control of rents, rates and prices. Christian Sci. Monitor, Nov. 27, 1936. Libr. Cong.

"All the economic organizations of the Fascist Corporative State are mobilized for a great experiment in price control... Measures have

been taken for controlling the internal price movement of all commodities. The prices for certain foods current on Oct. 4 as fixed by the Central Price Committee or by the intersyndical provincial committees are not susceptible of increase, and control is now extended to all other commodities and services for which the prices or charges current in the month of September are to be maintained, any revision which may be found necessary being made by the provincial intersyndical committees with the authorization of the Central Price Committee.

"The complete survey of the field and the nature and extent of the control exercised...make the price control policy, rendered necessary by present circumstances, an organic system for co-ordinating production with the needs of the market."

1099. Lingelbach, William E. Italy's corporate State advances. Current Hist. 39(6): 746-748. Mar. 1934. 110 C93

"The process of fixing prices and regulating competition has already begun...Under the new system, the individual guilds, of which there are more than forty, must make a detailed study of the cost of production and distribution in their particular fields, and, keeping in mind a reasonable margin of profit, suggest a fair price. This price will then be submitted to the particular corporation concerned for its approval or disapproval. Since each of the corporations is headed by a Cabinet Minister, State direction and co-operation is assured, and the initiative of the autonomous guilds is combined with watchfulness for the good of society as a whole. The entire process of production, distribution and consumption, of employment, wages and profits, and of domestic and foreign trade will thus, it is hoped, be scientifically integrated."

1100. Longobardi, Cesare. Italian agriculture. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Jour. 45(10): 1040-1053. Jan. 1939. 10 G79J

The author says in connection with collective pools: "The term 'guild price' is used to designate a price fixed by the guild on which sit representatives of the Government, the Fascist Party and the several branches of production concerned. To encourage production by securing the best prices compatible with the just claims of consumers, collective pools have been organized. These pay farmers a fixed price valid for the whole year, with fixed percentage variations for quality differences from the standard agreed on. Agreements between the marketing agencies and the processing industries have made the prices paid to farmers independent of world market prices.

"The regulations governing the pools are gradually tending towards uniformity, but they still vary with the products handled, the character of the several markets, and the special problems affecting each product.

"Delivery to collective pools is now prescribed for wheat, rice, wool, hemp, silk cocoons, bergamots, saffron and manna."

1101. [Mariani, Mario.] Stabilità dei prezzi nella produzione agricola. Bullettino dell'Agricoltura 73(35): 1. Sept. 1, 1939. 16 B87
This is almost a textual reproduction of an article by Mario Mariani in the Giornale d'Italia of August 20, 1939 in which he praises the system of price fixing. He refers to a number of products the prices of which are determined by the various ammassi.

1102. Miller, Henry S. Price control in Fascist Italy. 146pp. New York, Columbia university press; London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1938. 284.3 M61

This is a study based on personal observation and research in Italy.

Chapter headings are: Early price measures; Central control begins; The effect of the devaluation of the lira; The corporative control of prices; The aims and theory of price control; The origin of the control committees; Trusts and prices; The methods and effectiveness of local control and The statistics of Italian prices.

Price control up to 1930 is briefly outlined. "From May 19, 1930 there was no organized control for four years over prices in general. The supervision of the wheat, flour and meat prices by the central government continued." The price-fixing arrangement from June 16, 1934 to October 16, 1935 is outlined and shown to be "a loose local control with no central supervision except the orders of the Secretary of the Fascist Party and the general interest of the Fascist Confederation of Merchants...

"The establishment of the Permanent Price Committee of the Party gave Italy its first central control over prices under Fascism... No definite announcement was ever made as to the setting up of this committee...it was announced that a Permanent Price Committee was acting in the emergency of the moment." Its organization and price-fixing operations are sketched until it was replaced by the Central Guild Committee on April 28, 1937. The aims and methods of the new organization and the effectiveness of price control in Fascist Italy are discussed.

1103. Miller, Henry S. Techniques of price control in Fascist Italy. Polit. Sci. Quart. 53(4): 584-598. Dec. 1938. 280.8 P75

"Except in the case of wheat and a few other products there was no central control over prices in Italy until the Central Price Committee was set up in October 1935. This committee was appointed to stem the rising tide of prices, due to the expected Ethiopian conflict; a year later its powers, originally concerned only with twenty-one principal items of food, were enlarged to include control over almost all prices...The government's purpose was to curb unwarranted price rises and to make sure that old stocks of goods were sold at pre-devaluation prices. The last important change came in April 1937 when the control was turned over to the Ministry of Corporations... to act with the advice and help of the Central Guild Committee (Comitato Centrale delle Corporazioni). In each case there were provincial and municipal committees to carry out locally the regulations of the central bodies...

"The theory was that the Central Committee at Rome should fix the base prices and that the Intersyndical Committees in each province should make up maximum price lists, differing from the base prices only because of local taxes, transportation costs and other local differences....At all times in the last few years the policy has been to establish the prices of fundamental consumption goods, and to let the prices of luxury goods go their way....

"The Central Price Committee took decisive action and stabilized the wheat market in March 1936 by assigning prices of 115 and 130 lire per quintal for soft and hard wheat respectively; thus it halted any excuses for higher prices of bread and food pastes. Differentials in the price of flour were arranged in such a way that the price of flour in a province which grew enough wheat for its own use was used as a base. Provinces that did not grow enough wheat paid slightly higher prices. Prices were also fixed for corn flour, rice, olive oil, seed oil, butter, cheese, eggs (by weight); meat, dried fish and alcohol....

"In each shop must be posted the Maximum Price List...which contains the highest prices which may be charged at retail and wholesale for each commodity....

"In the fixing of prices of non-foods, the Central Committee often coöperated with other control bodies...Olive production was encouraged and wholesale prices for olive oil were fixed at 800 lire per quintal for the best quality, 760 lire for 'fine' quality and 750 lire for ordinary quality. In the case of seed oil, a maximum increase of 9 per cent was allowed for transportation over the determined price....

"At no time have certain very variable prices, such as those of fresh fruit, wine and vegetables, been fixed."

The transfer of price control to the "Central Guild Committee" (Comitato Corporativo Centrale) and its organization are briefly described as well as the method of effecting a price change. The effectiveness of price control in Italy is discussed, and the writer concludes that "The greatest shortcoming of price control at the present time, in the eyes of Italian and foreign economists as well, is that the control is political rather than economic in character. Even with the most carefully worked out economic control, it is doubtful if the system would be fool-proof. There is no field in economics more hazardous than tampering with prices, unless it be monetary control, which is part of the same process."

1104. Muddiman, A. B. Wheat and flour trade in Italy. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 61(1865): 779-785. Oct. 28, 1939. 286.8 C16

"The Corporation for Cereals, which now has complete charge of the grain campaign (the permanent Grain Committee of 1925 having been abolished by the law of June 16, 1939), has fixed prices for the 1939-40 Italian crop of 135 lire for soft wheat and 150 lire for hard wheat per quintal....

"Prices have been fixed per quintal in the various Italian provinces for the new single-type bread flour. It varies from \$8.78 to \$9.07

per barrel of 196 pounds, f. o. b. railway, according to the province. These prices shall not be subject to any increase until July 31, 1940. Similarly prices have been fixed for the same period for semolina flours for the manufacture of pastes."

Prices are quoted for the standard type of bread introduced by law of July 3, 1939.

1105. *Rassegna dell'attività corporativa; le decisioni del Comitato corporativo centrale relative ai prezzi. Rivista di Politica Economica* 28(6): 634-635. June 1938. 280.8 R52

The decisions of the Central Corporative Committee relating to prices of flour and bread are included.

1106. Rossiter, Fred J. World rice production and trade. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(10): 455-482, processed. Oct. 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

In taking up European rice production and imports, the author makes the following remarks about Italy:

"The Italian Government has been regulating the price of rice and wheat for some time. The domestic price is maintained at a level enabling farmers to use unemployed people in their farm work. Farmers are compelled to pay a fixed wage but are guaranteed a certain price for their crop. The regulated prices vary from time to time, depending upon supply and demand and the prices of other commodities.

"The Government, moreover, negotiated trade agreements with Germany, Hungary, and former Austria, in which those countries agreed to import a fixed quota of Italian rice annually. In addition, the Government for several years has been paying a subsidy on rice exports."

1107. [Rossoni, Edmondo.] Discorso di S. E. Rossoni alla Camera dei deputati. [Italy]. Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste. *Nuovi Annali dell'Agricoltura* 18(2): 250-254. June 30, 1938. 16 N92

This is a summary of the methods and system followed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests in directing the economy of the country, and solving its agricultural problems. The ammasso or collective storage and sale of goods, as a means of disposing of produce and regulating the market is discussed. Along with this goes the intensive system for improving the quality of the product and assuring its conservation.

1108. Roversi, Roberto. Canapa ed autarchia. I Georgofili. *Atti della R. Accademia dei Georgofili* (6 ser) 5: 86-102. Jan.-Mar., 1939. 507 F51

In the course of a historical sketch of hemp production and utilization in Italy attention is called to the establishment in 1936 of the compulsory hemp pool (ammasso) with fixed prices for hemp confirmed by the Ministers of Agriculture and Corporations.

1109. [Schnare, L. L.] Italian wheat trade under government control. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 53(5): 132-133, processed. Aug. 3, 1936. 1.9 St2F

"Based on a report from Consul Lester L. Schnare at Milan, Italy."

The first paragraph of this article follows:

"At a meeting of the Permanent Wheat Committee (Comitato Permanente del Grano) in Rome on June 15, 1936, a new law was announced under which complete control of all wheat trade in Italy was assumed by the Italian Government. This control applies to all wheat produced in Italy or its colonies or imported from abroad whether for consumption within the country or for milling and re-export. The Ministry of Agriculture is to take charge of the new system, working with committees including representatives of all other Government organizations that are particularly interested in the production and marketing of wheat. The new organization will replace the system of control established last season with more limited powers and authority. The purpose of this new organization is to maintain adequate supplies of wheat for the country's requirements and to market them at prices equitable alike to producers and consumers."

1110. Schütttauf, A. W. Einzelstudien über marktregulierungen. II. Strukturpolitik und marktregulierungen in der italienischen weizenwirtschaft. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 44(3): 530-548. Nov. 1936. 286.8 W462

Market regulation of wheat is discussed culminating in a complete State monopoly of wheat with fixed prices.

1111. Serpieri, A. Die korporative organisation der produktion. Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik 148(3): 330-340. Sept. 1938. Libr. Cong.

In a discussion of the Fascist organization of production as determined by the Carta del Lavoro, the author declares that corporative laws and regulations must either impose direct prohibitions and tasks on the producer or regulate the prices of products. Sometimes these are supplementary. In his view the integral, organic, uniform regulation of prices is preferable, if not mandatory, when it is supported by official determination of wage and interest rates and by a national regulation of foreign exchange. The example of the regulation of beets and sugar is cited. The regulation of prices by corporations may have two aims, the author continues, on the one hand the elimination or at least the limitation of every income that is not earned by efficiency, and on the other hand the procuring for the producer such a system of prices as will make his interests and those of the State synonymous.

1112. Società agraria di Lombardia. L'ammasso del granoturco. Società Agraria di Lombardia. Bullettino dell'Agricoltura 73(33-34): 1. Aug. 25, 1939. 16 B87

A maize ammasso has been put into operation in Italy, in order to prevent increases in price. The product will be stored by the producer himself until ready for sale. The price has been fixed by the Corporazione dei Cereali at 98 Lire per quintal.

1113. Società agraria di Lombardia. Necessità di intese corporative nel settore lattiero-caseario. Società Agraria di Lombardia. Bullettino dell'Agricoltura 72(48): 1. Dec. 2, 1938. 16 B87

Summary of a speech delivered by Valentino Crea before the Society (Società Agraria di Lombardia) November 26, 1938. It is pointed out that the problem of price defense in any branch of agriculture is resolved through the formation of ammassi or through economic organizations which constitute a potential ammasso. If an ammasso of milk could be obtained, the industry would be called upon to pay a price based on cost of production. Since an ammasso of milk is not possible, the writer feels that effective control may be realized through societies, or Consorzi, which can bring about an effective discipline in contracts and the totalitarian sale of industrial milk. The question of regulating price according to cost of production, however, then arises. There is, therefore, a need for industry and agriculture to unite and agree upon a single plan of defense for dairy products. The lines of such a plan are outlined, and the importance of bringing about regulation of the dairy industry as soon as possible is indicated.

1114. Società agraria di Lombardia. I prezzi dei panelli. Società Agraria di Lombardia. Bulletino dell'Agricoltura 72(43): 1. Oct. 28, 1938. 16 B87

Maximum prices for peanut cake and for extracted cake or meal are fixed at 65 and 70 lire per quintal respectively, and seeds containing 15 per cent oil are to be sold at 80 lire per quintal, according to a ruling by the Ministero delle Corporazioni.

1115. Società agraria di Lombardia. Il prezzo del grano per il raccolto del 1939. Società Agraria di Lombardia. Bullettino dell'Agricoltura 73(19): 1. May 12, 1939. 16 B87

Also noted in Rivista di Agricoltura 44(6): 236-237. June 1939.

Il Duce has announced that the prices of grain will remain unchanged for the 1939 harvest in accordance with his plan of stabilizing the prices of basic agricultural products.

1116. Société d'études et d'informations économiques, Paris. Le contrôle des prix en Italie. Société d'Études et d'Informations Économiques, Paris. Bulletin Quotidien 20(58): 0.1-0.12. Mar. 10, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Sketches the history of price fixing in Italy since the establishment in October 1935 of the Central Price Committee. Control was limited at first to 21 food products but was later extended to include all articles of ordinary consumption. The central committee in Rome fixed the basic prices for the whole country, and the provincial committees issued a list of maximum prices which added cost of transportation, etc., to the basic prices. Each store must display a list of maximum wholesale and retail prices ostensibly every two weeks but actually in certain towns only once a month. In April 1937 price fixing was placed in charge of the Ministry of Corporations which

acted with the assistance of the Central Committee of Corporations. The method by which price changes are brought about is explained.

1117. Ugge, Albino. Prezzi, salari, costo della vita, e occupazione operaia. Rivista Internazionale di Scienze Sociali, anno 45, ser. 3, v. 8, fasc. 4, pp. 514-547. July 1937. Libr. Cong.

A study of prices, wages, and cost of living in Italy from 1929 to 1937, which includes the period of price control. Publicity of price lists and the machinery of control have brought about a growing uniformity in the movement of prices in different Italian cities.

1118. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign agricultural policies - a review and appraisal. Italy. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(1): 39-47, processed. Jan. 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

Government aid to olive and rice producers includes fixing of prices.

1119. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

The fixing of rice prices is discussed on pp. 417-418. A decree of October 2, 1931 provides for the establishment of the Ente Nazionale Risi and for the control of rice production, distribution and prices by a board which is authorized to fix the minimum prices paid to growers for unpolished rice. "Although the 'Ente' is authorized to fix minimum prices paid growers for the various descriptions of rice subsequent reports indicate that these have not been strictly enforced in respect to transactions for domestic consumption. While the 'Ente' did not absolutely force buyers for the domestic market to pay the official minimum prices, it did enforce the payment of the minimum prices for all rice bought for export. The exporter has been obliged to prove to the 'Ente' that he actually paid the fixed minimum prices to the grower as the condition for receiving an export bounty."

A table gives the fixed minimum prices from Oct. 15, 1931 to Sept. 15, 1932.

1120. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Foreign agricultural service. Agricultural price control in foreign countries - Italy. U. S. Dept. Agr. Foreign Agr. Serv. Foreign Agr. 3(2): 55-58, processed. Feb. 1939. 1.9 Ec7For

"Government price fixing of some agricultural products was adopted in Italy almost immediately after the advent of fascism in 1922. From that time until the fall of 1935 there existed two types of fixed prices: those set by the central Government at Rome, which were applicable to the country as a whole, and those fixed by the various municipalities and used locally...

"Central and uniform price fixing for Italy as a whole, as distinguished from local and haphazard price fixing by each municipality,

is comparatively recent. Before reaching its present all-inclusive development, however, it went through three different phases. The first period in central price fixing was mainly political in nature and lasted from October 1935 to October 1936...The second phase... began in October 1936, following the devaluation of Italian currency. Its purpose was to maintain the consumer's purchasing power, to protect the currency, and to obtain some advantages in foreign trade through price manipulation. It is significant that the first two phases of central price fixing dealt chiefly with the fixing of maximum prices, mainly for agricultural products, above which producers were not to sell their commodities...The third and present phase in the development of central price fixing began on April 28, 1937. Unlike the first two phases, it was not caused by any special political or economic emergency but is said to represent an integral part of the Fascist long-time program of obtaining a 'just corporative price.' Under this all-embracing economic control, where both maximum and minimum prices are fixed, the interests of the population as a whole are considered rather than those of the consumers alone, as was the case in the first two periods of development...

"In fixing prices the Central Guild Committee must investigate production costs in order to arrive at a 'just corporative price' and stop speculation. The price of imported products is fixed after taking into consideration the cost at origin, the expense of transportation, and what is believed to be an equitable profit. The Provincial Councils of Corporative Economy, on the other hand, must cooperate with experts of the Fascist Confederation of Merchants before fixing local retail prices...The chief instrument of local price fixing is the maximum price list, which must be posted in each shop."

A brief appraisal of results is given.

1121. Vito, Francesco. *Politica economica e sociale corporativa*. *Rivista Internazionale di Scienze Sociali*, anno 45, ser. 3, v. 8, fasc. 4, pp. 569-583. July 1937. Libr. Cong.

Discusses briefly price control in Italy and its aims, and points out that the long-sought after goal of a single national list of prices so differentiated as to suit the capacity of the consumer has been attained.

1122. Willcox, O. W. *Proration in Italy. In his Can industry govern itself? An account of ten directed economies*. pp. 209-225. New York, W. W. Norton & Co., inc., 1936. 286.365 W66

Describes the organization under the Fascist régime of the sugar industry into a "Corporation of Sugar and the Sugar Beet." Its first meeting was held in 1934 to consider among other things the regulation of the selling price of sugar. It "approved a law for a uniform price for sugar throughout the country by taking into the wholesale price the 'ideal freight charge', which would cover transportation costs to any railroad station, regardless of distance from the factory...

"Long before the present Italian Corporative State took its form the Italian sugar producers, through their own organizations...had made a nice adjustment of the relations between farmers and processors, and were furnishing the public with an essential commodity at a price fixed by agreement with the government at a level that corresponded to certain necessary social-economic requirements."

ITALY - LEGISLATION

1123. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Regio decreto-legge n. 2174. Disciplina del commercio di vendita al pubblico. 16 dicembre 1926. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 67(299): 5659. Dec. 29, 1926. Libr. Cong.
Authority is granted to municipalities in agreement with provincial economic councils to fix retail prices of foodstuffs. Merchants must display these prices in prominent places.
1124. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Legge 5 febbraio 1934. n. 163. Costituzione et funzioni delle corporazioni. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 75(42): 869-870. Feb. 20, 1934. Libr. Cong.
Prescribes the constitution and functions of the corporations which have power to determine prices of goods and services.
1125. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Regio decreto-legge, n. 1746. Disposizioni intese a combattere perturbamenti del mercato nazionale ed ingiustificati inasprimenti del costo della vita. 5 ottobre 1936. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 77(231): 2985-2986. Oct. 5, 1936. Libr. Cong.
A Central Price Committee is established to control retail and wholesale prices and prevent them going above a fixed maximum.
1126. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Regio decreto-legge 28 aprile 1937, n. 523. Modificazioni al R. decreto-legge 5 ottobre 1936, n. 1746, contenente disposizioni per combattere perturbamenti del mercato nazionale ed ingiustificati inasprimenti del costo della vita. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 78(100): 1604-1605. Apr. 30, 1937. Libr. Cong.
Abolishes Central Price Committee and authorizes the Central Corporative Committee under the Ministry of Corporations to fix prices.
It is explained that the Government intends rigorously to maintain its control of prices.
1127. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Regio decreto-legge 16 giugno 1938, no. 1387. Norme per la disciplina dei prezzi delle merci, dei servizi e degli affitti. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 79(209): 3874-3876. Sept. 13, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Also in Italy. Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste, Bollettino Ufficiale 10(19): 1886-1893. Oct. 1, 1938. 16 It13
Gives rules for the regulation of prices of goods, services and rents. Article 1 gives the Central Corporative Committee the power to fix the maximum sale price of goods of any kind; and article 6 provides

for the control of prices in the neighborhood of their respective provinces by the Committees of Presidency of the Provincial Councils of the Corporations (Comitati di presidenza dei Consigli provinciali delle corporazione) who will compile a periodic list of maximum sale prices.

Bananas

1128. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Regio decreto-legge n. 2085. Istituzione del monopolio statale delle banane. 2 dicembre 1935. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 76(291): 5661. Dec. 14, 1935. Libr. Cong.

Establishes a State banana monopoly beginning with January 1, 1936, the purchase prices of bananas by the State to be fixed annually at the beginning of the season.

Cocoons

1129. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Regio decreto-legge 29 maggio 1937, n. 1267. Provvidenze a favore della produzione serica per il quinquennio 1937-1941. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 78(179): 2941-2943. Aug. 4, 1937. Libr. Cong.

Fixes a price of 7 liras per kg. for fresh cocoons of medium quality in marketable lots.

1130. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Regio decreto-legge 5 settembre 1938, n. 1624. Determinazione del prezzo dei bozzoli bianchi prodotti nella campagna bacologica 1938. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 79(244): 4428. Oct. 24, 1938. Libr. Cong.

A decree law of September 5, 1938 increases the minimum guaranteed price of fresh white cocoons to lire 10.50 per kilogram. White cocoons of the current year's production may not be sold by the collection agencies for less than lire 10.50 per kilogram, fresh. Dried cocoons may be sold at a correspondingly higher price, plus lire 0.70 for drying expenses, storage, and interest.

1131. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto ministeriale 9 aprile 1939. Determinazione del prezzo base dei bozzoli nazionali e del valore di riferimento della seta tratta greggia semplice per la campagna bacologica 1939. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 80(112): 2269. May 12, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Fixes basic price of fresh cocoons at 10 lire per kilogram.

Fats

1132. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Regio decreto-legge 25 aprile 1936, n. 800. Utilizzazione industriale di grassi animali ai fini della deglicerinizzazione. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 77(111): 1531-1532. May 13, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Provides that a large part of fats from cattle and sheep slaughtered

in certain provinces must be supplied to fat-melting companies and the glycerine from these fats placed at the disposal of the War Materials Bureau. Prices are to be fixed by the Provincial Council of Corporative Economy.

Hemp

1133. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Regio decreto-legge 2 gennaio, n. 85. Disciplina del mercato della canapa. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 77(27): 291. Feb. 3, 1936. Libr. Cong.

All hemp growers must turn in a report of the area cultivated and the crop harvested to the consortium in their province. Hemp prices are fixed in agreement with the National Federation of Hemp Consortia.

1134. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Regio decreto-legge 3 febbraio 1936, n. 279. Norme per regolare il commercio della canapa. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 77(53): 579. Mar. 4, 1936. Libr. Cong.

All sales of raw and semi-worked hemp must be made through the Federcanapa or Hemp Federation.

Grain

1135. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Regio decreto-legge 24 giugno 1935, n. 1049. Disciplina della costituzione e del funzionamento degli ammassi granari. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 76(150): 3260-3261. June 28, 1935. Libr. Cong.

Determines the constitution and functions of wheat storage organizations throughout the country, and provides for their control by the Minister of Agriculture. Abolishes the Grain Committee established by Decree-Law no. 38 of January 11, 1935, published in Gazzetta Ufficiale 76(34): 612. Feb. 9, 1935.

1136. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Regio decreto-legge 16 marzo 1936, n. 392. Disciplina del mercato granario. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 77(65): 755-756. Mar. 18, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Regulates the grain market. All grain must be turned over to the ammassi for sale.

1137. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Regio decreto-legge, n. 1273, 15 giugno 1936. Disciplina del mercato granario. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 77(155): 2221-2223. July 7, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Provides that from June 1, 1936 all wheat must be turned over to the grain warehouses for sale under the direction of a Central Grain Office set up in the Ministry of Agriculture. The sale price of wheat is fixed annually by the Minister of Agriculture on the advice of the Permanent Wheat Committee under the Central Grain Office.

1138. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto ministeriale 26 agosto 1939. Ammasso obbligatorio del granturco. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 80(220): 4473-4474. Sept. 20, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Obliges producers of corn in Italy and the colonies to deliver their entire production to the ammassi for sale except the quantity each producer is allowed to keep for his own use. The basic prices of corn delivered to the ammassi are to be fixed annually by the Grain Corporation. Corn for seed may receive a higher price than that fixed for corn destined for consumption. All by-products produced in the milling of corn must be placed at the disposal of the Italian Federation of Agrarian Consortia, their prices to be fixed by the Minister of Corporations in agreement with the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

Rice

1139. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Regio decreto-legge, n. 1237. Istituzione dell'Ente nazionale risi, con sede in Milano. 2 ottobre 1931. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 72(236): 4894-4896. Oct. 12, 1931. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment in Milan of a National Rice Office with power to fix rice prices annually.

Saffron

1140. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Regio decreto-legge 5 novembre 1937, n. 2169. Disciplina del commercio dello zafferano. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 79(3): 42-43. Jan. 5, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Provides that all saffron of national production be turned over to an Ammasso under the Horticultural Consorzio of Aquila for sale at fixed prices.

1141. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto ministeriale 28 gennaio 1939. Determinazione dei prezzi di vendita dello zafferano di produzione 1938. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 80(30): 630. Feb. 6, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Text in Bollettino Ufficiale del Ministro dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste 11(5): 503-504. Mar. 1939.

A Ministerial order of January 28, 1939 fixes sale prices of saffron of the crop of 1938.

Silk

1142. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Regio decreto-legge 16 dicembre 1926, n. 2265. Istituzione dell'Ente nazionale serico. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 68(10): 138-140. Jan. 14, 1927. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment of a National Silk Office to further silk production and trade.

Tobacco

1143. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Legge 21 gennaio 1929, n. 67. Legge organica sul monopolio dei sali e dei tabacchi. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 70(48): 910-924. Feb. 26, 1929. Libr. Cong.
Establishes a State monopoly of the production, import, and sale of salt and tobacco. Sale prices are fixed by the Minister of Finance and a list of tobacco prices is appended.
1144. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto ministeriale 20 giugno 1933. Riduzione del prezzo di vendita dell'estratto di tabacco. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 74(159): 3075. July 11, 1933. Libr. Cong.
Lists reduced sale prices of tobacco.

Tomatoes

1145. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Regio decreto-legge 15 aprile 1938, no. 736. Disciplina della coltivazione del pomodoro per uso industriale. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 79(135): 2443-2444. June 15, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Provides for the control of production of tomatoes for industrial use and fixed prices according to variety and zones of production.
1146. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto ministeriale 15 gennaio 1939. Determinazione dei prezzi del pomodoro ad uso industriale per la campagna 1939. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 80(33): 690. Feb. 9, 1939. Libr. Cong.
Text in Bollettino Ufficiale del Ministro dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste 11(5): 502-503. March 1939.
A ministerial order of January 15, 1939 fixes prices of tomatoes for industrial use according to varieties and zones of production for the 1939 season.

Wool

1147. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Regio decreto-legge 24 febbraio 1936, n. 317. Disciplina dell'acquisto e della distribuzione delle lane di produzione nazionale. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 77(57): 644. Mar. 9, 1936. Libr. Cong.
All wool of domestic production of the 1936 clip must be placed at the disposal of the military authorities who will requisition it for their use. The price of wool after scouring shall be based on the average price of foreign wools of similar type according to quotations current in April 1936. The price is for goods packed and delivered in the warehouse.

1148. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto ministeriale 28 maggio 1936. Prezzi di requisizione della lana nazionale della tosa 1936. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 77(126): 1803-1804. June 1, 1936. Libr. Cong. Fixes purchase prices of the domestic wool clip of 1936 in accordance with the provisions of the decree law of February 24, 1936.
1149. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Regio decreto-legge 8 marzo 1937, n. 521. Norme per gli ammassi della lana della produzione 1937. Italy. Gazzetta Ufficiale 78(100): 1599-1601. Apr. 30, 1937. Libr. Cong. Provides that the wool produced in Italy in 1937 shall be turned over to the pools (ammassi) for sale to the manufacturers, the basic price to be fixed annually by the Minister of Agriculture and other specified ministers.

JAMAICA

1150. Government aid for Jamaica sugar. Facts about Sugar 25(7): 163. Feb. 15, 1930. 65.8 F11
Jamaica has granted a subsidy on 80 per cent of the island's sugar crop destined for export. Wholesale prices on the domestic market have been fixed by the board set up for the purpose. The Government has the right to fix the maximum retail price.
1151. Great Britain. Board of trade. Jamaica. Sugar industry control law, 1933. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 142(1940): 227. Feb. 8, 1934. 256.03 T67J
"The Sugar Industry Control Law, assented to on December 14, 1933, provides for the regulation of the sale and manufacture of sugar in, and the importation of sugar into Jamaica, and empowers the Governor to appoint a Sugar Control Board to carry out those provisions. The Law prohibits the importation of sugar into the Island except under licence from the Sugar Control Board, and empowers the Governor to impose an excise duty of not more than £ 7 per ton on all refined granulated sugar manufactured in the Colony, and to fix, on the advice of the Sugar Control Board, the maximum retail prices for various grades of sugar in the Colony."
1152. The sugar industry of Jamaica. Facts about Sugar 25(6): 129-131. Feb. 8, 1930. 65.8 F11
"As a measure of temporary assistance the colonial government has undertaken, by a measure adopted in December last, to pay to sugar producers during the coming year amounts up to £ 2 per ton for sugar exported which, if sold on the Halifax market of the date, would bring less than £ 16 per ton.
1153. Verity, D. J. The sugar industry control law, 1937. (Law no. 43 of 1937) Jamaica Agr. Soc. Jour. 42(1-2): 37-43. Jan.-Feb. 1938. 8 J223
Summarizes the provisions of the above law and outlines the duties of the Sugar Control Board. "Section 12 empowers the fixing of the

retail prices of the various grades of sugar for local consumption... Section 25 gives the Governor power to fix prices to be paid for farmers' canes if and when he is satisfied that it is expedient in the interests of the sugar industry to do so; and fixes penalties for contravening any order on the subject, if and when made."

JAMAICA - LEGISLATION

Rum

1154. Jamaica. Laws, statutes, etc. Rum control law, 1934. A Law to control and regulate the manufacture and sale of rum in this island. [31st December, 1934.] Jamaica. Laws, no. 22, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the Governor to appoint a Rum Control Board, one of its duties to be to advise him as to the maximum retail prices he may fix for the various grades of rum in Jamaica.

Authorizes the Governor to fix such maximum retail prices from time to time and to alter or revoke them.

1155. Jamaica. Laws, statutes, etc. Rum control amendment law, 1937. A Law to amend the Rum control law 1934. (Law 22 of 1934) [18th February, 1937.] Jamaica. Laws, no. 3, 1937. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment of a Rum Control Board one of whose duties is to advise the Governor as to the maximum retail prices he may fix for rum.

Sugar

1156. Jamaica. Laws, statutes, etc. Sugar industry control law, 1933. A Law to control the sugar industry. [21st December, 1933.] Jamaica. Laws, 1933, no. 31. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the Governor from time to time to fix the maximum retail prices for the various grades of sugar.

Repeals the Sugar Retail Prices Control Law, no. 13, 1932.

1157. Jamaica. Laws, statutes, etc. Sugar industry control law, 1937. [30th December, 1937.] Jamaica. Laws, no. 43, 1937. Libr. Cong.

The Governor is authorized to appoint a Sugar Control Board one of whose duties will be to advise him "as to the maximum retail prices which it is advisable for him to fix for the various grades of sugar for local consumption..."

"It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time by order published in the Gazette to fix the maximum retail prices of sugar for local consumption, and also by like order to vary such maximum prices and to revoke or amend any such order previously made."

The Governor may also fix the prices to be paid by manufacturers for cane farmers' canes according to the different areas. "In fixing prices for cane farmers' canes the following factors shall be

taken into consideration, namely, the export, local market consumption and Colonial Sugar Quota Certificates, values of sugar: Provided that the value of rum may be taken into consideration.

JAPAN

1158. B., K. Fertilizer control strengthened in Japan. Far East. Survey 7(4): 44-45. Feb. 16, 1938. 280.9 In782

"The government control of Japan's fertilizer industry which was inaugurated in 1936 was extended last fall by the passage of the Emergency Fertilizer Distribution Control Law presumably put into effect in the latter part of November. The avowed aim of the control provided for in both laws has been the readjustment of demand and supply and the control of price."

The provisions of the legislation are summarized.

1159. Boyle, James E. Black coffee - raw silk. World's Work 60(4): 40-43, 84, 86. Apr. 1931. 110 W89

Contains an account of the attempts made by the Japanese Government through the Imperial Silk Company to peg the price of silk from 1920 to 1930.

1160. Dawson, O. L., and Ladojinsky, W. Recent Japanese agricultural policies. U. S. Dept. Agr. Foreign Agr. Serv. Foreign Agr. 3(6): 263-274, processed. June 1939. 1.9 Ec7For

"Before the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities, the Government made some efforts to reduce the price of fertilizers. Because of the monopolistic character of the industry, fertilizer prices were rigidly maintained even during the years of severest depression, although prices of agricultural products were at rather low levels. Under the pressure from farmers, a law was enacted in 1936 'to bring about the improvement and development of the fertilizer-manufacturing industry as well as of the farming industry, having in view the facilitation of the supply of and demand for fertilizers and the establishment of a fair price.' The fertilizer manufacturers were forbidden to fix prices without the approval of the Government, but in effect price regulations have been widely evaded."

As a result of wartime requirements, "on April 2, 1938, the Japanese Government promulgated the Sulphate of Ammonia Output, Expansion, and Distribution Control Law...the Sulphate of Ammonia Sales Company was set up for the purpose of buying the entire product from the mills at the official wholesale price and selling to farmers through retailers at the official retail price. The company has the right to import and export the product and in general engage in all transactions, including manufacturing, to meet the demand for artificial fertilizer at fair prices.

"The Feedstuffs Distribution Control Law empowered the Government to order certain groups to engage in transactions for adjusting the demand and supply of animal feed at fair prices...Imports were to be monopolized by special distribution companies."

Attention is called to the establishment in Manchuria of the Manchurian Cereals Company for the distribution of cereals in Manchuria and of a Flour Producers' Association one of whose duties is the establishment of a sales-price-equalization fund, and to the fixing by the Government of official selling and buying prices for flour.

1161. Durham, Walter A., jr. The Japanese camphor monopoly: its history and relation to the future of Japan. Pacific Affairs 5(9):. 797-801. Sept. 1932. 280.8 P11

"In my opinion, the Japanese camphor monopoly is one of the best and simplest examples we have of a government monopoly, the 'profits of which are a part of the revenues of the state'...There have been 31 years of 'successful' control by Japan over the production and sale of camphor. It must be said, however, that while Japan does control prices in her own interest, she has lately come to learn that it is best for all parties interested if she fixes prices at the point where the most profit can be obtained. But the Bureau of Monopolies has not always fixed the price at the point where, under normal conditions of business, the monopoly price should be...The Bureau has the power to regulate (1) the prices paid to producers by the government; (2) the quantity of camphor produced in a given period; (3) the quantities of camphor allotted for both domestic and foreign sale."

1162. Farley, Miriam S. Japan scraps cotton control for new system. Far East. Survey 7(18): 215-216. Sept. 7, 1938. 280.9 In782

"Complete reshaping of the control system in the Japanese cotton textile industry is provided in the new regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry at the end of June...All the former control measures - quotas, compulsory mixing and official prices - some of them only recently inaugurated, are scrapped at one stroke of the pen. In their place, a new system is decreed, the main features of which [are given.]"

In view of the expected price increases when the existing stocks of pure and mixed cotton goods should be exhausted, "sales at prices above those of the day preceding the decree were forbidden, and the trade associations were supposed to buy up all the available wholesale stocks at fixed prices and distribute them later through consumers' cooperatives. Apparently, strict enforcement of these rules proved impossible."

1163. Farley, Miriam S. Japan struggles to control rising prices. Far East. Survey 7(15): 176-178. July 27, 1938. 280.9 In782

Because of the rise in prices a Commodity Price Board was appointed in May 1937 to investigate the situation and make recommendations.

"The Oriental Economist, summarizing recent price policy, divides the period since July 1937 into two phases. The first, lasting until midwinter, was characterized by sporadic efforts to apply direct

price control to specific commodities, counting heavily on voluntary cooperation by trade groups...

"During the second phase, extension and strengthening of governmental price-fixing was made possible by a revision of the regulations issued under the Major Industries Control Law affecting cartel prices....In April, a new Commodity Price Board was appointed and prefectural committees were set up to keep a close watch for profiteering in local markets. Among other preventive measures it is suggested that, when possible, retail goods be stamped with standard prices by the manufacturer...

"In a recent announcement the Commodity Price Committee laid down certain general principles on which it proposed to base price-fixing measures. For imported goods, it would be guided by import prices; for export goods, by prices in foreign markets; for domestic consumption goods, by prevailing or in some cases pre-incident prices. The Committee announced its intention of placing particular emphasis on maintaining prices of daily necessities at reasonable levels... Experience in price regulation so far suggests that Japan is still far from being a 100% 'controlled' economy."

1164. Farley, Miriam S. Japan's fertilizer problem still unsolved. Far East. Survey 8(6): 73-74. Mar. 15, 1939. 280.9 In782

"State regulation of the fertilizer industry is based on the Fertilizer Control Law which went into operation in November 1936, supplemented by a second law which became effective about a year later. The first provided for regulation of company sales and sales prices...

"Price control got under way first but was hampered by the division of authority between the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce. The one is supposed to safeguard the interests of consumers of fertilizer, the other those of producers, and a good deal of friction seems to have occurred." Instances are given of price increases. "Price regulation has been widely evaded by the use of mixed fertilizers, to which the law did not apply. At one time there were said to be 1,800 varieties on the market. In August 1938 the Ministry of Agriculture announced that prices of mixed fertilizers would be fixed and their number limited to 500. So far, however, it appears that the farmer is paying more rather than less for the fertilizers which form a large proportion of his production expenses."

1165. Farley, Miriam S. Price and production control in Japan's silk plan. Far East. Survey 5(24): 257, 258. Dec. 2, 1936. 280.9 In782

"Another governmental attempt to ameliorate the perennial difficulties of the Japanese silk industry is foreshadowed in a draft plan recently drawn up by the Japan Central Raw Silk Association... in cooperation with the Raw Silk Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The latest scheme is, however, a new departure in two important respects, in that it contemplates not only direct regulation of prices but also measures for controlling the output of cocoons. In view of the historical relationship between silk and cotton, it is

interesting to note that this scheme is being put forward in Japan at a time when the idea of the AAA and crop insurance is being revived in the United States.

"The Japanese plan provides for the establishment of a commission appointed by the government, on which the silk industry is to be represented. The commission is to be empowered to fix maximum and minimum prices of silk, presumably fixing the maximum with relation to the price of rayon and the minimum with relation to the cost of production. Prices are to be maintained within this range by having the state, acting through the prefectural governments, buy silk if the market price falls below the minimum and sell if it rises above the maximum. This mechanism of price control is similar to that which has already been applied for many years in the case of rice, and has proved of some value in smoothing out short-term fluctuations."

1166. Hashimoto, Denzaemon. Beikoku chosetu mondai ni tsuite. [On the question of regulation of rice price.] Korean Agr. Assoc. Jour. 3(11): 5-26. Nov. 1, 1929.

Text in Korean and Japanese. Translation by Hoon K. Lee. J22.5 K84

"This is the shorthand manuscript of the lecture given by the author at the grand conference of agricultural experts and others in Seoul, Korea."

Typewritten copy of translation in U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library (Pan. Coll.)

Discusses the difficulties met with in the application of the rice law of 1921 and the objections to it of various sections of the population.

1167. Holland, W. L. The plight of Japanese agriculture. Far East. Survey 5(1): 1-5. Jan. 1, 1936. 280.9 In782

There is evidence to show that Japanese agriculture has suffered as severe a depression as American agriculture and "that the present recovery and boom in Japanese industry and export trade has been achieved largely at the expense of the rural groups." Causes of the depression, the almost non-existence of mechanization, the rice problem, the rice control scheme, the Five-Year Wheat Plan, the ineffectiveness of silk price fixing, high interest rates on farm loans, crushing taxation, and solutions for the problem, are discussed.

1168. [Ino, Sekiya]. Recent raw silk measures. Oriental Econ. 3(11): 694-696. Nov. 1936. 280.8 Or4

"This article consists of the outline of a lecture given by Mr. Sekiya Ino, director of the Raw Silk Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Department, at the Economic Club, the Oriental Economist Building, September 18, and comments thereon by the Raw Silk Editor of the Oriental Economist..."

"A bill for the control of export raw silk transactions is scheduled to be submitted to the next session of the Diet...Only the maximum price at which Government raw silk is sold and the lowest

price at which raw silk can be purchased should be determined by a semi-Government commission with its headquarters in the Government at its session, probably once a year. In determining the minimum price, the cost of production of cocoons might to be an important factor...The minimum price should...be the cash outlay in the average cost of cocoon production for the country plus some extra, but somewhat below the gross cost of production. It would be proper for the Government to buy in the market if raw silk is depressed below the minimum cocoon price parity determined as above."

1169. Japan. Dept. of finance. Financial and economic annual, 1938. 323pp. Tokyo, Government printing office [1938?] 262.7 F49F

Government monopolies are dealt with on pp. 76-78. "In Japan proper, tobacco, salt, camphor and alcohol are Government monopolies, and the business connected therewith is conducted by the Monopoly Bureau of the Department of Finance. According to the provisions of the Tobacco Monopoly Law, "tobacco is manufactured at Government factories only, and such manufactured articles are sold at fixed prices by the Government..."

"Salt is sold only by persons licensed by the Government...Salt intended for use in industry, agriculture, mining and certain branches of fishery is sold at a specially reduced price."

According to the provisions of the Crude Camphor and Camphor Oil Monopoly Law, "the manufacture of crude camphor and camphor oil is permitted to those persons who have obtained Government permission, and the articles so manufactured are taken over by the Government in return for suitable compensation according to quality...This monopoly makes it its object to control the domestic market prices of camphor."

1170. Japan. Rice bureau. Recent food control system in Japan. Government measures for rice control from 1921 to 1936. 27pp. [Tokyo, Printed by Kokusai Shuppan Insatsusha,] 1937. 281.359 J27

General summary: "Some sixteen years have passed since the establishment of new system on rice control in 1921, when the Rice Law was firstly enacted and carried into effect. The law, after several amendments being made, was, at last, superseded by the Rice Control Law of 1933, which, being amended in 1936 and, at the same time, supplemented with Autonomous Rice Control Law and Paddy Store Aiding Law, has been carried out since September 20, 1936, altogether with the latter two laws, and also with Imperial Ordinances and Ministerial Orders concerning them.

"During the above period five important stages of development in rice control may be remarked as mentioned below:- 1. Quantitative control. 2. Price control side by side with quantitative control. 3. The setting up of a standard maximum price as the criterion in price control. 4. Establishment of official maximum price and minimum price to be strictly maintained in price control. 5. The participation of organizations or corporations in co-operation with the Government rice control."

1171. Kawata, Shiro. Price standardization in government control of rice. Osaka Univ. Com. Jour., no. 1, pp. 1-21. Sept. 1933. 280.8 Osl no. 1
Discusses the aims and functions of the rice law as a policy of food control and as a policy of price control. There follows a discussion of the need for a standard of price fixation, and the various methods of determining the price standard, as, by index number, by secular trend, by cost of production.
1172. Kimura, Magohachiro. Japan's agrarian problems. 37pp. Tokyo, H. Toyoshima, The Foreign affairs association of Japan, 1937. 281.183 K57
A sketch of rice control which up to 1933 was applied to the rice harvested in Japan proper but which since 1934 has been extended to include the rice of Chosen and Taiwan. The method of determining the minimum and maximum prices and the cost of production is explained.
1173. Kodaira, G. Beikoku seisaku ni tsuite. [Rice policy in Japan.] Co-operation, no. 286, pp. 1-18. Aug. 1929. J280.28 C7833
Translation by Hoon K. Lee.
"Paper read at the Second Conference of the Agricultural Warehouses held at Sakaito, Akasaka, Tokyo, on 22nd May, 1929."
Typewritten copy of translation in the library of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Pam. Coll.)
The chief of the Bureau of Rice, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Japan, discusses the rice policy of the Japanese Government as embodied in the Rice Law of 1921, sketches the historical background of the law and its enactment, and discusses its provisions and its functioning.
1174. Krause, Heinz. Japan. Staatliche kontrolle des reismarktes. Germany. Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (N.F.)23(2): 339-342. 1938. 18 G31
The writer traces the development of state administration of rice in Japan from 1918 to 1933, and briefly discusses the Rice Control Law of 1933 and the Autonomous Rice Control Law of 1936.
1175. Krause, H. Reiswirtschaft in Japan. Germany. Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (N.F.) 20(1-2): 76-86. 1935. 18 G31
An account of rice production, consumption and control in Japan.
1176. Ladejinsky, W. Agricultural policies in Japan. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 32(9): 255-275, processed. Mar. 2, 1936. 1.9 St2F
The writer discusses briefly some of the leading factors contributing to the present agricultural difficulties of Japan - area of cultivated land, rural population, land distribution and tenancy, land prices and rents, monoculture, indebtedness and taxation, and agriculture since 1930 - and then treats in considerable detail the silk policies of Japan. Subtopics in the main part of the article are:

the early period of silk regulations; the law of 1911; control of production in 1914; silk prices, 1915-1918; government measures of regulating silk in 1920; government silk regulations since 1929 (gives outstanding features of the law passed in 1929); the government and cocoon raisers; Silk Manufacturers' Union Law; the license system (main provisions of the law of Sept. 6, 1932 are given); recent legislation and proposals (chief provisions of the plan for an Export Raw Silk Sales Control Association are given); conclusion.

1177. Ladejinsky, W. Agricultural policies in Japan: rice. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 33(3): 69-96, processed. July 20, 1936. 1.9 St2F

"In the past, Japanese rice has been subjected to violent price fluctuations. These have had a decidedly adverse bearing upon the country's purchasing power. The political repercussions following in the wake of either too high or too low a price were also sufficiently significant to cause concern to the Japanese Government. For these reasons, the Government has made strenuous efforts during the past 15 years to maintain rice prices at levels which would reconcile the divergent interests of the producers and consumers of that product. The methods utilized by the Government to achieve that end and their application and effects upon the country's agricultural economy form the subject matter of this article." - p. 69.

Among the topics discussed are the following: Effects of rice price fluctuations; obstacles to government control; regulation before the World War; prices and regulation during the World War; the rice law of 1921; the revisions of 1931 and 1932; the rice monopoly law; the effect of the government policy upon the price of rice; law of March 29, 1933, for the control of rice; the 1933-34 rice crop and measures regulating its price; the effect of the law of 1933; recent developments; conclusions; main provisions of the law for the control of rice, March 29, 1933.

1178. Ladejinsky, W. Agricultural policies in Japan: silk. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 32(9): 255-275, processed. Mar. 2, 1936. 1.9 St2F

Discusses the regulation of silk by the Japanese Government and its effect on cocoon raising.

"The basic plan for the reorganization of the raw-silk industry, including government control of exports, is still under consideration and has not attained final form. It appears that provision will be made to regulate prices and production of cocoons and to stimulate export trade by the formation of an Export Raw Silk Sales Control Association, which, under the direction and supervision of the Government, will establish maximum standard prices, control trade practices, and generally supervise and regulate exports...

"The function of the Association [is] (1) To institute stabilization of silk prices: (a) To set a maximum standard price, taking into consideration rayon prices in foreign markets, foreign demand for silk, price of cocoon and reeling cost of silk, and general

economic conditions....A market selling price, which should be fixed from time to time, shall govern the daily silk transactions. (b) In case of extraordinarily low price, to set a minimum price and restrict trade below the minimum price....

"The Government is to fix a standard maximum price of raw silk exports, [and] in time of emergency...is to enforce the measures for stabilization of export silk price."

A cocoon price-fixing system is "now under consideration."

1179. McLane, P. V. Conditions in Japan in 1938. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 60(1843): 800-806. May 27, 1939. 286.8 C16

"The anti-profiteering law has been revised several times and these revisions were significant in many respects. For one thing, the list of articles was considerably revised and a system adopted of labelling fixed prices for principal articles. In April [1938] the Government appointed a Central Price Committee and Provincial Price Committees. The Central Committee will devise measures to check the rising prices and also fix standard quotations. Provincial committees will fix local standard prices on the basis of official rates and with due consideration for local conditions. The aim of the Central Committee is to restore the price level of July, 1937. In July the Commerce and Industry Minister was empowered to fix official prices for all commodities. Government efforts in this direction were successful at least in preventing wholesale prices from advancing to any great extent during the latter part of the year...The Central Price Committee is not only trying to check rising prices but is also endeavoring to reduce them. It is also studying production costs and other factors in order to fix fair and reasonable prices."

1180. McLane, P. V. Conditions in Japan in 1938. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 60(1844): 859-864. June 3, 1939. 286.8 C16

"The increased demand for raw products due to the expansion in industrial development, the restriction of imports, and speculative purchases of commodities have caused prices to advance rapidly since the beginning of the China Incident. As a first step towards price control, the Anti-profiteering Ordinance was revised and enforced during the fall of 1937. Its application has been extended to various commodities by successive amendments. By a revision of July 14, 1938, a price control system now covers most articles.

"Maximum prices were set for a number of articles in the fall of 1937 and the first half of 1938. In July, however, the Government, promulgated an ordinance concerning Commodity Price Regulations, controlling measures formerly carried out by individual laws. At present the Minister of Commerce and Industry fixes a date prior to his selection of commodities as a basis for maximum prices. The chief object of the price control is to prevent the rapid rise of prices and also to lower them gradually to the level of July, 1937. Formerly the official price system affected such commodities as rice, raw silk, and fertilizer under legislative regulation. Autonomous maximum

prices fixed by self-governing agreement arrived at under the auspices of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry were enforced on certain textiles, rubber, and mercury. Under the Major Industry Control Law and the Petroleum Industry Law, notification of price increases had to be given to the Government. Under the former regulations, prices of beer, cement, and steel were subject to approval. Commodities specified by the Minister of Commerce and Industry since June are textile goods, leather goods, flax and ramie goods...castor oil... eggs...and a large number of other articles. Additional commodities will be put under control during 1939."

1181. Mori, Taikichiro. Silk control in Japan. In Holland, W. L. Commodity control in the Pacific area. pp. 198-223. Stanford University, California, Stanford university press [1935.] 280 H71

Among the measures noted for the control of silk is the law of March 1930 guaranteeing any bank's loss from loans made to stabilize the price of raw silk.

1182. Nagai, Shoichi. Meaning of the new rice administration law. Rev. Admin. Establishments 9(11): 39-50. Nov. 1933. Pam. Coll.
All in Japanese.

"The Japanese Government has had previous experience in buying and selling rice to maintain and control the price. Since the 7th of May 1921 there has been a law in effect to control the price of rice and the necessary appropriations to administer the law. However, a new Rice Administration law for Japan went into effect on November 1, 1933. A maximum and minimum price was fixed within the limits of 30.50 Yen as the maximum and 22.30 Yen as the minimum. The Government is authorized to buy upon request from the producer any quantity at the minimum price and sell to the public any quantity at the maximum price. Within these limits, the Government is also authorized to sell and buy rice with current market price in order to reduce the monthly fluctuations of the supply of rice which has heretofore had such unfortunate effects upon the price. The law also provides a tariff on foreign rice imported and upon millet and sorghum, which are considered to some degree, substitute crops. The average production of rice in Japan proper is 62,000,000 Koku. (A Koku is approximately 5 bushels.) The average production of Korea is 16,000,000 Koku, and Formosa, 8,000,000 Koku. To the 62,000,000 Koku produced in Japan proper should be added to 8,000,000 Koku imported from Korea and 3,500,000 Koku imported from Formosa and 500,000 Koku imported from Siam. This gives a total supply of 74,000,000 Koku. The average effective demand in Japan is 72,000,000 Koku, which leaves a surplus of 2,000,000 Koku. The average cost of production of rice in Japan is 22 Yen per Koku. The cost of production in Korea is 17 Yen, and in Formosa, 14 Yen. The Rice Administration, which is a part of the Department of Agriculture of Japan, was granted a fund of 700,000,000 Yen to carry on its work. The plan is to use this fund as a revolving fund, although it is recognized that there will be a gradual loss throughout the years. November and December are the harvest months for rice in Japan. It has, up to this time, been

the custom of the Japanese farmer to sell his rice as soon as it was harvested, as he wants to get money by its early selling. This practice, of course, glutted the market in November and December, and gave speculators a chance to raise the price gradually throughout the remainder of the year up to the time of the next harvest. The Rice Administration will attempt to buy this rice at harvest time, store it, and release it to the market as needed throughout the year, not only at home Japan but also at Korea and Formosa, thus stabilizing the price and improving the condition of the poor.

"The major problems which confront the Rice Administration are to discover new uses for rice which will absorb some of the surplus instead of allowing it to glut the market. A small quantity is now used in making wine, alcohol, and whiskey, but the process is very expensive compared to the process of making it from sugar residues or barley. An effort will also be made to actually reduce the quantity of rice raised. It is recognized, however, that this would be very difficult on account of the wide distribution of the rice area. An attempt will probably be made to enter into some sort of a market agreement with rice producers in order to reduce the quantity which reaches the market, and an effort will also be made to increase exports to foreign countries.

"One of the ways in which a loss in money will be suffered by the Rice Administration is the fact that as rice can not stand storage for more than one year, after one year's storage the government must sell the old rice and at the same time must buy an equal amount of new rice at current market prices. As a result of this, the Government must lose about 4 Yen per Koku, on account of the difference between the selling price and the buying price besides the heavy charge for storage and the administrative expenditures.

"If we were fortunate enough to have an abundant supply and a scant supply succeed each other alternately, year by year, the Rice Administration could sell rice which had been bought at a period of abundant supply without so much loss. But nature does not always give us what we want, and Japan is perplexed because at this time there is a surplus supply of rice as well as other agricultural products in Japan.

"In 1933 Japan had a production of 65,000,000 Koku - much more than the average amount of 62,000,000 Koku. At the present time the Government has about 4,500,000 Koku of rice and must buy some 5,000,000 Koku, to maintain the fixed minimum price during this year. Every year much rice must be bought and the Rice Administration will have to bear the loss. Of course one way of looking at the matter is to consider the expense as a grant to farmers in this time of agricultural depression. But no effort must be spared to find some new way of adjusting the supply and demand for rice and of maintaining its price without so much loss to the Government or to the public." - Abstracted by the author who is Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Professor of Agricultural Economics in the Imperial University of Kyoto, and a member of the Rice Administration, Tokyo, Japan. Abstract by the author in Agr. Econ. Lit. 8(4): 204-206. Apr. 1934.

1183. Nasu, Shiroshi. Ziele und ausrichtung der japanischen agrarpolitik in der gegenwart. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 46(1): 157-182. July 1937. 286.8 W462

Japan's agricultural policy is discussed. In the attempt to combat the depression and to strengthen agricultural holdings three groups of measures have been adopted, dealing with regulation of agricultural production, improvement of farms, and regulation of prices of agricultural products.

1184. Price deflation policy. Oriental Econ. 6(6): 374-376. June 1939. 280.8 Or4

The Price Commission's plan for the control of commodity prices is discussed. "The principle in brief is nothing more nor less than a deflationist policy of an emphatic character." The method of fixing official prices is explained.

1185. Price policy in Japan. Manchurian Econ. Rev. 5(14): 11-13. July 15, 1938. 280.8 M314

Attention is called to revisions of the Anti-profiteering Law which extended its application to rubber, lumber, fowls, meat and eggs. In October 1937 a Cotton Industry Commission was organized. "On October 22 and 23 it fixed maximum prices for the standard grades of yarn and piece-goods to be effective as from November 1, subject to revision on Saturdays. The maximum prices, which are calculated by a stipulated formula from the movements of overseas cotton quotations, represent the maximum prices at which producers can supply the market. The maximum prices at which the ultimate consumers are supplied must not exceed the above maximum price plus 2% regardless of the number of intermediate agents." Later the control measure had to be extended to cotton tissues. "The maximum price regulation has also been extended to apply to staple fiber, cotton yarn for domestic consumption, and twine." The reactions to the control measures are sketched. On May 22, 1938 the regulations for controlling the selling prices of cotton yarn, prohibiting sales at prices in excess of the maximum fixed price were enforced.

"This system of a fixed price based on the emergency law promises to open a new epoch in the history of price control in Japan. From cotton yarn it will be extended...to other articles. The Government's price control policy will then no longer be based on autonomous control exercised by those producing and dealing in the goods, but upon direct control by the Government itself."

1186. Rice stability relieves farmers. Oriental Econ. 1(2): 13-15. June 1934. 280.8 Or4

Describes certain measures which the Japanese Government has adopted since 1910 in respect to rice, discussing more at length the present Rice Control Law. "While there are complaints as to certain details in the manner of applying the Rice Control Law, on the whole credit is due the administrators for having lifted prices to the level where producers have been able to make both ends meet,

and for restoring a well-sustained stability to the market, all in spite of the fact that supply exceeded consumption enormously. The new law has enabled the long impoverished agrarian community to raise several hundred million yen additional income, a dose of nourishment sorely needed by hard-pressed farmers."

1187. Schütttauf, A. W. Einzelstudien über marktregulierungen. VI. Die japanischen reisregulierungen im lichte der industrialisierung. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 46(1): 307-331. July 1937. 286.3 W462
Sketches rice market control in Japan and discusses its effect on the economic development of the country.
1188. Stewart, John R. Complications block Japan's raw cotton program in China. Far East. Survey 8(15): 175-176. July 19, 1939. 280.9 In782
"Instead of the planned increase in production, output has fallen sharply." The export situation has changed and "there is now no actual surplus of cotton for export." The cotton control law, under which maximum and minimum prices are fixed and exports are subjected to a licensing system, is the medium by which exports to Japan are being kept up."
1189. Tergast, Ir. G. C. W. Chr. De rijstpolitiek van Japan. Landbouw; Tijdschrift der Vereeniging van Landbouwconsulenten in Nederlandsch-Indië 7(3): 236-251. Sept. 1931. 22.5 L23
The Library of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics has a translation of this article by Dr. Theo. Holn, consisting of about 20 manuscript pages. The following abstract by Cecile Rothe appeared in Social Science Abstracts, v. 4, no. 4, item 5656, April 1932.
"Rice is the most important food crop of Japan but in consequence of the increased population a considerable quantity has to be imported yearly (average 1925-1929: 1,450,000 tons). Various measures have been taken by the Japanese Government to make the country self supporting. The rice production was stimulated and an import duty was laid on the foreign rice in 1911. In other parts of the Empire, namely Formosa and Korea, the rice production was strongly stimulated, this rice was exempted from import duty. In 1921 the 'rice law' came into force, by virtue of which the government was authorized to take all necessary measures in order to regulate the rice demand and supply and to stabilize the prices, these measures resulted in high rice prices, which was a drawback for the population as a whole. The government lost money in buying and selling the rice. The rice crop of Japan for 1930 was estimated to be 12.5% higher than the preceding crops, that of Korea 45%, that of Formosa 20% higher. The government had large amounts in storage and had no more money to buy; the rice market broke down. Drastic measures were taken; the rice storage of the government was sold to foreign countries, which meant heavy losses to the government; new funds were needed to buy the 1930 crop; the import duty on rice was doubled: import was only allowed with governmental consent. The rice price had decreased below cost. In 1931 the production decreased considerably. The

losses the government suffered in consequence of the rice manipulations are calculated at 80 million yen; the measures have not protected the producers against a serious decline of prices."

1190. Tobata, Seiichi. Control of the price of rice. Preliminary paper prepared for the Fifth Biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific relations to be held at Banff, Canada, August 14th to 28th, 1933. 53pp. [Tokyo] Japanese council, Institute of Pacific relations, 1933. 284.359 T55

The rice policy of Japan is traced from 1921 to 1933 by studying the operation and revisions of the Rice Control Act. The author concludes that "an effective and lasting price-control can never be achieved without the control of production."

1191. Tobata, Seiichi. The Japanese rice control. In Holland, W. L. Commodity control in the Pacific area, pp. 157-197. Stanford University, California, Stanford university press. [1935.] 280 H71

An outline of the economic features of rice production and consumption is followed by an account of the methods employed to control the price of rice in Japan. "Political control" and "economic control through producers and consumers" are distinguished. The history of the Rice Control Act and its revisions is traced from its initial passage in 1921 to the Act of 1931 when a "standard for price control by the Government was definitely set. According to Article IV, 'the purchase or sale of rice by the Government within the Empire is restricted only when the price of rice is above the maximum or below the minimum price announced by the Government'....According to the Act three factors determined the maximum and minimum prices: the cost of production of rice, the 'price payable by the consumer' of rice, and the 'calculated trend price' of rice." The method of calculating these prices is explained and the term "calculated trend price" is explained. This was later dropped as the basis of a minimum price and three proposals for amending the Rice Law are outlined, each containing a price-fixing clause.

A Rice Control Act which went into effect in November, 1933, provided that minimum and maximum prices be fixed by law and that the Government, upon request, purchase from the producers any quantity at the minimum price and sell to the public any quantity at the maximum price.

"The price control of rice has been unsuccessful primarily because it constituted only a sort of interference in the trading and distributive processes of rice, instead of being a measure whereby production could be regulated and controlled. An effective and lasting price control can be achieved only by this control of production."

1192. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign agricultural policies - a review and appraisal. Japan. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(1): 48-56. Jan. 1938. 1.9 Ec7For
- "Strenuous efforts have been made during the past 16 years, through the enactment of a series of rice-control laws, to maintain rice prices at levels that would satisfy the interests of producers without,

at the same time, sacrificing those of consumers. The basic principles adopted may be gleaned from the law enacted in 1933. In accordance with its provisions the Government is authorized to fix each year a minimum and a maximum price at which it stands ready to buy or sell rice in order to maintain the market price between the two fixed levels. The minimum price is fixed on the basis of the cost of production and the maximum price on the basis of the cost of living...

"The 1933 law was modified by the Autonomous Rice Control Law of 1936. Its chief aim is to stabilize prices at desired levels... The price of rice is to be fixed by the Government as in the past, with the exception, however, that the official minimum and maximum prices established in December will not be the same during the entire year. According to a new provision, the minimum price fixed in December will increase monthly by a sum corresponding to the interest on the money value of the rice and to the warehousing charge. The March price will hold good throughout the remainder of the year...

"The efforts of the Government to aid farmers through the regulation of the price of rice were only partially successful. The method of control was not always instrumental in raising the market price to the level desired... On the other hand, it may be pointed out that but for these measures the price of rice would have fallen even below the prevailing levels...

"The Government has attempted to relieve the economic distress of the cocoon raisers" in various ways, including the stabilization of cocoon prices. "But in view of the fact that the price of cocoons is governed by the price of raw silk, the attention of the Government was concentrated chiefly on raising, or preventing a further decline of, raw-silk prices."

A law of May 28, 1936 provides for the control of the principal fertilizers. Associations of manufacturers were formed that cannot fix selling prices without the approval of the Government.

1193. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

Government intervention in Japan in the rice trade, the silk industry and in the maintenance of a tobacco monopoly is outlined. - pp. 421-423.

"In late 1932 a revision was made in the rice and cereal law. The revision provides that the maximum and minimum price at which Government stocks shall be purchased or sold will henceforth be based on the cost of production instead of upon the relation of the price of rice to other products. Under the latter system and at the prevailing prices in October 1932 of other products, the Government was empowered to purchase rice when the price had dropped to 17.91 yen per koku. On the cost-of-production basis and at costs established by a recent investigation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government purchases could be made at 20.58 yen per koku. Prices in

October 1932 reached the latter figure, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry was accordingly empowered to buy 2,000,000 koku of rice....

"Tobacco growing at the prices paid by the monopoly is relatively profitable...In the fall of the year the director-general publishes the variety and acreages that each district may plant, together with prices to be paid for the various grades."

1194. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Foreign agricultural service. Agricultural price control in foreign countries - Japan. U. S. Dept. Agr. Foreign Agr. Serv. Foreign Agr. 3(2): 58-61, processed. Feb. 1939. 1.9 Ec7For

"Since 1921, the Government has attempted to control the price of rice, chiefly through purchase and storing of the commodity when prices were high and selling it when prices were low. At first such operations were carried out at prevailing market prices; but after a decade an important change took place, a change still in force. It was provided that the Government should neither buy nor sell rice until the market price had fallen below a given minimum or risen above the maximum price. The cost of production determines the minimum price, while the cost of living determines the maximum. In fixing these prices, due consideration is given to the market price of rice in relation to the price of other commodities....

"Dissatisfaction with the existing situation brought about the enactment of new measures, embodied in the Rice Law of March 29, 1933, and the Imperial Ordinance of October 23, 1933...As previously, the Government was to fix the minimum and maximum price of rice, but at the same time an important modification was introduced. Originally, the minimum price, once fixed, had been good for the entire year. Many farmers in need of funds, knowing that the minimum price would not be changed upward and having no hope of selling in a free market at a higher price, had offered the Government large quantities of rice at the beginning of the season. This had tended to depress the market. To avoid this, the rice-control measure was amended in the following manner: For the period from January to March, the minimum price was fixed in December and increased each month by a sum equal to the interest on the money and to the storage charges; in the period from April to October, the minimum price, as increased in the month of March, held good."

The system of price regulation was modified by the Autonomous Rice Control Law of May 28, 1936. A storage quota is fixed for the different areas to withhold large quantities of rice from the market. "Surplus rice is kept in storage until such time as the market price rises 10 percent above the official maximum price, or until the Government gives permission to put the rice on the market irrespective of the prevailing market price...Under the new scheme, the Government is spared the necessity of making heavy purchases even in years of large crops...Since the enactment of the above measures, the market price of rice has kept close to the official maximum price....

"It should be mentioned in conclusion that the Government plan to control rice prices was not intended as a lasting solution of the Japanese rice problem. It was essentially a palliative set-up to take care of emergency situations. Once started, however, it was almost impossible to discard, although its effectiveness was nullified in part by the increase in production."

1195. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Japan. Further price fixing announced. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Com. Rpts, no. 32, p. 696, Aug. 6, 1938. 157.7 C76D

"During the week the Government announced maximum wholesale and retail prices for...castor oil, casein."

1196. Wartime price policy. Oriental Econ. 5(6): 357-360. June 1938. 280.8 Or4

Outlines the development of Japanese price policy since the beginning of the "China Incident" from anti-profiteering regulations to control over prices of individual articles and to "enforcement of fixed prices based on legal measures."

Cotton is the chief product discussed.

1197. Yagi, Yoshinosuke. Effects of the operation of the rice law. Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev. 8(1): 68-69. July 1933. 280.8 K99

A discussion of the part which the Rice Law has played in stabilizing the price of rice.

In general survey, purchases of rice for regulation purposes, sales of rice for regulation purposes, and exchanges of rice for storage are considered. Part of the article is a statistical study.

1198. Yagi, Yoshinosuke. On the fixing of a standard of the price of rice. Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev. 5(2): 80-109. Dec. 1930. 280.8 K99

Discusses the defects of the Japanese rice law and the meaning of the standard of the price of rice, also the various plans suggested by which the standard price should be fixed. These plans are a plan based on the index number of the prices of commodities; a plan in which the trend of the price of rice is duly considered in conjunction with the index number of prices; and a plan based on the cost of production and the cost of living. The writer points out the difficulties "attending the fixing of the standard on a really equitable basis" and concludes with the following statement:

"It is, therefore, necessary that, side by side with the Government policy of regulating the price of rice by fixing the standard price of rice, farmers should by their own efforts try to reform the methods of operating their farms, in short, improving the rice-producing technique, in order to reduce the cost of producing rice and to improve the marketing system by developing agricultural warehouses and co-operative marketing associations, so that rice producing economics may be developed. They should not rely merely on the Government policy of forcing up the price of rice."

JAPAN - LEGISLATION

Rice

1199. Japan. Laws, statutes, etc. Beikoku tôseihô. (Loi n. 24 sur le contrôle du riz). 28 mars 1933. Japan. Kwampô (Official Gazette), n. 1871, Mar. 29, 1933.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 23: 60-62. 1933. 30.5 In82

A law of March 28, 1933 authorizes the Japanese Government to fix a minimum and a maximum price for rice annually, taking into consideration the cost of production of rice, the cost of living, the price of commodities in general, and the economic situation.

The rice law of April 2, 1921, modified in 1925, 1931 and 1932, is repealed. This law went into effect on November 1, 1933.

1200. Japan. Laws, statutes, etc. Beikoku tôsei hô shikô rei. (Ordonnance impériale n. 280 concernant l'application de la loi sur le contrôle du riz). 21 octobre 1933. Japan. Kwampô (Official Gazette), n. 2044, Oct. 23, 1933.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 23: 63-70. 1933. 30.5 In82

Contains detailed regulations for the enforcement of the rice control law of March 28, 1933, and the methods of determining the maximum and minimum prices of rice.

Amended by Imperial decree no. 327 of September 15, 1936.

1201. Japan. Laws, statutes, etc. Rinji beikoku inyû chôsetsu hô (Loi n. 33 visant le contrôle extraordinaire de l'importation du riz des colonies japonaises). 28 mars 1934. Japan. Kwampô (Official Gazette), n. 2170, Mar. 29, 1934.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 24: 245. 1934. 30.5 In82

Authorizes the Government to purchase rice from Korea and Formosa at fixed prices up to October 31, 1935.

1202. Japan. Laws, statutes, etc. Rinji beikoku inyû chôsetsu hô shikô rei. (Ordonnance n. 136 concernant l'application de la loi n. 33 de 1934 visant le contrôle extraordinaire de l'importation du riz des colonies japonaises). 18 mai 1934. Japan. Kwampô (Official Gazette), n. 2212, May 19, 1934.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 24: 250-251. 1934. 30.5 In82

Regulations for determining the purchase price of Korean and Formosan rice.

1203. Japan. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi n. 22 concernant l'administration autonome du riz. 27 mai 1936. Japan. Kwampô (Official Gazette), no. 2819, May 28, 1936.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 26: 94-107. 1936. 30.5 In82

Provides for the control of excess rice crops in Japan, Korea, and Formosa by legally constituted associations. The surplus is stocked and may be purchased by the Government at the minimum price fixed by the rice control law for Japan proper and for Korea and Formosa at a price based on the cost of production and other economic considerations, or under certain conditions at a price fixed by Imperial ordinance.

This law went into effect on September 20, 1936.

1204. Japan. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi n. 23 amendant la loi concernant le contrôle du riz. 27 mai 1936. Japan. Kwampô (Official Gazette), n. 2819, May 28, 1936.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 26: 108. 1936. 30.5 In82

Amends the rice control law of March 28, 1933.

1205. Japan. Laws, statutes, etc. Ordonnance impériale n. 325 concernant l'application de la loi n. 22 sur l'administration autonome du riz. 15 septembre 1936. Japan. Kwampô (Official Gazette), n. 2914, Sept. 16 1936.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 26: 109-117. 30.5 In82

Contains regulations for the application of the law of May 27, 1936.

Silk

1206. Japan. Laws, statutes, etc. Shika antei yûshi hoshô hô. (Loi n. 14, autorisant le Gouvernement à indemniser les banques des pertes subies pour avances de capitaux, en vue de la stabilisation du prix de la soie). 27 mars 1929. Japan. Kwampô (Official Gazette), n. 671, Mar. 28, 1929.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. 19: 581-583. 1929. 30.5 In82

Authorizes the Government to repay to the banks advances made to the silk industry to stabilize the price of raw silk in case it is likely to decline to such an extent as to endanger the industry. The maximum amount which the Government may pay is fixed at 30 million yen.

1207. Japan. Laws, statutes, etc. Shika iinkwai kwansei. (Ordonnance impériale n. 257 portant organisation du Comité du prix de la soie). 12 août 1929. Japan. Kwampô (Official Gazette), n. 787, Aug. 13, 1929.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 19: 592-593. 1929. 30.5 In82

Provides for the organization under the Minister of Agriculture and Forests of a Silk Price Committee to assist and advise the Minister in connection with the application of law no. 14 of March 27, 1929.

KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE - LEGISLATION

1208. Kenya Colony and Protectorate. Laws, statutes, etc. Sale of wheat ordinance, 1930. An Ordinance to regulate the sale and distribution of wheat grown in the colony. 12th September 1930. Kenya Colony and Protectorate. Ordinances, no. 42, 1930. Libr. Cong.
- Authorizes the Governor in Council to appoint an agency or agencies to purchase and sell all native wheat. They must agree on a price to be paid to the grower, with the approval of the Governor and they must "bear, to an extent proportionate to the amount of wheat handled...the difference (if any) between the export value of wheat and its selling price in the Colony."

LATIN AMERICA

1209. Lynsky, Myer. Agricultural price-supporting measures in Latin America. Pan Amer. Union. Bul. 67(7): 567-538. July 1933. 150.9 M76

This article is "based largely on materials prepared by the author in connection with U. S. Department of Agriculture Foreign Service Report No. F. S. 56, Agricultural Price-Supporting Measures in Foreign Countries, by Lynn Ramsay Edminster, Leo J. Schaben, and Myer Lynsky."

Price fixing is noted in connection with sugar in Brazil, milk in Cuba, the supervision of the grain exchanges in Argentina, wheat in Uruguay, henequen in Mexico and the Agricultural Export Board of Chile.

1210. Smith, H. G. Recent economic trends in Latin America. Pan Amer. Union. Bul. 68(7): 514-521. July 1934. 150.9 M76

The author outlines current economic developments in some Latin American countries along the lines of the development of a certain degree of self-sufficiency and at the same time the stimulation of the export trade. As examples of national recovery programs are cited the measures adopted in El Salvador and Costa Rica to provide for improved cultivation and marketing of coffee, the establishment in Chile of a nitrate and iodine sales corporation, the establishment in Argentina of boards to fix minimum prices of grain and dairy products and a program for the further relief of unemployment, through colonization, and Mexico's six-year plan.

See also names of Latin-American countries

LATVIA

1211. Birznicks, J. Latvian agriculture in the past twenty years. Latvian Econ. 1938, pp. 40-71. 280.8 L35La

A law of 1930 empowers the Grain Bureau to buy rye, wheat and barley at prices fixed by the Cabinet of Ministers and to sell it at

fixed prices for home consumption, and authorizes the Ministry of Agriculture to fix the prices of flour and bread, in accordance with the fixed prices of grain, and to fix the prices of bran and other fodder.

"The Grain Bureau at first bought only rye and wheat, then later barley and oats and in this last year peas also...All the grain necessary for home consumption is now produced in this country and the fixed prices, which exceed the prime cost, provide a strong basis for the future development of agriculture...The prices of clover and grass seeds payable to the farmers by the A/S. 'Latvijas centrālais sēklu eksports' [Latvian Central Seed Export Co.] are fixed by the Government...

"Flax fibre at a fixed price is bought and exported by the State autonomous undertaking, the Flax Monopoly Board...

"To stimulate the export of dairy produce a cooperative organisation, the Central Union of Latvian Dairy Farmers (Latvijas piensaimnieku centrālā savienība) was established, to which the sole right to place the butter produced at dairies on the market was granted... The organisation pays prices fixed by the Government. As a result of all these favourable arrangements, the Latvian butter export has increased from 15,164 kg. in 1921 to 19,219,883 kg. in 1937...The Central Union of Latvian Dairy Farmers also exports cheese and pays for it the prices fixed by the Government."

The "Bekona Exports" Company was formed in 1934. It "buys pigs at the prices fixed by the Government and exports them, live and in the form of bacon...

"To induce the peasants to pay more attention to the improvement of sheep-breeding, the Ministry of Agriculture has fixed prices at which the wool is bought by the A/S. 'Ādas un vilnas centrāle' (Hide and Wool Central) from the peasants...

"In 1935 the Government issued a law for the regulation of the egg market, which established fixed prices for eggs bought for export... with the increase in the number of hens and their productivity, and the favourable influence of the fixed egg prices, the egg export during recent years has increased almost tenfold...

"Considering that the work of rationalisation of production cannot be carried out in a short space of time, and that it can be successful only in a time of favourable prices, the authoritarian Government of Latvia, in addition to the rationalisation of agriculture, has found it necessary to provide for the regulation of markets in order to improve and stabilise the prices of agricultural produce.

"This work now embraces almost all the chief branches of agriculture. Markets are more or less completely regulated for the following agricultural products: grain, butter, cheese, pigs, seeds, hides, wool, eggs, potatoes and honey. Besides the autonomous enterprises of the State such as the State Board of Flax Monopoly, the Sugar Industry Board, and the Grain Bureau, the Government has enlisted in this work the local cooperative societies and the larger producers' cooperative organisations, which buy agricultural produce at the

prices fixed by the Government, and sell them to the consumers or export them. Such systematic organisation, established on a sufficiently large scale, has a very favourable influence on private unorganised trade, which is thereby forced to follow the Government's price policy."

1212. Caichners, A. Les changements et les succès de l'économie nationale lettone pendant les dernières années. Bureau International Agraire. Bul., 1938, pp. 93-119. 28 B91.
- Contains an account of the most important measures adopted by the Latvian Government to combat the depression, and among them fixing the prices of agricultural products. As early as the autumn of 1930 the Ministry of Agriculture was authorized to purchase rye and wheat from the producers at prices fixed by the Government and based on cost of production. In 1932 the grain monopoly was established. In 1930 the State began to regulate the price of butter for export. In 1932 this regulation was renewed and after July 1, 1932 the Government guaranteed to producers fixed prices for butter exported. Fixed prices were also established for bacon pigs, for eggs exported, for flax, and for beetroot. In recent years the Government has fixed prices of all important agricultural products to cover cost of production and yield a certain profit. These products include, besides those already mentioned, clover seed, medicinal plants, potatoes delivered to distilleries, skins, wool, and honey. Price fixing is said to have increased production at a time when world prices were very unfavorable and to have had a favorable influence on the domestic market.
1213. Estonia. Institute of economic research. Hinna kindlustamine talusaadusile Lätis. Price fixation of farm production in Latvia. Estonia. Inst. Econ. Res. Majandustead 4(20): 377-379. May 24, 1938. 280.8 M28
1214. Faits récents intéressant la vie agricole. Aperçu sur le marché du blé. L'Est Européen Agricole 5(18): 79-81. July 1936. 281.8 Ag82
- Discusses wheat marketing regulation in Latvia with governmental price fixing of wheat, flour and bread and enumerates the successful results of wheat control during the past 5 years.
1215. Great Britain. Board of trade. Latvia. New grain control regulations. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 125(1760): 255. Aug. 28, 1930. 256.03 T67J
- "Regulations came into force on August 8 empowering the Latvian Cabinet of Ministers to issue orders regulating the proportions of local and foreign grain (rye and wheat) to be used in milling. The locally grown grain hitherto stored at or pledged to the Latvijas Banka is to be received into the state granaries, and advances may be made to farmers upon it at rates not exceeding minimum prices for grain so pledged, which would be fixed by the Cabinet of Ministers, taking into account the costs of harvesting, etc. Rye, wheat and their products can in future only be imported by purchases of an

approved proportional amount of local grain from the State-controlled granaries. The necessary certificates will be issued by the Latvian Ministry of Agriculture."

1216. Great Britain. Board of trade. Latvian extension of flax monopoly to hemp. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 104(1990): 149. Jan. 24, 1935. 256.03 T67J

"A Law revising the basis of the flax monopoly and extending it to hemp was published on December 8 and came into force on December 15. The new Law restricts the purchase, sale, import and export of worked and unworked flax and hemp to the Flax Monopoly Section of the State Economic Department. It also authorises the Section to purchase, at fixed prices, flax, and hemp which exceeds the growers' requirements."

1217. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Latvia: Measures for promoting the pig industry. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Jour. 39(7): 668-669. Oct. 1932. 10 G79J

A law of July 1, 1932, has for its object the encouragement of hog raising. "The State will guarantee farmers a price of from 0.75 to 0.85 lats per kilogram live weight...according to grade, for pigs that are suitable for bacon and are sold to export slaughter-houses... A Price Quotation Commission at the Latvian Ministry of Agriculture is to determine and publish the course of prices at home and on the London market each week."

1218. [Latvia. Ministry of agriculture.] Agrarian reform and the recent evolution of Latvian agriculture. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 30(1): 22E-30E. Jan. 1939. 280.29 In83

"Report contributed by the Latvian Ministry of Agriculture."

"The control of the prices of farm products was begun in 1934 by the authoritarian government of the President, Dr. K. Ulmanis. Official institutions, the provincial cooperators and the central farmers organizations have been called upon to collaborate in controlling the markets for agricultural products. These markets are authorised to buy the chief agricultural products at a price fixed by the Government and to sell them to consumers or to export them. This policy, which tends to keep prices stable throughout the country, influences private enterprise by forcing it to adapt its prices to those fixed by the Government. When the buying price is higher than the selling price, the difference is payed to the central organization by the Government. In fixing the prices for all the principal farm products the Government leaves a margin between the sale-price and the cost of production so that a normal return accrues to the farmer." - pp. 29E-30E.

1219. New Zealand. Dairy industry commission. [Report.] 207pp. [Wellington, By authority: G. H. Loney, Government printer, 1934.] 281.344 N487

A law passed in June, 1932 "guaranteed to butter producers a fixed price of Ls. 2.50 per kilogram for first-grade butter and Ls. 2.40 for second-grade butter sold abroad. It was further provided that

if the world price fall below the guaranteed price, the difference between the two would be paid by the Ministry of Agriculture to those who supplied milk to registered dairies making butter. If, on the other hand, the world price exceeded the guaranteed price, one-half of the excess would be credited to a special fund from which bounties would be paid to milk producers if the price fell... In May, 1934, a Bill was introduced to enable the State to establish a limited-liability company to undertake the production and purchase of dairy-products, both for home requirements and for export... During the month of May 1934 the value of the output [of butter] on the guaranteed price totalled 2.05 mill. lat."

1220. [Starcs, P.] The problem of the grain monopoly in Latvia. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Internatl. Rev. Agr. Pt. II. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 21(1): 21-25. Jan. 1930. 241 In82

Outline of proposal for a grain monopoly to be submitted to the Latvian Government with provisions for fixing minimum prices of grain. Five variants of the proposal are presented.

1221. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Latvia to encourage increased agricultural output. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 1(10): 527-528, processed. Oct. 1937. 1.9 Ec7For

"Exports of most agricultural products either are in the hands of Government monopolies (as in the case of grain, flax, and hemp) or are monopolized by Government-controlled stock companies (as in the case of dairy products, meat and meat products, and seeds). Efforts are being made to improve the quality of export products and to regulate prices on the domestic market. Fixed prices are guaranteed by the Government for practically all products sold for export.

"A characteristic feature is the establishment of the Central Union of Cooperatives, 'Turiba', decided upon in December 1936 and founded in February 1937. This organization assists the Government in enforcing its agrarian and price measures."

1222. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Latvian agrarian policy. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(4): 208-209, processed. Apr. 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

"According to a report received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the American legation in Riga, a system of guaranteed prices and export monopolies has gradually been developed until it now embraces all of the principal farm products, including grain, butter, meat, flax, sugar beets, potatoes, seeds, and hides and skins.

"In most cases, guaranteed domestic prices have been considerably above world prices. The Government, therefore, has found it necessary to subsidize agricultural exports. Such subsidies constituted a serious financial drain on the national treasury until the devaluation of the lat in September 1936. Since that time, prices in

lates for commodities exported have been much higher, and the Government has been able to reduce export subsidies and at the same time retain its guaranteed prices for products sold on the domestic market."

1223. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Latvian government subsidizes hog breeders. U. S. Dept. of Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 25(6): 200, processed. Aug. 8, 1932. 1.9 St2F

An act, effective July 1, 1932, guarantees to hog breeders a minimum price for suitable bacon type hogs sold to local slaughterhouses for export.

1224. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

Direct price fixing in Latvia is noted in the case of grain, sugar, and flax. - pp. 424-429.

A summary of government control of the grain trade and of the grain monopoly established by a decree published on April 14, 1932 and effective on June 15, 1932 is given. "Locally produced bread grain (rye and wheat) may be sold in the domestic market at unrestricted prices." They may also be purchased by the Ministry of Agriculture at uniform prices throughout the country fixed by the Government on the basis of average production costs. Wheat, rye and their products purchased by the monopoly must be sold at prices fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture. Prices of flour and bread are regulated in relation to the fixed grain prices. "In general... the monopoly appears to have failed completely...of its original purpose."

On January 5, 1932 a law went into effect providing for the establishment of a sugar monopoly, and specifying that all sugar produced from domestic sugar beets shall be purchased by the Finance Ministry at prices fixed by the Cabinet.

The flax monopoly has existed since August 1, 1919. A table gives the fixed purchasing prices for flax and tow from 1930 to 1933.

1225. Valdmanis, A. Twenty years of the economy of Latvia. Latvian Econ., 1938, pp. 5-19. 280.8 L35La

"The economic depression which began in 1931 hit Latvian agriculture exceptionally hard, making itself felt in the rapidly falling prices of agricultural products. The structure of agriculture would have experienced a very severe shock but for the timely and active relief rendered by the State in stabilising the prices of the most important products of agriculture. In this way the policy of fixed prices, even at the most difficult periods of depression, assisted in safeguarding agriculture and enabling it to maintain the position it had attained...The profitable marketing of crops has been organised on a specially wide basis and is brought about, firstly, by

securing fixed prices corresponding to the actual expenses of production for all the chief products of grain cultivation, stock-raising and dairy-farming."

LATVIA - LEGISLATION

Dairy Products

1226. Latvia. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi concernant la réglementation du marché des produits laitiers. 23 juillet 1935. Latvia. Valdības Vestnesis, no. 167, July 27, 1935. Libr. Cong.

French translation in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 26: 235-236. 1936. 30.5 In82

A law to come into force on September 1, 1935 authorizes the Minister of Agriculture to empower the Society called the Central Butter Export of Latvia to purchase butter from the dairies at fixed prices which are quoted. The procedure for regulating the marketing of butter, cheese, and other dairy products and the purchases and sale prices of these products are fixed by the Minister of Agriculture.

The law of 1934 concerning the valorization of dairy products is repealed.

1227. Latvia. Laws, statutes, etc. Zemkopības ministra rīkojums par sieru cenām. 13. janvārī 1938. Latvia. Valdības Vestnesis, no. 14, Jan. 18, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture fixing prices of cheese for export to supersede those published in Valdības Vestnesis, no. 106, May 12, 1938.

1228. Latvia. Laws, statutes, etc. Zemkopības ministra rīkojums par sviesta cenu 1939. g. martā un aprīlī. 6. martā, 1939. Latvia. Valdības Vestnesis, no. 54, p. 1, Mar. 7, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Fixes prices to be paid during March and April 1939 for butter intended for export.

Eggs

1229. Latvia. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi concernant la réglementation du marché des oeufs. 8 octobre 1935. Latvia. Valdības Vestnesis, no. 235, Oct. 15, 1935. Libr. Cong.

French translation in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 26: 237. 1936. 30.5 In82

Provides for the fixing of prices of eggs by the Minister of Agriculture two months before their sale by the Butter Export Society.

Flax and Hemp

1230. Latvia. Laws, statutes, etc. Likums par līnu un kanepāju monopolu. 26.maijā, 1936. Latvia. Valdības Vestnesis, no. 121, May 30, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Establishes a Government flax and hemp monopoly attached to the Ministry of Finance; the purchase prices for flax and hemp to be fixed by the Cabinet of Ministers on recommendation of the Minister of Finance.

Repeals laws of 1934 and 1935.

Grain

1231. Latvia. Laws, statutes, etc. Noteikumi par maizes labības tirgus regulēšanu. 31.jūlijā, 1930. Latvia. Valdības Vestnesis, no. 176, Aug. 8, 1930. Libr. Cong.

A decree of July 31, 1930 authorizes the Ministry of Agriculture to buy the rye or wheat offered to it by Latvian farmers at a price fixed by the Government, and to sell it at a fixed price.

1232. Latvia. Laws, statutes, etc. Noteikumi par maizes labības importa monopolu un iekšējā tirgus regulēšanu. 9.aprīlī, 1932. Latvia. Valdības Vestnesis, no. 82, Apr. 14, 1932. Libr. Cong.

Establishes a grain monopoly in Latvia, effective June 15, 1932. The Ministry of Agriculture is authorized to purchase rye and wheat throughout the country at prices fixed by the Government by April of each year on the basis of the average cost of production. Foreign and domestic rye and wheat purchased by the monopoly must be sold at prices fixed by the Minister of Agriculture.

The decrees of 1930 and 1931 regulating the grain market are abolished.

Hides

1233. Latvia. Laws, statutes, etc. Likums ādu un vilnas tirgus kārtošānu. 20.janvari, 1937. Latvia. Valdības Vestnesis, no. 15, Jan. 20, 1937. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment of a Hides and Wool Central with a monopoly of imports and exports of raw hides, skins and furs. The law also provides for the fixing of domestic market prices by the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Finance.

Livestock

1234. Latvia. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi concernant la réglementation du marché du bétail de ferme et de la viande, 23 juillet 1935. Latvia. Valdības Vestnesis, no. 167, July 27, 1935. Libr. Cong.

French translation in Internat'l. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 26: 236-237. 1936. 30.5 In82

The Society for the Export of Bacon is empowered by the Minister of Agriculture to purchase livestock and poultry at prices fixed by the Minister at least six months previously.

The laws of 1934 on the valorization of hog and sheep raising are repealed.

Seeds and Potatoes

1235. Latvia. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi concernant la réglementation du marché des graines de trèfle, de fléole, des graines fourragères et des pommes de terre d'exportation. 10 septembre 1935. Latvia. Valdības Vestnesis, n. 208, Sept. 13, 1935. Libr. Cong.

French translation in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 26: 202. 1936. 30.5 In82

Each year at the opening of the season the Cabinet of Ministers, at the suggestion of the Minister of Agriculture, shall fix basic prices for clover, timothy, meadowgrass seeds and potatoes to be paid by the joint stock company, Central Grain Export of Latvia.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

1236. Leeward Islands. Blue book, 1938. Antigua, Printed at the Government printing office by S. Coleridge Carmichael, Government printer. - By authority, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Section 22 deals with production and natural resources, 1938.

Montserrat: "The production and distribution of planting [cotton] seed was controlled by Government, and the seed was sold to growers by the Agricultural Department at 3/4d. per lb."

Nevis: "In Nevis peasants' cotton was again purchased by Government at the Government Ginnery, 743,054 lb. clean seed cotton being bought at 4d. per lb."

LIBERIA

1237. Governmental price-fixing. [Editorial] St. Louis Globe-Democrat 63(20, pt. 2): 2B. June 8, 1937. Libr. Cong.

"Again a government has tried price-fixing with disastrous results. It was the government of Liberia and the commodity was rice. Last year the price was fixed at \$3.12 per 100 pounds and this is still the price. The principals of a firm that imported a shipment of rice at a slightly higher price were arrested. This served to deter other firms from attempting to evade the law.

"But instead of cheaper rice, thousands of the unfortunate inhabitants of Liberia are not getting any rice at all. That country is experiencing one of the most acute rice famines in many years due to the price-fixing experiment and the refusal of the trading companies in Monrovia to import and sell at the figure fixed by the government.

"The population could be fed if the Liberian officials would modify the law or repeal it, but they stubbornly refuse to do so as that would be an admission that they were wrong in enacting it. They say there is plenty of rice in the far interior of the country, but since lack of roads and other means of transportation make it impossible for this supply to be brought to the cities to be sold, it is not easy to see how it will prevent starvation.

"Sooner or later Liberia will learn the lesson that has been learned by all other countries that have raised or lowered prices by government decree. Then the price-fixing law will be removed from the statute books and rice will again be shipped into the country in sufficient quantities to end the famine, at least until the next effort at price-fixing."

LITHUANIA

1238. International labour office. Price regulation in Lithuania. Internatl. Labour Off. Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(10): 316. June 3, 1935. 283.8 In82

A Lithuanian law of March 5, 1935 provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Prices, "empowered to fix the prices of goods and the rates of payment for services, to regulate the distribution, quality and packing of goods, to require the posting of prices of goods and to determine the conditions of payment for services and labour in so far as they may influence the prices of goods and services."

1239. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st. Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo
Price fixing in Lithuania is described in relation to hogs, sugar, and grain. - pp. 430-434.

A law of July 19, 1930 places all hog export slaughter houses under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and requires them to pay farmers fixed prices for live hogs, varying with the weight of the hogs and the month of the year.

A law which became effective on January 1, 1932, "materially changes the system of price fixing...The new price-maintenance scheme is based on the dead weight of the hogs." The system is described.

Guaranteed prices were provided for sugar beets in 1931. "A law, dated November 17, 1930, authorized the Lithuanian Government to purchase wheat and rye from farmers at fixed prices in order to establish a Government grain reserve."

LUXEMBOURG - LEGISLATION

Dairy Products

1240. Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté grand-ducal du 27 mai 1937, concernant l'organisation et l'assainissement du commerce du lait et des produits laitiers. Luxembourg. Mémorial, no. 39, pp. 383-386. May 31, 1937. Libr. Cong.
Text in French and German.
Authorizes the Milk Commission, established by Ministerial Order of March 30, 1936, to organize and improve the market for milk and dairy products and to stabilize prices. The Minister of Agriculture is authorized, on the advice of the Milk Commission, to fix prices of milk and dairy products.
1241. Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté du 3 septembre 1937, portant exécution de l'arrêté grand-ducal du 27 mai 1937, concernant l'organisation et l'assainissement du commerce du lait et des produits laitiers. Luxembourg. Mémorial, no. 62, pp. 660-661. Sept. 4, 1937. Libr. Cong.
Text in French and German.
As authorized by the decree of May 27, 1937, minimum prices to producers and minimum retail prices of milk and butter are fixed.
1242. Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté du 21 janvier 1938, concernant la fixation de prix minima pour le lait de consommation et le beurre. Luxembourg. Mémorial, no. 6, pp. 68-71. Jan. 29, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Text in French and German.
Fixes until further notice minimum prices to the producer, and minimum wholesale and retail prices of milk and butter in accordance with the provisions of the decree of May 27, 1937 concerning the organization of the marketing of dairy products and the order of September 3, 1937 containing regulations for its execution.
Amended by the following:
Arrêté du 25 février 1938, modificatif de celui du 21 janvier 1938, concernant la fixation de prix maxima pour le lait de consommation et le beurre. Luxembourg. Mémorial, no. 13, p. 171, Feb. 26, 1938.
Arrêté du 10 mars 1938, complétant celui du 21 janvier 1938, concernant la fixation de prix maxima pour le lait de consommation et le beurre. Luxembourg. Mémorial, no. 16, p. 243, Mar. 12, 1938.
1243. Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté du 9 mai 1938, concernant la fixation de prix minima pour le lait et le beurre. Luxembourg. Mémorial, no. 30, pp. 469-471. May 14, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Text in French and German.
Fixes new minimum wholesale, retail and producer's prices for milk and butter. Repeals orders of January 21, February 25 and March 10, 1938.

Amended by the following:

Arrêté du 18 juin 1938 portant modification de celui du 9 mai 1938, concernant la fixation de prix minima pour le lait et le beurre. Luxembourg. Mémorial, no. 38, p. 644, June 18, 1938.

Arrêté du 26 août 1938, portant modification de celui du 18 juin 1938, concernant la fixation de prix minima pour le lait et le beurre. Luxembourg. Mémorial, no. 57, pp. 913-914. Aug. 31, 1938.

Arrêté du 4 octobre 1938, portant modification de celui du 9 mai 1938, concernant la fixation de prix minima pour le lait et le beurre. Luxembourg. Mémorial, no. 70, p. 1166, Oct. 5, 1938.

Arrêté du 26 octobre 1938 concernant les prix minima du beurre. Luxembourg. Mémorial, no. 76, p. 1226, Oct. 29, 1938.

1244. Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté du 29 décembre 1938, concernant la fixation de prix minima pour le lait et le beurre. Luxembourg. Mémorial, no. 91, pp. 1389-1391. Dec. 31, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Text in French and German.

Fixes minimum wholesale, retail, and producers' prices of milk and butter as authorized by the Order of December 29, 1938.

1245. Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté grand-ducal du 29 décembre 1938, concernant l'organisation et l'assainissement de l'économie laitière. Luxembourg. Mémorial, no. 91, pp. 1383-1389. Dec. 31, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Text in French and German.

Repeals the decree of May 27, 1937 concerning the organization of the marketing of dairy products. Authorizes the Minister of Agriculture to fix minimum prices of milk and milk products based on cost of production and the market situation.

Grain

1246. Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté du 12 septembre 1936, fixant le prix minimum du blé indigène. Luxembourg. Mémorial, no. 69, pp. 1086-1087. Sept. 14, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Text in French and German.

Fixes minimum sale prices of domestic wheat and rye of the harvest of 1936 with monthly increases of 2 fr. per quintal for wheat from November 1, 1936 to August 1, 1937. The price of rye is fixed at 85 fr. per quintal, and is increased to 87.50 fr. per quintal on January 1, 1937 and to 90 fr. on April 1, 1937.

1247. Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté du 2 septembre 1937, fixant le prix minimum du blé indigène. Luxembourg. Mémorial, no. 62, pp. 658-659. Sept. 4, 1937. Libr. Cong.

Text in French and German.

Fixes minimum prices of domestic wheat and rye of the harvest of 1937, with monthly increases from November 1, 1937 to July 1, 1938.

1248. Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté du 15 septembre 1938, fixant le prix minimum du blé indigène. Luxembourg. Mémorial, no. 61, p. 948. Sept. 17, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Text in French and German.
Fixes minimum selling prices of domestic wheat and rye of the harvest of 1938 with a monthly increase from November 1938 to July 1939 inclusive.

MADAGASCAR

1249. Great Britain. Board of trade. Madagascar. Tobacco monopoly. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 129(1880): 863. Dec. 15, 1932. 256.03 T67J
"The French 'Journal Officiel' of November 30 contains a Presidential Decree, dated November 16, which provides for the institution of a monopoly organisation for the purchase, sale, etc. of tobaccos manufactured in or imported into Madagascar."

MADAGASCAR - LEGISLATION

Tobacco

1250. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret réglementant la culture et la fabrication des tabacs à Madagascar et dépendances et portant création dans cette colonie d'un organisme d'achat et de vente des tabacs manufacturés. 16 novembre 1932. France. Journal Officiel 64(279): 12410-12414. Nov. 30, 1932. 260 J822
Provides for the control of the production, manufacture and sale of tobacco in Madagascar. The Governor is authorized to fix the sale price of tobacco to the consumer.
1251. Madagascar. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêtés approuvant les tarifs fixés, pour l'année 1939, par le chef de la mission métropolitaine des tabacs pour l'achat des tabacs "maryland" et "indigènes" offerts par les planteurs autorisés. 10 novembre 1938. Madagascar. Journal Officiel (n.s.) 54(2756): 1272. Nov. 19, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Two decisions of the Governor-General dated November 10, 1938, approve the prices fixed for the year 1939 by the chief of the French Tobacco Mission for the purchase of Maryland tobacco and native tobacco of suitable quality offered by authorized planters. These prices vary from 2 francs to 5 fr. 75 per kilo for Maryland and 2 francs to 4 fr. 30 for native tobacco.

MALAYA (STRAITS SETTLEMENTS; FEDERATED MALAY STATES)

1252. Noble, K. F. Business conditions in British Malaya. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 61(1859): 554-558. Sept. 16, 1939. 286.8 C16
"Legislation approved throughout Malaya provides comprehensive powers for official 'food controllers' under whose direction all

rights of import, export, sale, or barter can be nationalized on notification...

"The Central Board of Pineapple Packers, Malaya, created by unanimous action by the Chinese packing interests and vested with monopoly power through government sanction, after nine months of operation, has worked satisfactorily in the interests of the industry. Production is limited and pro-rated to the industry, and fixed minimum prices are guaranteed to the pineapple grower, packer, and exporter."

1253. Noble, K. F. Price control in the Malayan pineapple industry. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 60(1843): 813-815. May 27, 1939. 286.8 C16

"The 'Central Board of Pineapple Packers, Malaya', formed during September, 1938, out of the distress of the industry, sought to eliminate the voluntary element and accepted certain responsibilities from the Malayan governments concerned in return for the creation of a legalized conditional monopoly. The seventeen canning factories... have agreed to sell their packs solely to the Central Board and to accept restriction of production from this organization for the purpose of controlling supply." Two of the main functions of the board are "(1) To provide a central selling organization through which all Malayan pineapple must pass at uniform prices. (2) To establish minimum ex stock prices...The scheme provides for daily deliveries to the Central Board, who purchase for cash at a discount of Straits 5 cents from the established market price...It is proposed...to have the 'standard price' at \$3.30 before the end of the season. Plans include the establishment of an ultimate price to the exporter of about \$3.60 before April 1, 1941, at which time the industry will be able to adopt the Malayan Marks Regulations and absorb the costs without a further advance in price."

1254. Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Dept. of agriculture. Economics branch. Quarterly report on the Malayan pineapple canning industry, December 1938 to February 1939. Prepared...from reports of field officers. Malayan Agr. Jour. 27(4): 145-146. Apr. 1939. 22.5 F312

Notes the formation of the Central Board of Pineapple Packers, Malaya during the latter half of 1938 to control the output of all factories and to fix the price of canned pineapples at a profitable level. "Growers of pineapples are paid a fixed price for their fruit which is regulated in direct ratio to the price of the canned product... The participating Governments are represented on the Central Board and...these representatives have overriding powers, especially in matters affecting the interests of growers and exporters..."

"The formation of the Central Board and its satisfactory operation during the past few months have changed the whole outlook of the pineapple industry from one of deep depression to considerable optimism. A committee is in process of formation, consisting mainly

of officers of the Department of Agriculture, to investigate and devise means to ensure that the grower gets full benefit from the higher prices fixed by the Board, as much of the fruit passes through the hands of dealers before reaching the factories."

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS - LEGISLATION

1255. Straits Settlements. Laws, statutes, etc. Food control ordinance, 1939. An Ordinance to provide for the conservation, maintenance and storage of an adequate supply of food in the Colony. June 30, 1939. No. 16 of 1939. Straits Settlements. Govt. Gazette Extraordinary 74(48): 2383-2394. July 3, 1939. Libr. Cong.
Authorizes the Governor to appoint a food controller with power to issue orders providing for the fixing of maximum and minimum prices

MANCHURIA

1256. Five-year plan. Manchurian Econ. Rev. 5(11): 18-20. June 1, 1938. 280.8 M314
The writer describes the increase in scope of Manchuria's five-year industrial development plan. On the agricultural side an increase in the output of farm and livestock produce is planned, and new measures are to be taken to encourage Japanese immigration, although the transplanting of Japanese farmers into Manchuria is to be continued. Economic self-sufficiency of the Empire is to be aimed at. The upward rise of the price of flour is to be controlled by the Government.
1257. Japan-Manchoukuo year book 1939. 1202pp. Tokyo, Japan, The Japan-Manchoukuo year book co., 1939. 269.7 J276
The Government monopolies of tobacco and camphor are noted on pp. 275-276.
Private individuals may cultivate leaf tobacco with the permission of the Government which takes it over and pays for it according to quality. "It is manufactured at Government factories, and the manufactured article is sold at fixed prices by dealers licensed by the Government."
The paramount importance of rice is stressed. The Rice Control Law of 1933 "provides for (1) regulation of the market price of rice, (2) official fixation of the highest and lowest price of rice, (3) unlimited purchase of the cereal at the lowest price and selling at the highest, (4) regulation of Formosan and Korean rice...For keeping the rice purchased State godowns have been erected at principal centers of distribution. This rice control policy on the part of the Government has, of course, had far-reaching effects...
"The Raw Silk Price Stabilization Law, which was promulgated in April 1937 following its adoption by the last Diet, went into force

on July 28, 1937. Simultaneously, a Raw Silk Stabilization Commission was established...Silk price stabilization will be sought by the Minister [of Agriculture and Forestry] on the advice of the commission."

1258. S., J. R. Manchoukuo seeks self-sufficiency in wheat and flour. Far East. Survey 7(15): 178-179. July 27, 1938. 280.9 In782

Briefly tells of efforts of Manchuria to attain self-sufficiency in wheat and flour under the five-year plan "by doubling the production of wheat and also by increasing flour-milling capacity." To cope with a shortage of flour and rising prices the Government has recently resorted to price fixing. Also flour is being imported from Japan "as a special deal at low prices."

1259. South Manchuria railway company. Government monopolies in Manchoukuo. So. Manchuria Ry.Co. Contemp. Manchuria 2(2): 13-38. Mar. 1938. 280.8 C767

A historical and critical account of Manchuria's government monopoly of opium, salt, petroleum and matches.

1260. South Manchuria railway company. Manchou trade. Flour dealers' ass'n. So. Manchuria Ry. Co. Manchurian Econ. Rev. 5(20): 20-21. Oct. 15, 1938. 280.8 M314

"With all necessary preparations for its establishment completed, the Flour Dealers' Association, a voluntary control organ for flour dealers in Manchuria, is expected to be created formally at the general inaugural meeting in Harbin. The articles of the association, regulations regarding the control of wheat and flour and standard prices for those commodities have already been decided upon at a meeting of the Commodity Committee. The same Commodity Committee announced the maximum price for wheat on factory delivery, the minimum price for wheat in the main producing districts, wholesale prices of flour by the projected Flour Dealers' Association and retail prices of flour."

With regard to the sale of flour "The Association will purchase flour produced by member mills at certain prices to be fixed by the Association and, in turn, will sell it at the wholesale prices set by the Government. Member mills are prohibited from selling their product to other dealers. They must sell to the Association."

1261. South Manchuria railway company. Manchoukuo enacts cotton control law. So. Manchuria Ry. Co. Milestones of Progress; Monthly Sup. of Contemp. Manchuria, May 1939, pp. 6-7. 280.8 C767M

Brief item on "the Cotton Industry Control Law, drafted by the Department of Industry for the purpose of ensuring smooth distribution of cotton goods, controlling their prices and expediting smooth development of the domestic cotton industry, [which] was promulgated by the Manchoukuo Government on March 9 and [which] took effect at once."

One of the provisions of the Act is that "All transactions in raw cotton must be made at prices fixed by the Minister of Industry." The price of cotton goods is also fixed.

1262. South Manchuria railway company. Manchoukuo fixes price of wheat and flour. So. Manchuria Ry. Co. Contemp. Manchuria 2(5): 137-138. Sept. 1938. 280.8 C767

"To cope with the steady rise in the domestic prices of wheat and flour, the Manchoukuo Government enforced on June 5 the highest standard retail quotation system in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the Anti-Profiteering Ordinance with regard to these commodities for the purpose of adjusting their demand and supply.

"Under the new system the highest retail price has been fixed for standard flour and wheat in each principal city in the country, on the basis of which the Wheat and Flour Price Enquiry Committee organized in each province, will assess the retail price, according to trade marks and classifications. Consequently those who sell flour or wheat at a higher price than the assessed value will be immediately brought to book under the provisions of the Anti-Profiteering Ordinance."

Standard retail prices of wheat and flour in the principal cities are quoted.

1263. South Manchuria railway company. Rice control law promulgated. So. Manchuria Ry. Co. Milestones of Progress, Monthly Sup. of Contemp. Manchuria, Feb. 1939, pp. 8-9. 280.8 C767M

"The Rice Control Law and the Law Governing the Manchuria Cereals Company, which were approved by the State Council on October 24, and sanctioned by the Privy Council on November 2, were promulgated on November 7. The main points of the new laws, which aim at ensuring and controlling the production and adjusting the demand and supply of rice, adjusting the relations between the producers and consumers on one hand, and the distributors on the other by regulating the price of rice, adjusting the rice policies of Japan and Manchoukuo, and at attaining self-sufficiency in important cereals in time of war, are as follows:

"(1) To ensure and control the production of rice, the cultivation of this crop will be made to conform to a fixed plan, which has been drawn up by taking into consideration the demand and supply of rice. For this purpose, anyone desirous of opening paddy-rice fields must obtain permission for such from the authorities concerned. Paddy-rice farms cannot be operated in districts other than those officially approved. No restrictions will, however, be placed upon the cultivation of upland rice.

"(2) The Manchuria Cereals Company will monopolize the purchase of rice and will sell rice to rice dealers, who have obtained permission from the local authorities concerned. The company is required to obtain the approval of the Minister of Industry in fixing the purchasing and selling prices of rice. It will, in principle, also have monopoly of the export and import of rice.

"(3) In order to effect smooth distribution of rice as well as to regulate prices, rice dealers, who have obtained permission from the authorities concerned, of localities involved, will form rice distributors' associations which will have jurisdiction over cities, hsien or banners. These associations will decide on retail prices of rice and the amount of rice to be distributed among its members."

MAURITIUS - LEGISLATION

1264. Mauritius. Laws, statutes, etc. Tobacco production and marketing ordinance, 1930. An Ordinance to provide for the control of the production and sale of leaf tobacco in the Colony. [26th December 1930] Mauritius Ordinances, no. 38, 1930. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment of a Government Tobacco Board to control the production and sale of leaf tobacco. Empowers the Board to purchase leaf tobacco from dealers and growers at fixed standard prices.

MEXICO

1265. International labour office. Government regulation of wheat in Mexico. Internatl. Labour Off. Indus. and Labour Inform. 63(9): 278-279. Aug. 30, 1937. 283.8 In82

"An important Regulating Board for wheat and wheat flour was set up in Mexico on 29 June 1937, in pursuance of the Six-year Social and Economic Plan of 1933. The chief functions of this Board will be, on the one hand, to study the actual distribution of this year's wheat harvest and to investigate both the consumption capacity of the population for wheat flour and wheat bread and the wheat productivity of each region from the standpoint of existing mills; and, on the other hand, to regulate the distribution of wheat by creating distribution zones and establishing standard samples for wheat and wheat flour throughout the country. Moreover, the Board is authorised to import wheat free of duty, to sell it directly, and to constitute and store stocks in order to stabilise prices on the basis of the figure of 200 pesos per ton of 'Defiance' wheat, as grown in the wheat regions of Sonora."

1266. International labour office. State control of the production and marketing of foodstuffs in Mexico. Internatl. Labour Off. Indus. and Labour Inform. 63(7): 210-211. Aug. 16, 1937. 283.8 In82

An account of the provisions of a decree issued on June 25, 1937 which places under State control the production, distribution and marketing of all products consumed as foodstuffs by the gainfully employed population of Mexico.

1267. McLaughlin, Edward D. Control of production, distribution and prices in Mexico. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Compar. Law Ser., no. 607, pp. 23-31, processed. July 1937. 157.54 C733

Contains a translation of the text of a law of June 25, 1937 providing for the control of production, distribution and prices in Mexico, and a summary of its provisions. The law provides for the organization under the supervision of the Secretariat of National Economy of producers of agricultural and industrial products into State Producers Associations and for the formation of the latter into National Producers Unions. "One of the primary functions of the associations will be the orderly marketing of production in such a manner as to satisfy the demand of the consuming public and at the same time maintain a constant selling price in excess of the cost of production. In accordance with the law, both associations and unions may not be organized with the profit motive in view. Expenses of operation will be prorated at the end of the crop season among producers in accordance with the volume of products or merchandise handled." Imports and prices may also be controlled.

1268. Mexico fixes sugar price. Facts about Sugar 30(6): 232. June 1935. 65.8 F11

"The Minister of National Economy has issued a decree fixing the price of sugar in Mexico at 28 centavos per kilo in all communities which have railway connections...It is the first time that sugar prices in Mexico have been fixed nationally."

1269. Mexico solves its sugar problems. Self-regulation of industry proves successful - Production adjusted, distribution and prices stabilized, while consumption rises. Facts about Sugar 32(9): 347-349. Sept. 1937. 65.8 F11

"Control functions through an organization called Azúcar, S. A. (Sugar, Inc.), which is primarily a central sales agency for the industry...The price received by producers for their product has been raised from the former figure of 16 centavos per kilo for standard granulated, delivered aboard car at the nearest railway station, to 18 centavos. This price increase went into effect with the beginning of the 1935 crop. Distribution prices are not quoted on a f. o. b. factory basis. Price fixing for the public is arranged by agreement between Azúcar, S. A., and the ministry of national economy of the federal government."

1270. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Mexico establishes government price control. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(11): 546-547, processed. Nov. 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

"Governmental fixing of the prices of articles of necessity in Mexico was provided for in a decree dated October 4, authorizing the Mexican Ministry of National Economy to fix the maximum prices at which specified products may be sold to consumers in that country, according to a report received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the American consulate general in Mexico City.

"The products for which maximum prices are to be established are corn, corn meal, tortillas, beans, rice, wheat, flour, bread, potatoes, salt, charcoal, lard and other edible fats, milk, sugar, soap, cacao, beef, pork, mutton and other livestock and meat products, fish, medicines of all kinds, cotton textiles, and petroleum and its derivatives.

"In determining the level at which to fix maximum prices, the Ministry of National Economy must cooperate with a Central Consulting Committee in Mexico City. This committee, in turn, must cooperate with a State Consulting Committee in each State capital. The latter are obliged to cooperate with such local subcommittees as each State committee may establish. The central committee is headed by the Ministry of National Economy and each State committee by a representative of that Ministry.

"The committees are empowered to obtain all necessary statistical and economic data relative to stocks on hand and sales movement. After consultation with the committees, the Ministry of National Economy is empowered not only to fix the maximum prices at which the specified products are to be sold but also to enforce the obligation on the part of dealers to place existing stocks on sale at prices not to exceed the fixed minimum...

"The regulation became effective on October 12, 1938."

1271. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Mexico to regulate food prices. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(7): 349-350, processed. July 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

"Sweeping control of all foodstuff markets and prices in Mexico has recently been delegated to a committee, which is to function under the supervision of the Mexican Minister of National Economy, according to a report received in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American Consul Willard Galbraith at Mexico City.

"Provision is made for the equalization of foodstuff prices by governmental purchases, storage and sale. Funds for the conduct of the activities of the committee are to be allocated by the Government. The decree simultaneously dissolved all Government organizations previously set up for the purpose of studying and recommending measures to reduce high living costs."

MEXICO - LEGISLATION

1272. Mexico. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley de asociaciones de productores para la distribución y venta de sus productos. 15 de junio de 1937. Mexico. Diario Oficial 102(39): 4-6. June 25, 1937. Libr. Cong.

French translation in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 27: 644-649. 1937.

Places under State control, when the Secretary of National Economy finds it necessary, the production and distribution of all products of prime necessity and provides for fixing their prices.

1273. Mexico. Laws, statutes, etc. Acuerdo que establece el Comité regulador del mercado de subsistencias. 15 de marzo de 1938. Mexico. Diario Oficial 107(48): 4-5. Apr. 25, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Establishes a regulatory committee to regulate the price of food-stuffs and prevent unjustifiable price increases.

1274. Mexico. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto que crea el Comité regulador del mercado de las subsistencias. 30 de julio de 1938. Mexico. Diario Oficial 109(37): 2-3. Aug. 12, 1938. Libr. Cong.

A new committee is appointed to regulate price movements of food-stuffs and to control food prices by purchase, sale and warehousing.

1275. Mexico. Laws, statutes, etc. Reglamento sobre artículos de consumo necesario. 4 de octubre de 1938. Mexico. Diario Oficial 110(31): 3-4. Oct. 7, 1938. Libr. Cong.

A Regulation, dated October 4, 1938, provides for the establishment of a Central Consulting Committee for Articles of Necessary Consumption in Mexico City and of local committees in the State capitals to advise the Minister of National Economy with regard to the maximum prices of articles of prime necessity which he has power to fix. These articles of necessary consumption include corn, ground corn meal, rice, wheat, flour, bread, potatoes, salt, charcoal, lard and edible fats, milk, sugar, soap, cocoa, beef, pork, medicines, cotton textiles and petroleum products.

1276. Mexico. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto que modifica los artículos 7º y 10 del reglamento sobre artículos de consumo necesario. 17 de junio de 1939. Mexico. Diario Oficial 115(10): 1-2. July 12, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Amends articles 7 and 10 of the regulation of October 4, 1938. Local committees are authorized to fix the maximum sale price of articles of necessary consumption in their districts with the exception of corn, beans, wheat, flour and sugar the prices of which are to be fixed in agreement with the Ministry of National Economy. The Ministry of National Economy is empowered to fix maximum prices of articles of prime necessity in the Federal District.

1277. Mexico. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto que reforma los artículos 7º y 10 del reglamento sobre artículos de consumo necesario. 14 de agosto de 1939. Mexico. Diario Oficial 115(40): 5-6. Aug. 16, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Amends articles 7 and 10 of regulations of Oct. 4, 1938. Authorizes the local advisory committees to fix maximum prices of all articles of prime necessity in their localities. But maximum prices of corn, beans, wheat, flour, sugar, salt and rice may not be fixed except with the concurrence of the Ministry of National Economy. The resolution fixing the maximum prices must be published in the official paper of the locality and shall take effect on the fifth day thereafter.

Article 10 provides that the Ministry of National Economy shall fix the maximum prices at which articles of prime necessity shall be sold in the Federal District after consultation with the Central Advisory Committee.

Beans

1278. Mexico. Laws, statutes, etc. Acuerdo que fija los precios máximos para la venta de frijol de las clases y en las poblaciones que el mismo especifica. 19 de diciembre de 1938. Mexico. Diario Oficial 111(45): 6-7. Dec. 22, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Fixes maximum retail sale prices of kidney beans in certain localities.

Coffee

1279. Mexico. Laws, statutes, etc. Acuerdo por el cual se fija el precio y peso del café en el Distrito Federal. 15 de marzo de 1934. Mexico. Diario Oficial 83(15): 290. Mar. 17, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Fixes prices at which coffee may be sold in the Federal District.

Fertilizer

1280. Mexico. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto por el cual se fijan las bases a que quedará sujeto el comercio de abonos fertilizantes. 23 de abril de 1931. Mexico. Diario Oficial 66(14): 1-3. May 20, 1931. Libr. Cong.

Establishes State control of the marketing of fertilizers. The sale price is established on the basis of the commercial value of each kilogram of the fertilizing element or elements contained in a quintal of the fertilizer to be sold. If the fertilizer is not of the type specified the purchaser has the right to demand a reduction in price equal to twice the value of the missing elements.

Grain and Bread

1281. Mexico. Laws, statutes, etc. Acuerdo que fija el precio a que deberán ser vendidas la masa y tortillas en el Distrito Federal. 17 de mayo de 1933. Mexico. Diario Oficial 78(41): 675-676. June 19, 1933. Libr. Cong.

The sale of tortillas (corn cakes) and of masa (wet, ground flour, dough) must be by weight. The maximum price of the former is fixed at 19 centavos per kilo and of the latter at 8 centavos.

1282. Mexico. Laws, statutes, etc. Acuerdo por el cual se fija el precio y peso del pan en el Distrito Federal. 6 de octubre de 1933. Mexico. Diario Oficial 80(27): 444-445. Oct. 13, 1933. Libr. Cong.
Fixes price and weight of bread in the Federal District.
1283. Mexico. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto por el cual se constituye el Comité regulador del mercado del trigo. 22 de junio de 1937. Mexico. Diario Oficial 102(42): 2. June 29, 1937. Libr. Cong.
Establishes a Regulatory Committee to investigate the need for wheat in the country, the capacity of the grain, flour, and bread market, and to fix the basic price of wheat at 200 pesos per ton.
1284. Mexico. Laws, statutes, etc. Acuerdo que fija el precio y peso del pan en el Distrito Federal. 1º de octubre de 1937. Mexico. Diario Oficial 104(27): 12-13. Oct. 4, 1937. Libr. Cong.
Fixes price and weight of bread in the Federal District.
1285. Mexico. Laws, statutes, etc. Acuerdo que fija el precio y peso del pan en el Distrito Federal. 13 de diciembre de 1937. Mexico. Diario Oficial 106(2): 8-9. Jan. 4, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Fixes price and weight of bread in the Federal District.
1286. Mexico. Laws, statutes, etc. Acuerdo que fija el precio y peso del pan blanco en el Distrito Federal. 2 de diciembre de 1938. Mexico. Diario Oficial 111(30): 13. Dec. 5, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Fixes maximum price of white bread in the Federal District.

Meat

1287. Mexico. Laws, statutes, etc. Acuerdo que fija los precios de la carne, vísceras y similares en el Distrito Federal. 2 de diciembre de 1938. Mexico. Diario Oficial 111(30): 12. Dec. 5, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Lists fixed maximum wholesale and retail prices of meat in the Federal District.
1288. Mexico. Laws, statutes, etc. Acuerdo por el cual se modifica el que fija los precios máximos a la carne de res. 21 de diciembre de 1938. Mexico. Diario Oficial 111(45): 5. Dec. 22, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Modifies prices of meat fixed by resolution of Dec. 2, 1938.

Milk

1289. Mexico. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto por el cual se fijan los precios mínimos a que deberá ser vendida la leche en el Distrito Federal. 15 de enero de 1929. Mexico. Diario Oficial 52(18): 7. Jan. 22, 1929. Libr. Cong.
Fixes minimum prices for the sale of milk in the Federal District.

Rice

1290. Mexico. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto que fija los precios máximos para la venta de arroz al menudeo en toda la República. 20 de septiembre de 1938. Mexico. Diario Oficial 110(20): 2-3. Sept. 24, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Fixes maximum retail prices of rice according to grade.

Sugar

1291. Mexico. Laws, statutes, etc. Acuerdo que fija los precios máximos para la venta de azúcar de las clases y en las poblaciones que el mismo especifica. 20 de diciembre de 1938. Mexico. Diario Oficial 111(45): 6. Dec. 22, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Fixes maximum retail prices of sugar in localities connected by railways or roads with the centres of production, these prices not to be effective in Yucatán, Campeche and Tabasco.

DURANGO - LEGISLATION

1292. Durango. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto num. 109. Ley para el fomento de las asociaciones agrícolas en el estado de Durango. 7 de enero de 1935. Durango. Periódico Oficial 74(3): 37-43. Jan. 10, 1935. Libr. Cong.
Provides for the organization of agricultural associations with power to control the sale of products and to fix their prices.
1293. Durango. Laws, statutes, etc. Reglamento para la elaboración y venta de pan, repostería y bizcochos, en el municipio de Durango. 18 de enero de 1935. Durango. Periódico Oficial 74(7): 115-119. Jan. 24, 1935. Libr. Cong.
Regulations covering the manufacture and sale of bread, pastry and biscuits fixes the weight and price of bread, the price of French or sweet bread to be 4 centavos a loaf and of small fine bread 2 centavos. These prices are for bread sold in shops. For delivery at homes the prices are 5 centavos for a large loaf or for two small loaves.

YUCATAN

1294. [Taliaferro, C. H.] Yucatan establishes new henequen control agency. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(3): 166-167, processed. Mar. 1938. 1.9 Ec7For
A report from the American Vice-consul in Merida, Yucatan, states that "an association known as the Henequen Planters and Producers of Yucatan, with sweeping powers to control and regulate the henequen industry of that State, was established by an executive decree of

the Governor of Yucatan on February 11, 1938...The association will enforce regulations relating to the planting, cultivation, decortication, and packing of henequen; determine the amount and price of the fibers to be furnished to the local factories; exercise control over the local manufacture of henequen products and over the sale of henequen in foreign markets; make loans to members for the development of production; make and sell equipment for the manufacture of henequen products; establish a fleet of ships for a better distribution; exploit and open foreign markets; and maintain a statistical service. In addition, it has special functions relating to the advancement of the social welfare of those engaged in the production of henequen."

YUCATAN - LEGISLATION

1295. Yucatán. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n^o 5. Se autoriza al ejecutivo del estado para formar con los productores de henequén en rama y de pencas de henequén una asociación de interés público. 10 de febrero de 1938. Yucatán. Diario Oficial, año 40, no. 12219, 2.secc., p. 1, Feb. 11, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment of the Association of Henequen Producers of Yucatán to sell abroad henequen produced in Yucatán and delivered to the association by its members and to regulate the henequen industry.

1296. Yucatán. Laws, statutes, etc. Reglamento de la asociación "Henequeneros de Yucatán." 10 de febrero de 1938. Yucatán. Diario Oficial, año 40, no. 12219, 2.secc., pp. 1-7, Feb. 11, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Regulations to enforce decree no. 5 provide that the Association of Henequen Producers shall fix the price of fiber sold to the cordage manufacturers, and regulate the sale of binding twine produced in the State.

NETHERLANDS

1297. Cardip, R. La loi sur le blé aux Pays-Bas. Journal d'Agriculture Pratique 97(8): 150-152. Feb. 25, 1933. 14 J82

Discusses the provisions of the wheat law of 1931 to encourage wheat production in the Netherlands by guaranteeing a fixed price to producers.

1298. Crisis legislation in the Netherlands. State control of industry and trade. Aid for agriculture. Irish Trade Jour. 10(2): 60-62. June 1935. 286.8 Ir4

"At the beginning of the depression, the subsidation of agriculture was confined to a few of its more important branches. The industry was governed by such laws as the Wheat Act of 1931, the Crisis Dairy Act of 1932, and the Crisis Pig Breeding Act of the

same year. More comprehensive legislation, known as the Agricultural Crisis Act of May 5, 1933, not only unified and absorbed existing agricultural assistance laws, but extended considerably the power of the Government to aid agriculture. The Ministry of Economic Affairs, by which the Act is administered, was empowered to take whatever steps might be necessary to deal with designated 'crisis products'...

"The Wheat Act, which came into force in 1931, was the first measure adopted to assist agriculture." A Central Wheat Office and an Association of Inland Wheat Purchasers were set up. "At the beginning producers were paid 12.50 fl. per 100 kilos." Because of extension of the area under production in 1932, "the milling industry had to pay 16.35 fl. per 100 kilos for its home-grown wheat. This included a fixed price of 12.50 fl. plus 2.50 fl. for shortage on sales and 1.35 fl. for sundry expenses. In the meantime, the Government lowered the standard price to 12 fl...In 1934 the standard price was further reduced to 11 fl...

"A number of measures has been adopted on behalf of potato growing, market gardening, and fruit raising. These consist chiefly of direct subsidies, guaranteed prices, and limitation of output...The aid to bulb growers has taken the form of a fixation of minimum prices, [etc.]"

In spite of legislation passed in 1930 "the Netherlands beet sugar industry was unable to compete with supplies from abroad. As a consequence, the co-operative sugar mills...were given a guaranteed price for sugar the quality of which conformed to certain specifications...

"The object of the Crisis Dairy Products Act of 1932 was to place the dairying industry on a profit-making basis by guaranteeing prices in the home market. For this purpose an excise duty was levied on lactic fat with the view of maintaining a wholesale price of 1.60 fl. per kilo for butter sold in the Netherlands...

"Assistance to Netherlands poultry farmers was first given in 1932, when the Government guaranteed prices up to a maximum of 3.45 fl. per 100 for a maximum of 101,246,000 eggs, which were placed in storage during the months of May and June in that year. A provision of 5,000,000 fl. was made in the budget of 1933 for a similar guarantee arrangement, but the standard price was reduced to 2.80 fl. per 100 eggs...

"A Central Potato Bureau was established in 1934. This bureau, which has now fixed the selling price of potato flour at 7.65 fl. per 100 kilos for the highest quality, is making efforts to regain markets by means of special export prices."

1299. Fockens, Johannes Ippius. Die weizenwirtschaft der Niederlande 1930-1936. 83pp. Amsterdam, Buchdruckerei Holland, 1938. 281.359 F63

Inaug. - Diss. - Univ. Bern.

Bibliography at end.

This is a critical account of the control of the production and marketing of wheat which was necessitated by the world-wide agricultural depression. The organization of the purchase of domestic wheat

from the producers and its sale to the millers both at fixed prices under regulations of May 30 and June 9, 1932 putting into effect the Wheat Law of February 21, 1931 is described. This system of wheat regulation is said to have been incorporated without fundamental change in the Agricultural Crisis Law of 1933 which established a wheat import monopoly. The apparatus of wheat control, the system under which the control has been carried out and some of its results are discussed. The differences between the Swiss and the Dutch methods of solving the grain problem are pointed out. And it is suggested that in the case of The Netherlands sound reasons existed for a system of price fixation.

Incidentally, control measures are noted in connection with sugar, meat, vegetables and fruit, flax, eggs, dairy products and hogs, with price fixing in the case of fruits and vegetables and hogs, and a guaranteed minimum price for eggs in cold storage.

1300. Frost, J. Die niederländische landwirtschaft in der krise von 1929-1933. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (N.F.) 18(3-4): 317-340. 1933. 18 G31

Following a brief survey of the outbreak of the agricultural crisis in the Netherlands, the author takes up in turn: Readjustments in farm management; decline and shift in agrarian exports; government measures to meet the crisis (affecting the culture of sugar beets, potatoes, wheat, rye, and flax, hog raising, dairying, poultry raising and horticulture). The relief measures outlined by him give a fairly good picture of the fight in the Netherlands to side-step the agrarian crisis and its devastating results in national economy as a whole. State intervention takes three forms: (1) Treasury bounties for needy sugar-beet growers, for potato and rye farmers in the moorland settlements; for flax growing horticulture and eggs production (2) "pegging" measures, which are financed from funds provided at the "Krisentralen" by means of special consumption taxes, as in the case of hog production and the dairy industry; (3) State control with fixation of official prices for wheat growing.

1301. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture - Netherlands. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 30(1): 30E-39E. Jan. 1939. 280.29 In83

"The price of home-grown bread wheat is fixed before the sowings. It is a remunerative price, very favourable in comparison with the prices of most other products. Farmers consequently endeavour to grow as much wheat as possible, and hence the Government has had to intervene to limit the sowings (except for the smallest farms) to one third of the arable area. At the end of 1936 the limitation was abolished. From 1925 to 1929 the average area under wheat was 54,800 ha., in 1936 the area was 151,200 ha. This home-grown wheat is bought by a special organization, membership of which is compulsory on the farmer and from which he may be expelled in the event of serious infringement of the rules prescribed, for example, for malpractices

in connection with delivery. This organization delivers the quantities required for bread-making to another organization which, with certain exceptions, mixes the home-grown wheat with imported wheat - 35 per cent. of the wheat milled for bread-flour must be home-grown - and delivers it to the mills. The flour produced from this mixture is sold to the bakers at a fixed price. Wheat, wheat flour and other cereals and cereal products, as well as pulses may be imported only through a monopoly organisation which imposes on the importers a levy known as 'Difference between the monopoly's purchasing and selling price'...

"Normal prices have been fixed by the Government for peas, kidney beans and broad beans...

"Since 1930 the situation had become serious in regard to potatoes grown for potato starch, one of the main products of the Fen Colonies. After several attempts to improve the position of stocks, an export monopoly was adopted for the season of 1934-35. Since then, factories have obtained a remunerative price for their output and can now pay 1.30 florin per quintal for potatoes. Potato-growing is allowed only within certain limits, fixed in relation to the total quantities which it is considered can be utilized and to the character of each farm.

"Sugar-beet market. This product was among the first to be subsidized. Beginning with the 1931 crop, and for a certain percentage of the quantities delivered to the refineries during the three years 1928-30, a minimum price was guaranteed, based on the average price of sugar. In 1936 the quota for each farm was reduced, a supplementary quota being allowed in certain regions and to farms which owing to their special character are dependent on sugar-beet production.

"Horticulture. Certain limits have been placed on the area of vegetables in the open or under glass, of flower bulbs, of flowers, of fruit and small fruit, and of nurseries. Cultivation for the market beyond such limits is an infringement involving penalties. With some exceptions, all products for sale must be sold by auction. Vegetables which cannot be sold at a given price are distributed to needy persons, bottled or even destroyed, and the growers receive compensation...For flower bulbs, in addition to the restriction of areas and the principle of minimum prices, it has been made obligatory to consign certain hyacinth bulbs to an organization which purchases and destroys the unsaleable surplus; export is controlled."

1302. Kaag, H. A. Brief survey of measures taken in the Netherlands to counteract the effects of the economic crisis. Amsterdamsche Bank n.v. Financ. and Econ. Rev. Statis. Dept., no. 42, pp. 1-11. Jan. 1935.

Among the measures for the relief of agriculture are The Wheat Act of 1931, the Crisis Dairy Products Act of 1932, the Crisis Pig-breeding Act of 1932, Agricultural Crisis Act of May 5, 1933, Aug. 5, 1933, and July 27, 1934, measures for aiding the growing of rye, barley, flax, osiers, and rushes, sugar beets, poultry farming, production of peat, and the potato flour industry, and the Crisis Leasehold Act.

Provisions for fixing and guaranteeing prices of various products are noted.

The provision of guaranteed prices is noted for sugar beets.

1303. Langley, J. A. Wheat and flour trade regulation in the Netherlands. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 59(1800): 170-175. July 30, 1938. 286.8 C16

"The initial legislation affecting the wheat trade was the Wheat Act of 1931...For the purpose of marketing domestic wheat a 'Central Wheat Organization' was created...[as] the only seller of domestic wheat under the Wheat Act." The Central Wheat Organization pays the farmer a fixed price and the millers purchase it at a fixed price through the Consumers' Association. In 1933 the Agricultural Crisis Law "unified and embodied all existing legislation, including the Wheat Act. Increase in wheat acreage is noted because wheat could be produced at a profit owing to the fixed price, and also a decrease in later years because of a lowering of the price guaranteed to producers."

1304. Langley, J. A. Wheat and flour situation in the Netherlands. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 61(1867): 864-870. Nov. 11, 1939. 286.8 C16

Outlines the provisions of the Wheat Act of 1931 and of the Agricultural Crisis Law of 1933 which superseded it.

"Owing to the present political tension prevailing in Europe, the Government has decided to centre the purchase of and trade in grain of all kinds in the Netherlands Grain Purchasing Office at The Hague."

1305. Louwes, S. L. Measures taken by the Dutch Government in connection with the agricultural crisis. Amsterdamsche Bank n.v. Financial and Econ. Rev. Statis. Dept. no. 48, pp. 1-8. July 1936.

The writer points out that there has been much criticism from both non-agricultural and agricultural circles of the measures taken in connection with the agricultural crisis. He then tells briefly "why the measures taken by the Government must be acquiesced in, and why they must be accepted essentially in their present form." The measures for the relief of those products for which Holland is essentially an exporting country are discussed separately. Under the first is discussed "the wheat regulation scheme as an organization which has proved fully capable of giving farmers, on an otherwise unprotected market, a price fixed beforehand for their produce."

For the second group the measures taken in respect of pigs, dairy products and potatoes are discussed.

1306. Louwes, S. L. Les moyens employés en vue de combattre la crise agricole aux Pays-Bas et les résultats acquis. 36pp. XVII^{ème} Congrès International d'Agriculture, La Haye, 1937. [Actes] 1-2. 29 C7617A

A study of the measures adopted in The Netherlands to combat the agricultural depression and their results. Direct price fixing is noted in the case of the sale of wheat to the millers at a price fixed

in the last instance by the Minister of Agriculture. Measures taken to protect horticulture include the fixing of minimum prices for public sales and purchase by the Government of surplus vegetables for which the producers receive a compensatory price, fixing of minimum prices for fruits and flower bulbs and of minimum prices and indemnities for surplus flowers not sold.

1307. Netherland dairying assisted. Empire Prod. and Export.(197): 37-38.
Feb. 1933. 286.8 Em7

"The following outline of a plan adopted in 1932 to ease the lot of dairy farmers in the Netherlands has been prepared with the assistance of Mr. B. Garritzen, Agricultural Adviser to the Netherland Legation in London...The scheme, in brief, is that of fixing the retail price of all dairy products and its aim is to give the farmer just the cost of producing his milk and sufficient over and above that to keep his mouth open." Every maker of dairy products must buy a label for every pound of butter and cheese which he sells. "When this labelled product passes on to the consumer he pays a price which no longer has any relation to the world market price of butter or cheese. In this way the consumer pays the assistance direct to the dairy industry...The price which the consumer must pay rises automatically above the prices which would prevail without interference."

1308. Oertzen, Ehrengard von. Staatliche preispolitik in der niederländischen viehwirtschaft seit 1932. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (N.F.) 24(1): 49-120. 1939. 18 G31

Bibliography, pp. 119-120.

A study of State intervention in the Dutch livestock industry since 1932. In 1932 "an export monopoly was introduced for pigs and pork. The animals were bought at prices that were officially fixed. In addition, large numbers of pigs were purchased from time to time to pay the domestic market...To peg the price of drinking milk, minimum prices were fixed in the most important marketing areas...A standard price, proportionate to production costs, was attained through the payment of a premium on all milk used in the production of dairy products."

1309. Pays-Bas. Prix de la farine. Chambres d'Agriculture [France] Sér. F. L'Agriculture à l'Etranger 9(F7): F93. Oct. 1938. 14 T69

Because of the raising of the monopoly price for rye from 0,50 Fl. per quintal, the prices of rye flour of prime quality have been raised from 0,75 Fl. The increase is 0,50 Fl. for rye flour of ordinary quality.

1310. Reed, Harry E. Farm relief measures in the Netherlands. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 1(2): 87-97, processed. Feb. 1937.
1.9 Ec7For

"Control in the Netherlands begins with production and the general plan has been to curtail production of those commodities which are

on an export basis and increase production of those which can find a ready market at home. Agencies with monopoly powers have been set up for the control of production as well as for the import and export of each important agricultural product. Moreover by means of fixed or 'guiding' prices and, in some cases, subsidies, the authorities have attempted to establish price levels which would give agriculture a reasonable profit.

"The maintenance of prices at these artificial levels has removed them from the influence of world prices; and, in the disposal of surplus products abroad, the control agencies have had to resort to various forms of subsidies. The funds necessary for the operation of these measures are derived from Government grants, import monopoly fees, slaughter, excise and other consumption taxes, and production and transportation permit fees - all of which in the end are borne by consumers. Discussion of the measures applied to individual products is divided according to whether the products are on an export or an import basis...

"The objectives of the hog program are (1) to bring hog prices to levels which will give producers a reasonable profit and (2) to prevent a collapse in the hog industry with the consequent destruction of capital and loss of a valuable export business. The features of the measures adopted for aiding the hog industry are limitation of annual hog production, monopoly control of exports and imports, price fixing, and a tax on hogs slaughtered for domestic consumption.

"Through a system of earmarks and a regulation which makes it illegal to own or transport an unmarked hog weighing over 10 kg. (22 pounds), annual hog production is limited to the number of earmarks set by the control agency or Centrale. The Centrale also fixes the price for export bacon hogs, presumably at production costs plus a profit. These hogs are purchased for the Centrale's account since it has a monopoly on exports.

"The fixed prices act as guiding prices for domestic hogs. Marketings of domestic hogs are not directly controlled by the monopoly, but the influence of the fixed prices for export hogs is increased by the Centrale's readiness to step in and make supporting purchases on domestic markets when necessary. Domestic hog prices also are supported through purchases of fat pork by the Centrale, this product constituting from 20 percent to 30 percent of the dressed carcass weight of fat hogs. Fat pork goes largely into export trade and is controlled by the Centrale.

"Funds for financing the scheme are obtained from a variable tax on domestic slaughter, import monopoly fees, and profits of the monopoly. During the period of high bacon prices in England, the Centrale's profits on bacon exports have permitted marked reductions in the domestic slaughter tax.

"The important results of the control scheme have been a reduction in hog numbers from 2,735,733 head in September 1932 to 1,807,322 head in August 1936, and an advance in, and maintenance of, hog prices. While total numbers have been reduced, a cyclical and seasonal fluctuation in production has persisted even at the lower production level.

This has resulted in recurring surpluses and deficits and has left the effectiveness of the scheme as a production-control measure in doubt...

"Fixed and guiding prices have not necessarily meant that opportunities to market at those prices always exist. In 1933, when seasonal gluts occurred, the Centrale limited its takings of bacon hogs to the number that could be handled. The surplus accumulated on farms and developed into fat hogs, postponing the time of marketing and changing the form of the surplus. In 1934 the Centrale made extensive market-supporting purchases of fat hogs, stored the meat, and sold it later on foreign markets. In 1935, receipts during the early autumn months were so small that for a time domestic requirements could not be fully satisfied. It is evident that the mere limiting of annual production to probable demand will not suffice in the Netherlands, where there exists a distinct seasonal fluctuation in production and marketing, which does not conform to seasonal demand...

"Since 1932, milk producers have been paid a subsidy on butterfat basis. The subsidy, together with the regular price based on world prices, amounts to enough to give the producer production costs plus a reasonable profit. The subsidy is derived from funds obtained largely from an excise tax on all edible fats for domestic consumption. Relatively high officially regulated prices are maintained for dairy products consumed in the Netherlands. The surplus is sold on world markets at world prices...

"Aid for egg producers since 1933 has taken the form of a subsidy. A Centrale has been set up, minimum prices for export eggs have been fixed at 1.5 cents each, and such payments as are necessary to bring the average annual farm price of export eggs to that figure have been made to producers by the Centrale. Export egg prices tend to keep domestic prices at the same level...

"Market gardening, fruit, bulb, and plant growing, and grape, flower, and seed culture have been developed to a high degree in the Netherlands.

"Numerous measures applying to individual commodities have been adopted, but all of them follow more or less the same general plan. Reduced production of products that were on an export basis was made compulsory. In return for this 'sacrifice', the producer was granted a minimum price (presumably production costs plus a reasonable profit) by the Government through the appropriate Centrale. In most cases the minimum price operates at the auctions, the vegetables or fruit going to the account of the Centrale when minimum prices are not obtained from wholesalers. In other cases, payments to producers are made by a Centrale when the actual selling price does not equal the minimum price, the payment equaling the difference. In 1933 Fl. 8,800,000 (\$4,550,000) were used in supporting prices for horticultural products; in 1934, Fl. 9,000,000 (\$6,000,000); and in 1935 Fl. 12,000,000 (\$8,000,000). 1/ The operation of these schemes is financed by Government grants, monopoly import fees on fruits and vegetables, and transportation and other permit fees...

"Food potatoes are also a surplus product in Netherlands agriculture, production being on an export basis. Relief for food-potato growers came in 1933; and, after 2 years of price-supporting and acreage-reduction measures, supplies were greatly reduced and prices on the domestic market became satisfactory...

"Subsidies to producers in 1932 did not stop the decline in flax production. In 1933 the subsidies were increased, but the area for subsidizing was limited to about 15,000 acres. By 1934, improved market possibilities, combined with the subsidies, resulted in profitable flax possibilities, combined with the subsidies, resulted in profitable flax production, and in 1935, the subsidized area was increased to 25,000 acres. Subsidies are now paid on a sliding scale based on yield and prices, but so arranged that minimum returns are Fl. 160 per hectare (\$35.45 per acre). Flax production has increased but has not reached that of predepression years...

"The wheat plan hinges on the compulsory utilization of domestic wheat by millers in the production of wheat flour. Fixed originally at 20 percent, the compulsory mixing percentage of domestic wheat has been increased to 35 percent. During the first years of the scheme's operation, guiding prices were fixed at Fl.12.50 per 100 kg. (about \$1.37 cents per bushel at the then current rate of exchange) for the quantity necessary to fulfill the compulsory mixing requirements. Guiding prices were subsequently reduced to Fl.11.00 (\$2.02) in 1934, increased to Fl.12.15 (\$2.24) in 1935, and again reduced to Fl.9.00 (\$1.58) in 1936, although allowances for storage, etc., have been granted, which raise the latter price to Fl.9.60 (\$1.68)...

"All of the control and relief programs, except the wheat scheme, operate through similar administrative set-ups."

1311. Reed, Harry E. The hog industry in the Netherlands. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(7): 305-322, processed. July 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

"The objectives of the hog crisis legislation, enacted in May 1932 by the Netherland Government, were (1) to restore profits to hog producers and (2) to prevent a collapse in the hog industry with subsequent loss of export trade and impairment of large capital investments. Government aid for hog producers has taken the form of control over production, export processing, and import and export of hogs, pork, and competitive products.

"A semi-official agency was set up in May 1932 to administer the crisis measures. The agency known at first as the Netherland Hog-Centrale (Nederlandsche Varkenscentrale), later as the Netherland Livestock Centrale (Nederlandsche Veehouderijcentrale), was granted authority to adjust and regulate hog production. It was also given a monopoly on all imports and exports of hogs and pork products and power to fix prices and levy slaughter taxes. The head office of the Centrale, established at The Hague, operates under the supervision of a Government commissioner acting for the Minister of Agriculture. Producer compliance with the crisis measures and regulations laid down by the Centrale is obtained through 11 Provincial Centrales. Contact with producers is made through local committees...

"Under authority granted by the crisis legislation, the Centrale acquired a monopoly control of the exports of all hog and pork products...

"Prices for export bacon hogs were fixed by the administrative agency on the basis of production costs plus a reasonable profit, some consideration being given to the British price for bacon. When prices were first fixed, a great deal of assumption regarding costs was involved; but, as the scheme progressed, the section of the Centrale that fixes prices and determines earmark and allotment numbers, has been able to assemble considerable worthwhile data, and prices are now fixed in a scientific manner on the basis of feeder-pig prices, feed costs, overhead, etc.

"Fixed prices for export bacon hogs have had an influence on prices of hogs for domestic consumption, and the guiding effect of fixed prices has been enhanced by the Centrale's readiness, during certain periods, to resort to market-supporting purchases of fat hogs. Authorities have made no attempt to keep prices from rising, and under such a system it has been impossible to divorce bacon-hog prices from the influence of world bacon prices and to control them as long as a surplus existed; but when shortages have occurred, all control over hog prices has been lost...

"Bacon-hog prices were formerly determined by the London price for Netherland bacon. When the Hog Centrale, with power to fix prices for export bacon hogs, began operations in August 1932, bacon-hog prices were at the very low level of 8 cents per pound, live weight. The first fixed prices provided for a payment of 15 cents per pound, live weight, which was slightly under production costs as shown by the formula then used. As British bacon prices advanced with the operation of Great Britain's system of quantitative limitations of imports, it was possible further to increase prices paid to Netherland farmers for bacon hogs; and, through price fixing, bacon-hog prices have been protected from sharp fluctuations in British bacon prices. Since mid-1933, bacon-hog prices have shown an upward tendency and during most of the period have been on the profitable basis for farmers...

"The outstanding development of the Centrale's price and market operations has been the introduction of a system whereby bacon hogs are bought on a dead-weight and quality basis...

"Largely as a result of payment on a dead-weight-quality basis, the interest of farmers in breeding and selection has increased, and a marked improvement has occurred in the quality of Netherland bacon."

1312. Reed, Harry E. Progress noted in Netherlands hog control scheme. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 28(12): 319-326, processed. Mar. 19, 1934. 1.9 St2F

Discusses the functioning of the control scheme, price fixing, changes and corrections in the scheme and its probable effect.

1313. [Reed, Harry E., and Christy, D. F.] Progress of the Netherlands hog control program. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 27(11): 270-275, processed. Sept. 11, 1933. 1.9 St2F
"Based on a joint report by H. E. Reed...and D. F. Christy."
One of the main objectives of the Netherlands hog control plan, as embodied in the Hog Control Act of August 1932, is said to be the establishment of a price to hog producers which is "at least equal to production costs," and one of the essential features of the plan is "the fixing of prices on bacon hogs, the products of which are exported..."
"The Varkencentrale is the semi-official agency created to regulate hog production, fix prices and control imports, exports and marketing..."
"The Varkencentrale fixed the price of bacon hogs at a figure determined on the basis of (1) a computed scale of production costs; (2) the prices prevailing on the export markets; (3) prices of competing meats; and (4) the possible effect on consumption exerted by price changes...The fixed price has been changed several times since the adoption of the Act...Prices for domestic hogs are not fixed, but prices for such hogs have advanced similarly to the prices of bacon hogs."
1314. Schaben, Leo J. Netherlands dairy relief scheme aids farmers. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 26(21): 577-581, processed. May 22, 1933. 1.9 St2F
Discusses the provisions and operation of the Dairy Crisis Act of 1932 which "authorizes the Dairy Crisis Central to issue so-called 'transportation permits' at prices to be fixed by the Minister of Economic Affairs without which butter, margarine and other edible fats cannot be imported or exported...The stated purpose of the Dairy Crisis Act is to guarantee milk producers a price that will cover at least cost of production." The method is described.
1315. Schiller, Karl. Einzelstudien über marktreulierungen. I. Das niederländische marktreulierungssystem für weizen und weizenprodukte. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 44(2): 335-372. Sept. 1936. 286.8 W462
This is a study of market regulation of wheat and wheat products in the Netherlands with its accompaniment of fixed prices and of the organization of the wheat and wheat-flour industry.
1316. Schiller, Karl. Einzelstudien über marktreulierungen. VII. Die regulierungen der niederländischen schweinewirtschaft. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 46(2): 515-544. Sept. 1937. 286.8 W462
Discusses the organization of the hog industry in the Netherlands and market regulation of hogs and bacon.
1317. Schilthuis, Jan. De wijziging der monopolieheffingen op granen enz. Nederlandsch Economisch Instituut. Economisch-Statistische Berichten 23(1183): 644-647. Aug. 31, 1938. 280.8 Ec722
A discussion of the modification of the monopoly imposition on

grains, etc., which includes remarks on the situation of the grain trade in general, the absence of any real opposition between agriculture and industry, the agricultural policy in general, and recent Government measures.

1318. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign agricultural policies - a review and appraisal. The Netherlands. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(2): 84-92, processed. Feb. 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

"Control and price-fixing measures, which to a large extent protected producers from world price movements prior to devaluation, were used during the past year to prevent undue advances in agricultural prices...The Government was able to maintain prices for those products that had been fixed at higher than world levels, but the guaranteed minimum prices became ineffective and control over prices of products on an import basis was lost as soon as world prices exceeded those in the Netherlands."

The administrative organization of the control programs is outlined. A hog centrale fixes the prices for export bacon hogs and these prices act as guiding prices for domestic hogs. Fixed and guiding prices have not necessarily meant the opportunity to market at those prices.

"Effective November 1, 1937, subsidies to milk producers were increased...A price to producers of 1.71 florins per kilogram (about 43 cents per pound) of butterfat was fixed for delivery to creameries, but the price for milk sold elsewhere was left free. Butter for domestic consumption is priced at 1.44 florins at the creameries, the surplus being sold in export markets at world prices...

"Poultry producers in the Netherlands since 1933 have received a subsidy sufficient to maintain a minimum price for export eggs of 1.5 cents (United States) each. Domestic egg prices are determined to a large extent by the price for export eggs." It is noted that various factors in 1937 "combined to raise egg prices until they are now almost double the minimum guaranteed price."

In the case of horticultural products in return for a reduction in the production of products for export the producer was granted a minimum price calculated to equal production cost, plus a reasonable profit. In most cases, the minimum price operates at the auctions, where the products are purchased for the account of the centrale if the minimum prices cannot be obtained from wholesalers. In other cases, however, the centrale pays the producer the difference between the average market price at time of sale and a 'goal' price set by the Government and designed to cover production costs, plus a reasonable profit."

Fixed prices have also been provided for wheat.

1319. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. New self-regulation of agriculture planned in the Netherlands. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 1(5): 257-258, processed. May 1937. 1.9 Ec7For

"A draft of a new law for regulating agriculture, just published by the Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, aims at changing all existing 'crisis' measures into measures of a permanent character, according to a report from the Berlin office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is to be accomplished by decentralizing existing 'crisis' agencies...

"The draft of the new law provides for the establishment of administrative organizations, called 'Landbaauräte' (Agricultural Councils). Such Councils, for instance, will be established for field crops and also for the poultry, livestock, dairy, horticultural, and fishing industries. Social councils also may be established within these individual agricultural branches, as for example a potato flour council or a flower bulb council, if such should prove advisable...

"Only the Government, however, would have the right to fix guiding prices. Should the Government disapprove of any measures taken by the councils it may suspend or annul them entirely."

1320. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

Price-fixing measures are noted in connection with wheat, hogs, and dairy products. - pp. 438-446.

"The Netherlands early in 1931 adopted a system of wheat-mixing regulations as the central feature of a broader plan of organization of her wheat and wheat-flour industry and trade which enables the Government directly to fix and maintain prices paid for domestic wheat. Legislation authorizing the Minister of the Interior to regulate the wheat and wheat-flour trade of the country was passed on February 19, 1931, and is known as 'The Wheat Act, 1931.' ...Under its general provisions several decrees have been issued...setting up a series of organizations for administering the plan, and authorizing the Government to fix prices of domestic wheat...Article 1 of the Wheat Order 1931 dated July 8, 1931, provided that all of the domestic wheat used in the manufacture of A flour must be supplied through the medium of (a) a local wheat organization within whose district the wheat is grown or (b) a central wheat organization both of which have been approved by the Government. This wheat must be purchased at prices fixed by the Government." Eight provincial organizations were formed and they formed a Central Wheat Organization. "Another organization growing out of the Wheat Act of 1931... is the Association of Domestic Wheat Buyers (Vereeniging von Inheemsche Tarive Afnemers), usually referred to as the V. I. T. A... The average price at which the Central Wheat Organization purchased domestic wheat of the 1931 crop was fixed by the Minister of Interior and Agriculture at 12.50 florins per 100 kilograms (\$1.37 per bushel at par), which is said to have been more than twice the prevailing cost of the best foreign wheat." A list of prices for 1931 is given. The high price guaranteed to the Dutch farmer brought about such an increase in the wheat area that it was decided to guarantee prices

for the 1933 wheat crop only for the wheat grown on one-third of the total area of land cultivated during 1932.

A subsidy was paid in 1931 to sugar-beet growers on a sliding scale basis and on so-called "guarantee beets" which were "those quantities produced by each grower equal to 80 percent of his average production during the 3 years 1928-30. The subsidy was to be reduced as the price of sugar rose from the basic price of 8.56 florins (\$3.42) per quintal to 12.36 florins (\$4.94) per quintal."

The emergency hog act of July, 1932 gave the Minister of Agriculture power to promulgate such decrees "as might seem necessary to maintain domestic hog prices at a level that would at least represent the cost of production..."

"Under the mandate provided by the emergency hog act, the Minister of Agriculture set up an incorporated body known as the 'Netherlands Hog Central' (Nederlandsche Varkenscentrale)...to enforce all decrees...for the support of the domestic hog industry." All its funds are put into a fund known as the stabilization fund to insure a basic hog price covering the cost of production. The Hog Central has a monopoly of exports through which it has gained control of the bacon factories. "These factories are under contract with the central on a fixed-price basis. They are guaranteed a return by the central which includes (1) an allowance to cover fixed cost; (2) an amount per kilo of bacon manufactured, and (3) a small amount to cover risk-bearing and profit. Factories are required to deliver for export as ordered." The scheme for controlling the production of hogs on which the success of the foregoing depends is explained.

A law of June 10, 1932 "is designed to guarantee Dutch producers of 'industrial milk' a price that will come up to the price of production. 'Industrial milk' is the milk that goes into butter, cheese, condensed milk, milk powder, etc...It authorizes the Government to set up a central organization to be known as the Dairy Crisis Central for the administration of the law...It authorizes the Dairy Crisis Central to issue so-called 'transportation permits' at prices to be fixed by the Minister of Economic Affairs and Labor."

1321. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Foreign agricultural service. Agricultural price control in foreign countries - Netherlands. U. S. Dept. Agr. Foreign Agr. Serv. Foreign Agr. 3(2): 74-77, processed. Feb. 1939. 1.9 Ec7For

"Price fixing differs somewhat with individual commodities; but, in general, the idea has been that remunerative prices will reimburse producers for curtailing production of commodities that must be exported and encourage them to increase production of those needed in the Netherlands.

"Hog production in the Netherlands is controlled by a system requiring hogs weighing over 10 kilograms (22 pounds) to be earmarked, while the number of legal earmarks available during a given period ... is limited by the administrative agency to probable remunerative demand for hogs during a comparable and subsequent marketing period..."

The administrative agency, which has also been given a monopoly control over exports and imports of hog and pork products, fixes prices for hogs processed for export.

"Prices for export bacon hogs are fixed on the basis of production costs plus a reasonable profit, some consideration being given to the British price for bacon...Fixed prices for export bacon hogs, however, have not meant that there has always been a market at the fixed price for the number of hogs that farmers wished to sell. Only the number the agency could handle have been accepted; and, at times when farmers were unable to sell bacon hogs at the fixed price, hogs were carried over and became fat hogs...Nevertheless, fixed prices for export bacon hogs have had an influence on prices of hogs for domestic consumption...

"Minimum guaranteed prices were fixed for eggs, but such prices were not effective because an increased German demand for eggs under a clearing agreement raised prices in the Netherlands far above the minimum guaranteed price.

"Acreage restrictions were applied to market gardening, bulbs, flowers, fruits, and seeds; but, in return, producers were guaranteed minimum prices for their products. When such prices were not equaled by buyers at auctions or other markets, the control agency took over the product at the guaranteed price. Since devaluation of the currency in late 1936, increased domestic consumption and the natural adjustment in price levels have combined to make minimum guaranteed prices for most horticultural products ineffective.

"Wheat production has been encouraged by the payment of prices remunerative to producers and high in relation to world prices. They are fixed prior to the time of planting for a year in advance. So successful has been the stimulus that at one time it was necessary to limit the acreage on individual farms to one-third of the arable land. Acreage of rye, barley, and oats has never been restricted, and minimum guaranteed prices for these grains have been adopted. They were, however, effective only in years prior to devaluation of currency."

Results are noted.

1322. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Netherlands. Legislation controls price increases. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Com. Rpts., no. 44, p. 868. Oct. 31, 1936. 157.7 C76D

"...the focus of immediate interest is the increase in prices which is already in evidence as a result of the currency decline. Although the deflationary policy which has heretofore been followed was accompanied by a complex system of import and production controls which tended to keep domestic prices above the world level, it is generally recognized that a higher level is now inevitable, especially in goods consisting largely of foreign material. The Government appears to have taken this into consideration in drafting the emergency price-control law, which was enacted simultaneously with the law authorizing the gold embargo, for it limited the effectiveness

of the former to March 1, 1937. Thus, it is a purely transitional measure, but it gives the administration power to restrict unreasonable increases in commodities, services, and rents. As a first step, increases in the price of certain basic foods (bread, margarine, milk, cooking oil, sugar, and wheat flour), have been prohibited, and for others (potatoes, potato flour, starch, pudding, powder, butter, edible fats, eggs, vegetables, cheese, rye flour, and meat) the rise is limited to normal market fluctuations. For manufactured goods a certain leeway is permitted, though this is supposed to be held to the difference directly due to the currency decline. Enforcement is proving difficult, but there appears to be every intention to pursue it vigorously. In fact, Government accountants have already been set to work auditing books of firms suspected of increasing prices unjustifiably."

NETHERLANDS - LEGISLATION

1323. Netherlands. Laws, statutes, etc. Wet houdende tijdelijke maatregelen tot hulpverlening aan de melkveehouderij. 10 juin 1932. Staatsblad van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, n. 290, June 21, 1932.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 22: 733-739. 1932. 30.5 In82

Provides for the establishment of a Dairy Products Crisis Central with authority to issue marks to be affixed to dairy products for sale. The Minister of Agriculture is authorized to determine the sum to be paid for the marks based on the world price in such a way that there shall be paid to the producers of dairy cattle who have delivered their milk to recognized manufacturers of dairy products a sum in excess of the price of milk which will make possible a fixed price corresponding as much as possible to the cost of production. Provision is made for the manufacture of margarine with no admixture of butter to be purchased at a fixed price and distributed at a fixed price among the poor. The method of determining a fixed price of milk is outlined.

1324. Netherlands. Laws, statutes, etc. Wet tot steun aan de varkenshouderij. 25 juillet 1932. Staatsblad van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, n. 374, Aug. 6, 1932.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 22: 739-744. 1932. 30.5 In82

Provides for the fixing of a price for hogs which will cover as far as possible the cost of production and gives to the Hog Central created by the law the control of the import of hogs and pork.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

1325. [Arend, Frederik van den]. Government of Java intervenes to prevent collapse in kapok prices. U. S. Dept. Agr. Foreign Agr. Serv. Foreign Agr. 3(3): 122-124, processed. Mar. 1939. 1.9 Ec7For

"Minimum prices for kapok were first established by the Government of Java in 1935 in a law known as the Kapok Ordinance Act. Under that law, the Government exercises rigid control over all phases of the raw kapok industry and fixes minimum prices to be paid native growers by middlemen; minimum prices to be paid middlemen by exporters; and minimum prices to be paid exporters by foreign buyers. It is estimated that the maximum sum required to finance the purchase of 11,000 tons of the 1937-38 crop will be approximately \$1,500,000 in United States currency. This sum, advanced by the Government, is administered by an agency referred to as the Kapok Fund. In order to enable middlemen to secure immediate funds with which to finance the new crop, the Kapok Fund was authorized to purchase the old-crop stocks on the basis of approximately 40 florins per 100 kilos (\$9.75 per 100 pounds). This is the minimum fixed price that exporters were permitted to pay middlemen for the lowest-grade (average Java) kapok. Upward adjustments are made in the payments according to grade.

"The Kapok Fund will resell its holdings of 1937-38 crop fiber to exporters as needed at approximately the same price. To assure that all old stocks will be bought up by exporters, the plan provides that no new-crop fiber may be exported until the entire carry-over from the 1937-38 season has actually been sold abroad. The minimum price at which the lowest grade of the 1937-38 crop may be sold by exporters to foreign consumers is fixed at approximately 40 florins per 100 kilos. After the Kapok Fund has disposed of all of its old-crop holdings to exporters, it will proceed to purchase from middlemen 11,000 tons of new-crop fiber, but at the reduced guaranteed minimum price of approximately 25 florins per 100 kilos (\$6 per 100 pounds) for fiber of the average Java grade. It will then offer that fiber to licensed exporters at the reduced prices. Export prices to foreign purchasers of fiber from the 1938-39 crop, however, are to remain pegged at a minimum of approximately 40 florins per 100 kilos for the lowest grade. The difference of 15 florins per 100 kilos between the minimum price that must be paid by exporters for new-crop fiber and the minimum price at which they may sell it to foreign buyers will be collected by the Government and applied to the liquidation of the Kapok Fund...These price-supporting operations are to be terminated with the final liquidation of the Kapok Fund, which is expected to be completed by July 1940."

1326. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. Netherlands Indies. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 29(11): 550E-554E. Nov. 1938. 280.29 In83

"...the regulation of the rice market has been definitely developed so that rice markets and prices are now to a great extent influenced

by the government. Each year, in collaboration with representatives of the trade and of the rice husking factories, the government fixes the normal prices corresponding to the market situation. Undoubtedly the prices actually paid do not always coincide with these although the difference is not very considerable. The real aim of the Government price policy is the stabilization and balancing of rice prices both in space and time....

"The situation of the kapok market has not been altogether satisfactory from any point of view...in 1935...the government and the central kapok bureau founded an association of exporters with the object of eliminating competition among exporters by fixing minimum prices at which kapok may be sold to foreign purchasers, of rendering uniform conditions of sale and establishing a limited number of sample types....

"In conjunction with the international regulation various measures were taken for the protection of the national tea production. At first minimum growers' prices were fixed, based on the international wholesale prices. But [for various reasons] the Kingma plan was introduced, by which certain sale days and quotas were allotted to the different planters."

1327. Rothe, Cecile G. H. Commodity control in Netherlands India. In Holland, W. L. Commodity control in the Pacific area. pp. 279-319. Stanford University, Calif. Stanford university press [1935.] 280 H71

Price fixing is noted in connection with tea restriction. "Towards the end of 1933...the Director of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce felt obliged to issue a circular in which the price for bought-up wet leaf was fixed at 5 Dutch cents per kilogram (22 1/2 cents per kilogram dry leaf), leaving in this price a margin for reasonable profits to the factory."

An account is given of the stabilization of the price of quinine, the conditions attendant on it, and its results. In connection with the institution of a Rice Import Commission, the statement is made that "The Government aims at stabilizing the inland price of rice; but the level of the price could not be determined beforehand by decree."

1328. The "sugar regulations for 1936" in the Volksraad. Netherlands Indies 4(4): 65-70. Feb. 16, 1936. 280.8 Ec76A

In the case of a proposal "that the Government should fix a maximum price for sugar intended for domestic consumption the voting twice ended in a tie. According to the Constitution of the Netherlands Indies this amendment was, therefore, accounted as being rejected."

NEW CALEDONIA

1329. Steeg. [Une lettre du Ministre des colonies au sujet de l'orientation à donner à la production caféière dans nos colonies.] (Chambre d'Agriculture de la Nouvelle-Calédonie) Revue Agricole, Aug. 1938, pp. 3142-3147. 25 N43

A letter from the Minister of Colonies to the Governor-General of Indo-China on the considerations needed in determining the amount of bounties granted to exporters during the first half of 1938 and the fixing of the mean net cost of coffee for 1937-38.

NEW ZEALAND

1330. Belshaw, Horace, Williams, D. O., Stephens, F. B., Fawcett, E. J., and Rodwell, H. R. Agricultural organization in New Zealand; a survey of land utilization, farm organization, finance and marketing... Published for the New Zealand institute of Pacific relations. 818pp. Melbourne, London [etc.] Melbourne university press in association with Oxford university press, 1936. (Institute of Pacific relations. International research series) 281.1993 B41

Chapter XXXV contains an account of controlled marketing in New Zealand and of the origin, development, organization, and functions of the various control boards. Absolute control and limited control are distinguished, "absolute control" meaning "that the Board assumes the responsibility for the whole of the marketing of the produce so that competition amongst exporters is eliminated."

The Wheat Purchase Board is cited as one with absolute control of all the wheat produced in the Dominion. "The Regulations provide for the formation and operation of a '...compulsory pool' of all wheat, the object being maintenance of the internal price level at a value of 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per bushel...The object of the Board is to 'dump' the surplus abroad at whatever price it will bring and so maintain internal prices...The Control Board movement is now a permanent feature of the New Zealand economy."

1331. Belshaw, Horace. Guaranteed prices for New Zealand exports. 23pp. [Melbourne] Melbourne university press [1937?] (Auckland university college reprints. Economic series no. 5) 280.9 Au4 no. 5

Reprinted from the Econ. Rec. 13(25): 168-188. Dec. 1937.

The author summarizes the intentions of the New Zealand Government as revealed by the Primary Products Marketing Act of May, 1936 as follows: "(1) to improve the marketing of primary produce both internally and overseas; (2) to improve the efficiency of agriculture by continuing the functions of the Executive Commission of Agriculture; (3) to guarantee the price of primary products; and (4) to support these aims, especially the last, by negotiating reciprocal trade agreements... Prices for the 1936-7 season were based on the average prices for the products of similar grade and quality during the period of ten years prior to July 31, 1935, i.e. they were based primarily on receipts, rather than costs. It should be noted that at the time the price was declared, the Government had not yet instituted its policy of shorter hours and increased wages in industry...

"In the determination of the price for the present and following seasons regard is to be had under the Act to the prices fixed in the

1936-7 season and the following additional considerations; "(a) The necessity in the public interest of maintaining the stability and efficiency of the dairy industry. (b) The costs involved in the efficient production of dairy produce. (c) The general standard of living of persons engaged in the dairy industry in comparison with the general standard of living throughout New Zealand. (d) The estimated cost to the Department of Marketing of the dairy produce concerned, and also the cost of the general administration of the Act. (e) Any other matters deemed to be relevant." The difficulties of interpretation of these basic factors in fixing the price of dairy products are discussed from the technical as well as the economic standpoint, and the conclusion is drawn that the Government of New Zealand "has based its policy on a philosophy which is hardly consistent with capitalist democracy. The logical outcome of guaranteed prices and incomes, coupled with continued productive efficiency and markets which are not likely to expand very much and may contract, is production control in farming. If this control is to lead to the economical use of resources it involves their liberation and conscious direction into other uses. In short, it involves a considerable extension of economic planning. In a world which is still in large measure competitive, one doubts the capacity of a capitalist democracy in a country such as New Zealand to plan effectively."

1332. Bower, R. P. New Zealand wheat situation. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Intel. Jour. 59(1802): 236-239. Aug. 13, 1938. 286.8 C16.

"In New Zealand...increased regulation of prices by governmental control has been a feature of economic policy in recent years... The control of wheat prices which was introduced early in the war involved fixation of prices of wheat and flour with government subsidies on flour and guaranteed prices for wheat, and continued to operate until February, 1923...Maximum prices for bread, flour, bran, and pollard were fixed by Order in Council until February 24, 1925, when free market conditions were resumed..."

"The Wheat Committee, which is the organization set up under the chairmanship of the Minister of Industries and Commerce to administer the wheat and flour trade, has the sole right to purchase wheat in New Zealand...The committee grants allotments to the various mills, based on their average outputs of flour for a prior period. These mills are then given warrants to purchase the required amount of wheat from the farmers. The price paid the farmer is fixed...The price the miller receives for his flour is also fixed...The Wheat Committee may show a loss on certain of their operations, but their prices will be so adjusted that in the long run profits will offset losses."

1333. Bull, W. F. Business conditions in New Zealand. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Intel. Jour. 61(1857): 448-452. Sept. 2, 1939. 286.8 C16
Under the heading, Control of Prices, attention is called to the regulations of June 2, 1939 known as Board of Trade (Price-Investigation)

Regulations, 1939. "These regulations provide that prices for a specified list of goods and services may not be increased without prior notice being given to the Price Investigation Tribunal, along with complete information on the new price levels and the reasons for any increase."

The schedule covered by these regulations includes a long list of goods among which are all articles of food for human consumption and ingredients used in their manufacture.

1334. Bull, W. F. Wheat and flour trade of New Zealand. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 61(1864): 725-728. Oct. 21, 1939. 286.8 C16

"The wheat and flour trade is controlled by the Board of Trade (Wheat and Flour) Regulations, operated and administered by the Wheat Committee, working under the Minister of Industries and Commerce...For the past two years the price of wheat has been set at 5s. 9d...per bushel, f. o. b. nearest port, sacks extra, and the same price has been set for the 1940 harvest. This price gives the grower approximately 5s. 3d...per bushel on his farm for bare wheat.

"In an effort to increase the production of Marquis wheat...the Government is paying the farmer this year a bonus of 6d...per bushel on all Marquis wheat, making the price of this variety approximately \$1.08 1/2 per bushel f. o. b.... Both the buying of wheat for the miller and the selling of flour to the baker is done through the Wheat Committee. The price the miller pays for his wheat and the price he gets for his flour is fixed by the Government, so his only chance of increasing profits is to increase his efficiency."

1335. Burnard, C. W. The land, to-day & to-morrow. New Zeal. Dairy Exporter 12(11): 3, 4. June 1, 1937. 44.8 N484

"The fact that the guaranteed price for next season must shortly be announced, naturally brings to one's mind the ideas the Government has in view, and anyone with a close knowledge of the dairy industry to-day must be summing up the various factors which may help or hinder in the attainment of the previously announced objective of giving the farmer such a price as would enable him to have a standard of living commensurate with other sections of the community rendering equal service. In common with many others intimately concerned in the dairy industry, I have been giving some thought to these problems, and this article endeavours to set forth some of the points which must of necessity be considered, and which have a direct bearing upon the estimating of the price for next year."

1336. Campbell, R. M. New Zealand's farm products marketing plan. With discussion. Agr. Econ. Soc. Jour. Proc. 5(1): 43-56. Nov. 1937. 281.9 Ag8

A critical discussion of the Primary Products Marketing Act of 1936 and of its operation.

1337. Cockayne, A. H. Recent changes in New Zealand's economic policy. Internatl. Conf. Agr. Econ. Proc. (1938)5: 336-356. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1939. 281.9 In82

The operation of the guaranteed-price scheme for dairy products under the Primary Products Marketing Act is outlined. "Under the Act the Government fulfilled its pre-election promise to fix the price in the first year on the average prices for dairy produce over an eight-to-ten-year period prior to July 31, 1935. In fixing the guaranteed prices for butter and cheese the Government took the ten-year average, because this was the highest, and then to cover any possible increase in costs it added £ 562,000 to the total this average would yield, so as to arrive at the actual price to be paid... The price for cheese was fixed higher than for butter to compensate for the additional costs of supplying milk rather than cream, and for the disadvantage in having no skim milk for pig-rearing. As there is an 'over-run' in butter of something more than 20 per cent., the guaranteed price for butter-fat worked out at 1s. 1d., and owing to the effect of increased production on factory costs this season, this figure was exceeded in the pay-out by the more efficient factories. The guaranteed prices are basic prices and are subject to additions or deductions according to quality as disclosed by the grading points awarded by Government graders. This is designed to provide a stimulus to more efficient production."

The procedure for the fixing of the guaranteed prices after July 31st 1937 is provided for in the Act. "The Act provides that the guaranteed price as fixed by the Government cannot be challenged... In the first year's operation of the scheme there was a deficit in the Dairy Account of £270,000 and for this season (1937-8) it was estimated...that there would be a surplus substantially exceeding this figure."

Changes in marketing policy are noted. The Internal Marketing Division was set up by the Primary Products Amendment Act of 1937 with power to control the marketing of dairy produce, honey, eggs, fruit, and any other foodstuffs designated by Order-in-Council. The Division is said to have assumed the monopoly of the importation of bananas and oranges as well as the blending and marketing of honey. Prices have been regulated for the domestic sale of wheat and onions.

"The wheat scheme is particularly interesting in that not only is the price of wheat fixed, but the prices of flour and bread are also regulated...Maximum prices were fixed for bread, flour, bran, and pollard until February 1925, when free marketing was resumed and two years later a sliding scale of protective duties on wheat was introduced. From 1933 to the inauguration of the present system a Wheat Board controlled the purchase and sale of milling wheat...

"The guaranteed price system for exports has no precedent, and this system is wrapped up with a form of control not exercised by any previous Government - the control of the monetary system." This is explained.

1338. Croft, C. M. Marketing of New Zealand primary products. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 54(1690): 1161-1166. June 20, 1936. 286.8 C16

Summarizes the provisions of the Primary Products Marketing Bill of 1936.

1339. Dairy industry unanimous. New Zeal. Dairy Exporter 13(8): 3. Mar. 1938. 44.8 N484

"Three major principles were decided in connection with the guaranteed price discussion at the Dominion Dairy Conference last week, and decided unanimously. The industry wants an independent tribunal with a Supreme Court judge as chairman to fix the guaranteed price; it seeks a compensated price, and it has authorised the Dairy Board to collect data on its behalf prior to the fixing of the price in future." - [Editor's note]

1340. The farmer and the price. New Zeal. Dairy Exporter 13(3): 3-4. Oct. 1937. 44.8 N484

In a note accompanying this article the Editor writes that there has been a great deal of comment regarding the guaranteed price for the ensuing year, and that the majority opinion in the dairy industry consider the "small increase granted totally inadequate to bridge the gap which exists between costs and prices." The Editor also states that on "all sides there is a call for the publication of the report, or reports of the Price Investigation Committee in full, but all that the industry has had from the Government thus far is a statement of figures relating to working and maintenance costs,... and a bare statement of the allowances from which the price was built up, made by the Minister of Finance in the course of his Budget statement."

Figures given by the Minister of Finance are included in the article

1341. Fixing minimum F.O.B. prices. New Zeal. Dairy Exporter 10(3): 12, 13. Oct. 1, 1934. 44.8 N484

"The question as to whether or not the Dairy Board should continue fixing the minimum prices for f.o.b. sales of butter and cheese was fully discussed at the September meeting [of the Dairy Board], when it was decided to continue as at present fixing f.o.b. minimum prices week by week with the exception that the chairman is to have authority to lower the price during the week if market conditions warrant it."

1342. Furniss, J. H. Compensatory price explained. New Zeal. Dairy Exporter 12(3): 3. Oct. 1, 1936. 44.8 N484

The writer tells why many New Zealand farmers feel that they should be paid a compensated price for their dairy products.

Editorial comment is made on this article on pp. 10-11.

Other articles by Mr. Furniss on the compensating price are as follows: What Method of Payment?(N. Z. Dairy Exporter 12(4): 12. Nov. 1936); Compensating Price Explained (N. Z. Dairy Exporter 12(5): 14. Dec. 1, 1936).

1343. Gauging the cost increase. New Zeal. Dairy Exporter 12(12): 5-6.
July 1, 1937. 44.8 N484

"Delegates to the Dominion Dairy Conference having generally assented to the statement that the present guaranteed price would have been regarded as sufficient had there been no further increase in production and manufacturing costs, it is obvious that if the price to be paid for butterfat next season is to give the dairy-farmer a standard of living comparable with those engaged in other industries, these cost increases will require to be offset by a corresponding increase in return. For the purpose of estimating the additional payment per lb. butterfat over and above the present guaranteed price, which would compensate the farmer for his increased costs, a special Costing Committee was set up by the New Zealand Co-operative Dairy Co., Ltd. This committee has now concluded its deliberations and its findings [are] published herewith."

1344. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. New Zealand: Primary products marketing act. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Jour. 43(5): 472-474. Aug. 1936. 10 G79J

Summary of the provisions of this Act passed in May, 1936, its main object being to protect producers from price fluctuations by granting power to the State to acquire control of the sale and export of primary products at prices to be fixed from time to time. A new State Department, to be known as the Primary Products Marketing Department will replace the Executive Commission of Agriculture.

1345. Guaranteed price in New Zealand. Producers' Rev. 28(8): 15. June 15, 1938. 23 P942

Dissatisfaction of producers with the guaranteed price in New Zealand is noted. "The guaranteed-price plan - a misnomer for what is in actual fact a price fixed by the Government for a bulk-purchase of all butter and cheese exported - as originally intended by the Government was really a long-range equalisation plan. The producer was to be paid an 'economic' price fixed annually, but over a period of, say, ten years the debits and credits created in the dairy industry account with the Reserve Bank were supposed to cancel themselves out...The announcement recently made by the Prime Minister that the whole of the proceeds realised for butter and cheese belong to producers irrespective of the guaranteed price, and that a price-fixing tribunal, presided over by a Supreme Court judge and composed entirely on the lines suggested by the dairying industry, is to be created, has removed practically the whole of the original cause of criticism and objection."

1346. Guaranteed price may be abandoned. New Zeal. Farmer Weekly 58(15): 18. June 9, 1937. 23 N484

"It is no secret that the guaranteed price system of compensation to dairy farmers is now far from popular or satisfactory. Whatever may have been the origin or reasons for its introduction, the position has been radically altered by the emergence of two new and vitally

important factors.

"(a) The marked increase in costs in New Zealand brought about to a large extent by recent legislation.

"(b) The rising price level in England due to the re-armament boom, with resulting higher prices for New Zealand's produce.

"In other words, we can expect to secure satisfactory prices in the English market so that the prop that was being provided by the guaranteed price being a minimum is no longer needed. At the same time the increase in local costs makes the fact that the guaranteed price was also a maximum a positive danger."

1347. Guaranteed price. New Zealand export apples. Conditions imposed by Government. Tasmanian Fruitgrower and Farmer 24(282): 10. Apr. 1, 1939. 23 T185

Contains "full details" of the scheme in operation in New Zealand guaranteeing a payable price for export apples and pears.

1348. The guaranteed price 1937-38? New Zeal. Dairy Exporter 13(1): 3-4. Aug. 2, 1937. 44.8 N484

According to the writer, the dairy industry in New Zealand looks to the Government for a marked increase of the guaranteed price for the 1937-38 season, to offset the increased costs of production. At the time of this writing the price for the 1937-38 season had not yet been announced.

As to the costs, the author writes: "The question of increased costs in the farming industry has been well thrashed in recent months, but in view of the position in which dairy-farmers find themselves as the direct result of these mounting expenses, the bulk of which have their origin in industrial legislation brought down by the present Government, the cost problem is the major issue facing the industry to-day. Higher wages and shorter hours have hit the farmer hard in two directions; firstly, they have made it extremely difficult for him to hold his employees; and, secondly, increased overheads in manufacture have resulted in a rapid mounting of costs, costs which were not fully anticipated in the fixation of the price for last season."

A brief explanation is given of methods used in calculating costs of production by two committees. One of these was set up by the New Zealand Co-operative Dairy Co., Ltd., and the other was appointed by the New Zealand Farmers' Union.

1349. The guaranteed price, 1937-38. New Zeal. Dairy Exporter 13(2): 3-4. Sept. 1, 1937. 44.8 N484

"Viewpoints of a number of the industry's prominent personalities upon the price fixed for the current season [1937-38]"

1350. The guaranteed-price policy. Producers' Rev. 29(7): 12-13. May 15, 1939. 23 P942

"One of the greatest difficulties experienced in connection with the guaranteed-price policy is to find a method of price-fixation

acceptable and satisfactory to sellers and buyers...For the first year the Government announced that it would fix the guaranteed price for butter at the average price ruling during the previous eight years...Prior to the second year a special producers' committee was set up which, after going into the whole position, made certain price recommendations to the Minister of Marketing. To what extent these recommendations were acted upon has never been disclosed. For the third year a properly constituted Price Investigation Committee was set up, consisting of an equal number of Government and producers' representatives and an independent chairman. This committee was to make a careful investigation into all costs of production and recommend a price strictly in accordance with the formula prescribed by the legislation as set out in the early part of this article. The unanimous recommendation made by the committee was 15.605d per lb., but was reduced by the Minister to 14.89d per lb., a reduction that was keenly resented by producers...

"As a result of a very intimate association with the guaranteed-price policy since its very inception, and speaking with the utmost impartiality, the writer has no hesitation in stating that the new method of marketing New Zealand dairy produce has been of tremendous benefit to the industry...By giving effect to its guaranteed-price policy, the present Government has done more in reestablishing the New Zealand dairy industry on a sound and stable economic basis, and rescuing the individual producer from insolvency, than all the half-hearted efforts made by the previous Government during the five years of depression...as far as the administrative work of the Marketing Department is concerned, the Government's marketing scheme must be regarded as a complete success, both at home and abroad."

1351. Hampton, R. G. Export control boards in New Zealand. In Holland, W. L. Commodity control in the Pacific area. pp. 320-335. Stanford University, Calif., Stanford university press [1935.] 280 H71

Limited and absolute control by the boards are distinguished. An account is given of the period of absolute control by the Dairy Export Control Board from September 1, 1926 to July 1, 1927 when weekly minimum prices of butter were fixed. "An important development in the fruit industry has been the provision of a guaranteed price by the New Zealand Government..."

"In January 1933 an Order in Council established a body to be known as the Wheat Purchase Board...The functions of the Board are to control the purchase and marketing, both internally and externally, of all except 'free' wheat in New Zealand." The wheat is purchased through brokers who are authorized to operate at prices set from time to time by the Board for various varieties and qualities of wheat. "It is apparent that New Zealand has organized a system of rationalized marketing for its primary producers which has achieved a measure of success."

1352. The industry's viewpoint. New Zeal. Dairy Exporter 12(2): 3-4, 33. Sept. 1, 1936. 44.8 N484

"This article seeks to give impartially, and without any comment by ourselves, views of various sections of the dairy industry [on guaranteed prices] as expressed, firstly by certain people prominently connected with the co-operative side of the industry, and secondly at the annual meetings of factories, many of which have been held during recent weeks."

1353. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. New Zealand. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 29(3): 153E-155E. Mar. 1938. 280.29 In83

Lists guaranteed prices for butter and cheese under the provisions of the Primary Products Marketing Act of May 15, 1936. By an amending bill passed in December, 1937 the "Marketing Department is empowered to fix maximum and minimum prices for dairy produce, honey, eggs, and any other foodstuffs prescribed by Order-in-Council... Another provision of the amendment empowers the Government to vary guaranteed prices already fixed by Order-in-Council."

1354. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. New Zealand. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 30(7): 357E-362E. July 1939. 280.29 In83

Under the Primary Products Marketing Act, 1936 "a Primary Products Marketing Department was set up which buys directly from the producers all butter and cheese and certain other milk products intended for export at a price which under the present arrangement is fixed at the beginning of each season. The proceeds from the sale of the butter, etc., abroad then accrue to the account of the Department, which is lodged with the Reserve Bank. The relationship between the market price and the guaranteed price will therefore determine whether a surplus or deficit will be sustained, the Reserve Bank being empowered to grant overdraft facilities in the latter case...On the whole the position of dairy produce has been satisfactory, and the new method of marketing has worked well...The financial consequences of the scheme are not yet clear, however. Leaving out the deficit for the first season, the responsibility for which was accepted by the Government, the Dairy Industry Account shows a net loss for the two seasons 1937-38 and 1938-39 of well over £NZ500,000. The Government has expressed some anxiety lest this deficit should continue to increase, adding: 'Heavy deficits... if repeated, must inevitably wreck the whole guaranteed price procedure'...The Government have recently expressed their readiness to apply their guaranteed price system to wool and also to meat...the Government introduced in 1938 a marketing scheme for the lemon crop, with a view to making the country self-sufficient in this commodity. Exports of apples and pears, which are regulated under the system of guaranteed prices increased from 37,720,000 pounds in 1937 to 59,916,000 pounds in 1938."

1355. Lee, John A. Socialism in New Zealand. With an introduction by The Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee. 304pp. London, T. Werner Laurie Ltd. [1938.] Libr. Cong. HX482.L4

Chapter II, Socialism and finance policy, contains a section on guaranteed prices (pp. 73-91)

"It is impossible to conceive of any move away from the guaranteed price in New Zealand." Price fixing is described in connection with butter, wheat, flour and bread, tobacco, fruit, onions, and fertilizer. A footnote on p. 85, with date of April 1938, calls attention to the fact that "the Minister of Marketing has guaranteed a minimum price for honey, guaranteed to maintain an economic price for eggs, and to regulate the internal distribution and sale of certain fruits...

"The Minister of Industries and Commerce of the Labour Government reconstructed the Wheat Committee in 1936 and extended its functions and now wheat-growing at a fixed price is co-ordinated with flour-milling and bread-making at controlled prices. The Wheat Committee consists of representatives of the wheat-growers, flour-millers and bakers...Wheat farming with its price guarantee was one of the farming pursuits wherein the farmer survived the depression with a reasonable standard of living...

"The Tobacco Industry Act of 1935 provided legislative authority enabling the industry to be controlled." A Board, appointed in April 1936 recommended the fixing of a minimum price for leaf tobacco. "Regulations were passed under the Board of Trade Act fixing a minimum price of 1/- per pound f. o. b. at certain ports or f. c. r. in certain districts." These regulations expired on March 31st, 1937 and the minimum price was increased to 1s. 2d. per lb. to be in effect till the end of March, 1938.

"The Labour Government on the 18th March, 1937, provided for a scheme of control for onions of the 1937 season's harvest. The Government provided for the grading of onions by the grower and for the fixation of a minimum price at which graded onions could be sold by and bought from the grower. The regulations also provided for fixing the merchants', auctioneers' and brokers' margins of profit...

"The maximum prices at which superphosphate can be sold have been fixed by regulation since 1931. The price of woolpacks was fixed by regulations in 1936."

In Appendix 3 on p. 283 price fixing of timber, oil and cement is noted.

1356. Low, H. B. The growth of control of butter marketing within New Zealand. Econ. Rec. 15(28): 60-67. June 1939. 280.8 Ec74

"The fixation of the wholesale price of butter and the licensing of wholesale butter distributors was begun experimentally in the Wellington City area in May, 1937, and was extended to the Dominion as a whole in September and October by the Butter Marketing Regulations...The wholesale prices of different grades of butter were to be fixed from time to time by Order-in-Council. The first Dominion-wide prices fixed were an increase on the prices which had already

been tried out in the Wellington City area...In December, 1938, several weeks after the announcement of the new season's export price, the local wholesale prices were raised by twopence per pound for all grades...

"The wholesaler sells to the retailer at the prices [fixed]... and himself pays the dairy factory a half-penny less in each case which 1/2d. is his fixed margin for his services...the dairy factory... must pay to the Internal Marketing Division any excess it receives over the 'parity value' of butter sold. This parity value is the value intended to bring to each factory just so much as it would have received if the butter had been exported and had been paid the guaranteed price at the point of export. From the export guaranteed price of the particular grade of butter are subtracted the costs that would have been incurred in packing for export and paying for all the intermediate costs up to the point of f. o. b. at the port where the particular factory customarily sends its export butter. The amount left is approximately what the factory would have received net for export butter. To this figure is added a set of fixed allowances for the different items of cost of preparing the butter for local consumption...

"The result of the first incomplete year's operations has been to accumulate a surplus in the Internal Marketing Account of approximately £100,000. The retailer's margin is not fixed but competition is relied upon to keep it at a reasonable level...It is more difficult to be sure what the change has meant to the wholesaler..

"It is probable that the real savings at the stage of local wholesale distribution under the control scheme more than outweigh any real wastes caused by the formula, or by the fixation of marketing districts and areas. As a working scheme it offers the consumer a guarantee that distributive costs are being limited. To the dairy factory it offers returns from local sales which are calculable and which, though sometimes a little unfair, are no more arbitrary than the export price itself. To the Government it offers the chance of doing something to remedy some of the more glaring defects of competitive capitalism arising from a disorganized wholesale market. And there it must seek its justification. That possible justification will not, however, automatically warrant the extension of the principle to other commodities."

155. Morrison, A. E. The Dairy-produce (Special milk products) regulations 1938. New Zeal. Jour. Agr. 57(3): 193. Sept. 20, 1938. 23 N48J

"The purpose of these regulations is to ensure that manufacturers of certain special milk products containing a substantial quantity of butterfat...shall receive a price, based on the quantity of butterfat purchased for the manufacture of such special milk products, comparable with the prices received by manufacturers of creamery butter which is acquired by the Crown in terms of the Primary Products Marketing Act, 1936."

1358. Morrison, A. E. Hop marketing regulations. Committee appointed to regulate marketing policy. New Zeal. Jour. Agr. 59(3): 226. Sept. 1939. 23 N48J

"By the Hop Marketing Regulations, 1939, which came into force on July 28, and which are enacted under the Primary Products Marketing Act, 1936, and the Agriculture (Emergency Powers) Act, 1934, a Hop Marketing Committee is established. The functions of the committee are to regulate and control in such manner as it thinks fit, but subject to the prior approval of the Minister of Marketing in all matters of marketing policy, the marketing of hops in New Zealand and overseas. The committee may, among other things, but subject to the approval of the Minister, deal with...the sale and disposal of hops on such terms as it thinks advisable."

1359. Morrison, A. E. Lemon marketing regulations. Right of purchase by Internal marketing division. New Zeal. Jour. Agr. 59(2): 139. Aug. 15, 1939. 23 N48J

"The purpose of the Lemon Marketing Regulations, 1939, is to give to the Internal Marketing Division of the Primary Products Marketing Department the sole right to purchase for resale all lemons harvested in New Zealand on and after May 1, 1939 except lemons so harvested and sold by a producer to a consumer who purchases for his own use and takes delivery at the orchard occupied by the producer...The several prices payable by the Division for extra-fancy, fancy, good, and small-grade lemons delivered to and accepted by it are fixed on a measure-case basis." A list of prices is given.

1360. Morrison, A. E. The primary products marketing act, 1936. New Zeal. Jour. Agr. 53(1): 45-48. July 1936. 23 N48J

Contains the provisions of the Primary Products Marketing Act, 1936 which came into force on May 15 "to make better provision for the marketing of dairy-produce and other primary products so as to ensure for producers an adequate remuneration for the services rendered by them to the community. The Act is divided into three parts - viz., Part I, Administration; Part II, Marketing of Dairy-produce; and Part III, The New Zealand Dairy Board."

1361. Murphy, B. E. "Guaranteed price? - no." New Zeal. Dairy Exporter 11(3): 6, 15. Oct. 1, 1935. 44.8 N484

The writer tells why he considers guaranteed prices would not work. The question is viewed here, "from the viewpoint of what it offers to producers."

1362. Murray, A. T. New Zealand agricultural policy. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 1(4): 183-200, processed. Apr. 1937. 1.9 Ec7For

Contains a brief discussion of Government policy in relation to agricultural marketing with a section on the post-war control boards and of guaranteed prices. The main provisions of the Primary Products

Marketing Act are indicated. It is pointed out that the farmer is paid a fixed price at the port of exportation, and that "no attempt is made to fix the prices at which the produce is sold by the Government. One of the fundamental ideas of the scheme is that the proceeds from the sale of the produce during periods of high prices will balance deficits incurred in periods of low prices..."

"While the Primary Products Marketing Act now covers only dairy products, provision is made that other commodities may be brought under the law...The Government expects by guaranteeing prices to avoid the wide fluctuations in farm income which have been in the past particularly serious."

1363. [Nash, Walter, and Martin, Lee.] Dairy industry changes coming. New Zeal. Dairy Exporter 11(9): 3, 5. Apr. 1, 1936. 44.8 N484

"The Government's guaranteed price proposals will shortly be placed before Parliament, and the scheme will become effective on August 1 next. Prior to the proposals going before Parliament, they will be discussed with the Dairy Board and suggestions invited. It is obvious that a comprehensive guaranteed price scheme must involve certain changes." In this article a full outline of Government intentions with regard to guaranteed prices is given by Hon. Walter Nash, Minister of Finance, and Hon. Lee Martin, Minister of Agriculture.

1364. Nash, Walter. Guaranteed price for dairy products. Producers' Rev. 28(10): 20. Aug. 15, 1938. 23 P942

A letter of the New Zealand Minister of Finance, Customs and Marketing refers to an article in the June 15, 1938, issue of the Producers' Review on the operation of the guaranteed price for dairy products in New Zealand. It asserts that "for the working dairy farmer, the guaranteed price is a sheet anchor and...the overwhelming majority of dairy farmers would not voluntarily accept the abandonment of the guaranteed price and central marketing procedure...It should be mentioned that the Government's policy of centralised marketing has raised the price of butter considerably, and other economies have been effected which save the farmers £220,000 annually."

A note by the editor of the Producers' Review indicates that the New Zealand system of guaranteed prices seems to be superior to the Australian stabilization system. "Under the Australian stabilisation scheme the dairymen are the victims of great fluctuations in prices... The guaranteed price scheme in New Zealand has achieved its main objective, and the farmers there know what price they will receive for dairy products. If a New Zealand farmer increases butter-fat production by, say, 1000 lb., he knows to a penny the additional revenue he will receive, whereas in Australia the dairymen do not know what price they will be paid for butter."

1365. Neale, E. P. Labour legislation and industrial efficiency in New Zealand. Econ. Rec. 12(23): 258-264. Dec. 1936. 280.8 Ec74
Discusses briefly the effect of the new labor legislation on prices and measures taken by the Government to control prices, and outlines the provisions of the Prevention of Profiteering Act of 1936.
1366. Neale, E. P. The rise and eclipse of national boards in New Zealand. Econ. Rec. 12(22): 102-108. June 1936. 280.8 Ec74
1368. New South Wales. Dept. of agriculture. State marketing bureau. Operation of the Primary products marketing department of New Zealand. N. S. Wales. Dept. Agr. State Marketing Bur. Monthly Marketing Rev. 2(8): 400-402, processed. Aug. 1938. 286.8 N47M
Outlines the activities of the Primary Products Marketing Department of New Zealand and explains the bases on which the guaranteed prices for butter and cheese for export are fixed. Prices are quoted for 1937/38. "The new marketing system has been favourably received by the trade as a whole."
1369. New South Wales. Dept. of agriculture. State marketing bureau. The Primary products marketing act, 1936, of New Zealand. N. S. Wales. Dept. Agr. State Marketing Bur. Monthly Marketing Rev. 1(1): 11-13, processed. Apr. 1937. 286.8 N47M
"The Primary Products Marketing Act, 1936, of New Zealand was introduced during May 1936, with the object of providing for the efficient marketing of dairy produce and other primary products so as to ensure for the producers an adequate return for their products. In order to carry out the main objects of the Act it was found necessary to make provision for some form of Governmental control over all produce intended for export; this was achieved by the Government acquiring ownership of all such produce at prices to be fixed from time to time. The procedure in regard to produce intended for home consumption to a certain degree is somewhat different, power being given to the Government, at its own discretion, to acquire such products at certain fixed prices or alternatively to control their sale and distribution. At this juncture in the operations of the Marketing Act, it was found impossible to deal with all primary products, so for the time being action was concentrated on Dairy Products."
A brief account is given of the administration of the act and the functions of the Primary Products Marketing Department.

1370. New Zealand. Census and statistics department. New Zealand official year-book, 1939. 994pp. Wellington, N. Z., By authority: E. V. Paul, Government printer, 1938. 271.2 R26N

Section XXXVI, Prices, contains a survey of price fixation, pp. 676-678.

Price fixing during the war and postwar years is summarized. In 1933 a Wheat-purchase Board was set up, with representatives of the wheat-growers and flour-millers, and under the chairmanship of the Secretary of Industries and Commerce, to control the purchase and distribution of milling-wheat of the 1933 season. All purchases and sales of milling-wheat were to be conducted through the agency of the Board, which fixed its buying and selling prices of milling-wheat. The growers received interim prices during the season, a final distribution being made at the close of the season. The system has operated in each successive season since 1932-33; while, under regulations gazetted on 1st April, 1936, the Board has fixed minimum prices of flour, and may, if it thinks fit, fix prices of wheaten by-products...Maximum prices of bread in the Dominion are now fixed by regulations under the Board of Trade Act, 1919. An Order in Council dated 12th February, 1936, fixed a maximum price in the flour chief urban areas and in certain localities contiguous thereto... Amended regulations came into force on 28th August, 1936, applying maximum prices to the whole Dominion.

"The maximum prices at which superphosphates may be sold have been fixed by regulations since October, 1931...Prices of woolpacks are fixed by regulations dated 13th May, 1936...The Primary Products Marketing Act, 1936, made provision for the fixation of prices of butter and cheese for export and for consumption in New Zealand, and regulations in this behalf are issued from time to time. Regulations were issued during 1937 and 1938 fixing wholesale prices of onions...

"The Prevention of Profiteering Act, 1936, was passed to prevent profiteering by prohibiting the making of unreasonable increases in prices...

"Control of prices of milk in Wellington is in the hands of the Wellington City Council, which was granted a monopoly (with certain minor exceptions) of the sale of milk in Wellington by a local Act passed in 1919. The Auckland Metropolitan Milk Act, 1933, authorizes the Auckland Metropolitan Milk Council to fix prices for milk sold in Auckland City and suburbs. In this instance a monopoly has not been created, though it is an offence to sell or deliver milk in the district except under license from the Council."

A table gives prices of regulated products operative in September, 1938.

1371. New Zealand. Dairy industry commission. [Report.] 207pp. [Wellington, By authority: G. H. Loney, Government printer, 1934.] 281.344 N487
At head of title: H.-30. 1934 New Zealand.

"It is recommended that the Dairy-produce Control Board be reconstituted and given wider powers", including power "to fix from time

to time the minimum wholesale prices to be charged for butter and cheese by licensees."

Appendix VI contains information concerning legislation affecting the price of butter in Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Argentina, Germany, Australia, Canada, Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa; Appendix VII deals with reorganization schemes under the British Agricultural Marketing Acts, and Appendix VIII with British milk-marketing schemes.

1372. New Zealand. Primary products marketing department. Annual report 1936/37-1937/38. Wellington, By authority: E. V. Paul, Government printer, 1937-1938. Folio 280. 39 N489

Lists and discusses guaranteed prices for dairy products.

1373. New Zealand acts to stabilize price of dairy products. Christian Sci. Monitor, Oct. 5, 1936. Libr. Cong.

"The first installment of the Government's policy to make the New Zealand primary producer independent of fluctuations in world prices for exported products is the fixing of a guaranteed price for exported butter and cheese.

"From Aug. 1 all dairy produce for export has been bought by the newly organized Primary Products Marketing Department, which will take all responsibility from the ship's side in New Zealand. There are well established private distributing firms in England, which will continue to secure allocations of butter and cheese in line with their former turnover.

"They will buy this produce from the state marketing organization in London at the current rates, but so far as the dairy producer is concerned, he will only be interested in the price, free on board in New Zealand, paid to him on the Government's account."

1374. New Zealand. Guaranteed prices. Round Table no. 108, pp. 881-885. Sept. 1937. 280.8 R76

The scheme is said to have definitely benefited New Zealand farmers. The relation between the guaranteed price and other parts of the Government's policy is briefly considered.

1375. New Zealand institute of international affairs. Contemporary New Zealand. A survey of domestic and foreign policy. 276pp. [Auckland, Wellington [etc.] Whitcomb & Tombs, ltd.; London, Edinburgh [etc.] Oxford university press.] 1938. 280.1993 N48

Chapter 8, Trade and Marketing, contains a discussion of the guaranteed price system as applied to dairy products, including the method of determining the prices and the marketing procedure. Attention is also called to the purchase by the Government of all honey produced in New Zealand at a fixed price and to the fixed price paid to the wheat producer.

1376. New Zealand: Labour in office. III. Regulated and guaranteed prices. Round Table, no. 103, pp. 643-648. June 1936. 280.8 R76

"On February 9 the Government announced a scheme of fixed prices running right through the three industries [wheat, flour and baking industries]...This plan produces higher prices to the farmers, higher wages, and (in many cases at least) lower prices for bread...Broadly speaking, the scheme has been well received, though bakers have emphasised that their rate of profit will be cut almost to vanishing point. In particular, small bakers complain that existing competition from big factories makes the fixed price unremunerative." Other problems are indicated and the marketing scheme for dairy products is briefly discussed.

1377. New Zealand. Marketing by the state. Round Table, no. 104, pp. 866-871. Sept. 1936. 280.8 R76

"When Parliament reassembled after Easter it was presented with another major Bill providing for the marketing of New Zealand produce by the State and the payment of a guaranteed price to producers. Mr. Nash explained that the measure was designed to protect the producer against market fluctuations. The method was that the Crown should purchase the produce at prices to be fixed from time to time and sell it overseas. As for produce intended for consumption in New Zealand, the Government could either purchase outright or merely control the sale and distribution. For the present, dairy produce only is to be purchased, but the shipping of all produce will be under state control. Trading outside the State channels ...will be dealt with drastically. Price fixation will be by Order-in-Council."

A brief discussion of the Bill follows.

1378. New Zealand. Prevention of profiteering act. Jour. Parliaments of the Empire 18(1): 159-163. Jan. 1937. Libr. Cong.

This Act, assented to on August 12, 1936, provides a fine or imprisonment for profiteering or selling any goods at a price that exceeds the basic price by an unreasonable amount. "Basic price" is defined. In the course of the debate in the House of Representatives it was stated that under the Board of Trade Act regulations had been issued fixing the price of flour and the price of bread. The maximum price of fertilizers had also been fixed.

1379. New Zealand. Primary products marketing act. Jour. Parliaments of the Empire 17(3): 594-607. July 1936. Libr. Cong.

Summary of provisions of the Primary Products Marketing Act which authorizes the fixing of prices of dairy products for export or for consumption in New Zealand. Debate in House of Representatives.

1380. New Zealand. Primary products marketing amendment act. Jour. Parliaments of the Empire 19(3): 670-675. July 1938. Libr. Cong.

"This Act was assented to on 11th December, 1937. The principal provisions of the Act are as follows: The Separation of the Primary

Products Marketing Department into (a) The Dairy Produce Export Division; (b) the Internal Marketing Division; and (c) such other Division or divisions (if any) as may hereafter be constituted.

"With respect to dairy produce, fruit, honey and eggs and such other foodstuffs as may from time to time be notified by Order-in-Council the Department may fix the wholesale or retail prices for such foodstuffs or may fix margins within which they may be bought or sold.

"In order to secure economic and orderly marketing in New Zealand of such foodstuffs, the Department may be empowered to take them, at fixed prices, and to export as much of them as will not, in the opinion of the Minister, be required for consumption in New Zealand."

Debate in House of Representatives.

1381. New Zealand. Recent legislation. Round Table, no. 110, pp. 429-433.

Mar. 1938. 280.8 R76

Summarizes the provisions of the Primary Products Marketing Amendment Bill.

"Prices may be fixed in respect of any defined area or for the whole of New Zealand and may refer to either wholesale or retail prices at which any foodstuffs covered by the legislation may be bought or sold...Margins may be fixed, as maximum prices and minimum prices, or by reference to the amounts or percentage by which the selling price may exceed the buying prices. There is a requirement that price margins or conditions of sale fixed by the Department must be notified to the persons directly affected."

1382. New Zealand. State marketing problems. Round Table, no. 111, pp. 631-634.

June 1938. 280.8 R76

Discusses briefly the method of fixing the price of dairy products and the extension of the Government's marketing policy to fruits, flax and honey.

1383. New Zealand. The budget. Primary products marketing. Jour. Parliaments of the Empire 19(4): 894-895. Oct. 1938. Libr. Cong.

In introducing the budget for 1938-39 the Minister of Finance, Hon. W. Nash, said that the position of the Dominion's overseas trade had improved since the passing of the Primary Products Marketing Act. "An analysis of marketing costs under the new marketing procedure compared with the old disclosed a saving on butter marketing of 12.89d. per hundredweight, or a total saving of £161,125, and a saving on cheese marketing of £58,614." As against a deficit of £272,109 for the year ending July 31, 1937 as shown by the Dairy Industry Account, the total estimated surplus for the season ending July 31, 1938 was said to be £928,566. The Government had decided to make some compensation to farmers for increased costs and had increased the guaranteed price by 0.41d. per pound for butter and 0.21d. per pound for cheese which would absorb approximately £815,349 of the estimated surplus. The National Dairy Association Conference had negatived a proposal

that the guaranteed price be fixed by an independent tribunal, and had determined that the fixing of prices should remain the responsibility of the Government but with the aid of an advisory tribunal. The Government regulation of domestic marketing of primary products is said to have been successfully carried on. "Regulations introduced in November, 1937, provided for a more orderly distribution of butter as well as the fixing of wholesale prices throughout the Dominion. This ensured that dairy factories would receive the same return for that portion of their output sold on the local market as they received for butter sold for export."

See also Round Table 27(112): 864-865. Sept. 1938.

1384. New Zealand. The guaranteed price. Round Table, no. 105, pp. 227-228. Dec. 1936. 280.8 R76

Gives guaranteed price for creamery butter to be paid by the Government. "As was to be expected, comment on the guaranteed price by representatives of the farming industry ranged from acute disappointment to moderate satisfaction."

1385. New Zealand. The guaranteed price. Round Table, no. 109, pp. 207-210. Dec. 1937. 280.8 R76

Some views of dairy farmers are expressed.

1386. New Zealand. The guaranteed price. Round Table, no. 112, pp. 864-865. Sept. 1938. 280.8 R76

The first year's operations of the guaranteed price for dairy produce are said to have resulted in a deficit of £272,000. Suggestions for the fixing of the guaranteed price by an independent tribunal are unsuccessful.

1387. New Zealand's farm price guarantees. Jour. Com. and Commerc. [N. Y.] 178: 2. Dec. 1, 1938. 286.8 J82

Editorial explaining briefly the New Zealand guaranteed price for certain dairy products to farmers - when prices are low the Government makes advances of the difference with actual and guaranteed prices, but when these commodities sell above the guaranteed prices the Government receives the excess above the guaranteed level. In the concluding paragraph the editor has the following to say of this plan:

"The New Zealand price guarantee experiment was theoretically designed to permit prices of export products to fluctuate with demand and supply, while assuring a stable return to the farmer without ultimate cost to the Government. Actually, however, the national debt is being increased by the scheme, as the Government is not repaying obligations incurred to make payment to farmers. Also, the plan is interfering with an adjustment of imports of manufactured goods to what the country can afford."

1388. Owen, Harry N. New Zealand fixes prices on cost. Farmer 57(9): 9.
May 6, 1939. 6 F2211

Article in the column "As Things Look to Me."

The author describes the operation of the plan and the workability of the scheme for fixing prices of dairy products according to cost of production in New Zealand under the Primary Products Marketing Act of May 1936. He feels that "three years is too short a time in which to draw definite conclusions that the New Zealand scheme will not work indefinitely", but that "It has worked for the three years as far as the dairymen of New Zealand, and general business is concerned."

1389. Parker, C. V. Marketing legislation in New Zealand. Canada. Dept. Agr. Agr. Econ. Branch. Econ. Annalist 6(5): 68-70. Oct. 1936.
280.8 Ec75

Outlines the powers of the commodity boards and indicates briefly the aims of the Agricultural (Emergency Powers) Act, 1934 and the Primary Products Marketing Act, 1936.

"Under limited control, Boards do not take possession of the products, but under absolute control they do and fix prices if they so desire. The Meat-Board has never assumed absolute control. The Dairy Board tried absolute control in 1926, with unsatisfactory results, while the Honey Board from 1923 to 1933 exercised limited control and then embarked on an absolute control trial. The Fruit Board obtained government aid in 1927 by way of a guarantee of minimum prices for apples. Until 1931, the guarantee provided little direct benefit to the exporters in the form of a cash return but in 1931-32, £19,171 were paid by the Government owing to a serious drop in fruit prices on the Continent. In 1934-35 the Fruit Board was empowered to establish a 'Fruit Export Guarantee Fund' out of a levy, in order to enable the Board to make advances to producers at a maximum rate per case of fruit exported; the rate to be fixed by the Board."

1390. Philpott, H. G. A history of the New Zealand dairy industry 1840-1935. 413pp. Wellington, Government printer, 1937. 281.344 P54
Contains a section on the Primary Products Marketing Act, 1936 and guaranteed prices for dairy products.

1391. [Pinkerton, Lowell C.] New Zealand to control price increases. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Agr. 3(8): 371, processed. Aug. 1939. 1.9 Ec7For

An Order in Council of June 2, 1939 authorizes a Price-Investigation Tribunal to administer regulations for the control of prices. "Apparently the functions of the Tribunal will be to exercise continuous supervision over prices, to examine price increases, and to make recommendations to the Government with respect to prices. More than 40 classifications of goods and 16 types of services are subject to the rulings of the Tribunal."

1392. Priestman, H. L. E. Dairy produce export policy in New Zealand. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 55(1705): 633-635. Oct. 3, 1936. 286.8 C16

Gives basic f. o. b. guaranteed prices for butter and cheese made between July 31, 1936 and August 1, 1937. "For future seasons several factors will be considered in arriving at a 'sufficient net return' for the farmer, and members of the industry will be consulted in arriving at this price. It is worthy of note that the Primary Products Marketing Act definitely establishes the validity of any Order in Council for fixing prices, which therefore cannot be questioned on any grounds whatsoever...

"Determination of the present butter price is stated to be fixed upon the average butter-fat return of the past eight to ten years, with an allowance for increased costs in the industry and to ensure that competent dairy farmers, supplying factories working under average factory conditions, will receive a sufficient return to maintain a proper standard of living. The price for cheese is fixed to yield a margin of 1 1/2d. per pound of butter-fat in excess of what would be paid if the butter-fat were processed into butter...

"The differential price margins that will now take effect so as to provide a stimulus to quality production are based upon the Government grading of butter and cheese." A table shows "the method of application of the approved margins and the resultant prices...

"The relation of farming costs to guaranteed prices is largely affected by interest and other land costs, and a policy of adjusting the mortgage liabilities of the farmer to the guaranteed price is to be initiated." Some effects of the scheme are noted.

1393. Sangster, R. L. Dairy produce control. New Zealand experiment with fixed prices. Empire Prod., no. 239, pp. 185-186. Oct. 1936. 286.8 Em7

Outlines the price-fixing plan of the Labour Government in New Zealand, based on the Primary Products Marketing Law of 1936.

1394. Sutch, William Ball. Price fixing in New Zealand. 164pp. New York, 1932. 284.3 Su8

Thesis (Ph. D.) - Columbia University, 1932.

Bibliography, pp. 157-161.

"This survey covers the history of the war and post-war authoritative price-fixing and commodity control in New Zealand - its effects and effectiveness...

"In New Zealand price regulation took the form of (1) 'agreed' prices, to be increased only with the sanction of the Board of Trade (2) fixing maximum prices and leaving distribution to chance (3) fixing maximum prices and controlling distribution (4) fixing maximum local prices and subsidising the producers to supply the local market at below world's parity."

Government sugar control, butter control, and wheat control are discussed.

1395. Sutch, William Ball. Price fixing in New Zealand. Econ. Rec. 11(20): 62-70. June 1935. 280.8 Ec74

Discusses price fixing of milk and wheat in New Zealand.

1396. Sutch, William Ball. Recent economic changes in New Zealand. Introduction by Hon. Walter Nash. 164pp. [Auckland, Christchurch etc. N. Z.] Institute of Pacific relations, New Zealand council, 1936. 280.1993 Su8

Dr. Sutch's thesis appears to be that "the present policy of guaranteed prices has come about through an evolutionary process of public opinion which has developed along with the growth of government aid in marketing. During and for a short time after, the World War, most of New Zealand's export products were commandeered by the Government, which controlled transportation and distribution. Coincident with the return to private marketing, the post-war period of price declines set in. The good prices received in the days of war-time controls and the experience of the post-war depression were an incentive to farmers to demand the unification and supervision of the marketing of their products. Parliament passed the Meat Export Control Act in the 1921-22 session which set up a control board for the meat industry. From 1922 onward the control board movement spread to other farm products: Dairy products, fruit, wheat and flour, poultry, and tobacco. With the exception of the dairy products board which for a time assumed absolute control, the power of the boards was confined to an agency capacity with respect to the sale, preparation, storage, and shipment of the product. At the time, it was regarded that the chief purpose of the boards was to protect the farmer from unreasonable charges for the handling and marketing of his products.

"The government assumed new responsibilities in marketing as an outcome of the Ottawa Agreement in 1932. While, in general, New Zealand was able to obtain valuable tariff preferences in the British market, exports of meat were restricted by import quotas. Consequently, the New Zealand Government became involved in the problem of regulating the flow of supplies to the United Kingdom.

"The chapter on guaranteed prices for dairy products contains a brief description of the scheme with some observations by the author as to its probable operation. Dr. Sutch points out the advanced social viewpoint as expressed by the preamble to the Primary Products Marketing Act, 1936, which states as part of its purpose "...to ensure to producers an adequate remuneration for services rendered to the community."

"Under the terms of this act all the butter and cheese for export after August 1, 1936, becomes the property of the government. The farmer is paid in full at a fixed price for butter and cheese as soon as his product is placed on board the export steamer. The produce is sold on behalf of the government by the Primary Products Department which is created by the Act. Dr. Sutch discusses some of the problems which the new policy of guaranteed prices engenders.

The general principle involved in the Act is that if the amount realized by the government in selling the produce does not equal the amount paid the farmers, the loss will be offset by surpluses realized in future years. For this reason a Dairy Industry Account is set up. Any short time deficiencies may be carried in this account as an overdraft. Dr. Sutch feels that any serious deficiency could be met by increased taxation, a long term loan from the public, or remain as an overdraft to be carried by the Reserve Bank. He also suggests that a deficiency could be balanced by the possible surplus from other products subsequently brought under the act." - A. T. Murray in Agr. Econ. Lit. 11(2): 99-100. Feb. 1937.

1397. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. New Zealand Government controls dairy exports. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 33(12): 348-350, processed. Sept. 21, 1936. 1.9 St2F

"Effective August 1, 1936, the New Zealand government assumed complete control of butter and cheese exports from that country... On the basis of a scale of fixed prices to producers...all butter and cheese entering export trade becomes the property of the government when placed on board export vessels. Since exports account for the bulk of production in New Zealand, this action represents practical control of the New Zealand dairy industry as far as sales are concerned."

1398. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

Direct price fixing is noted in connection with the guaranteeing of minimum prices for apples for export and with "a brief and unsuccessful experiment" in the critical period of 1926-27 by the New Zealand Dairy Produce Control Board.

1399. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Foreign agricultural service. Agricultural price control in foreign countries - New Zealand. U. S. Dept. Agr. Foreign Agr. Serv. Foreign Agr. 3(2): 77-79, processed. Feb. 1939. 1.9 Ec7For

"New Zealand affords an example of one of the most far-reaching experiments in government price fixing found anywhere outside the totalitarian states..."

"In May 1936, the Primary Products Marketing Act was passed, establishing fixed prices under Government control for dairy products and providing also for the further extension of this principle to other farm products...Under the terms of the Act, the New Zealand Government assumed ownership of all butter and cheese exported from the country after August 1, 1936, and farmers are paid fixed prices for their produce...."

"The theory behind this guaranteed-price plan is that the surplus the Government obtains from the sale of produce above the world price during a period of high prices will offset deficits incurred during periods of low world prices. Essentially, therefore, the aim of the

legislation is to pay currently to farmers the price for their produce that approximates the long-time average of world prices. Under this plan of operation, theoretically at least, the scheme is approximately self-financing."

Criticisms of the guaranteed-price scheme are enumerated.

1400. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. New Zealand to control price increases. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Agr. 3(8): 371, processed. Aug. 1939. 1.9 Ec7For

"Because of the increasing cost of living in New Zealand, the Governor General of that country issued an order in council on June 2, 1939, authorizing a Price-Investigation Tribunal to administer regulations for the control of prices, according to a report...

"The order in council provides that after June 9 no price increase on a long list of specified commodities and services will be legal unless the person selling the same has first notified the Price-Investigation Tribunal of his intention to charge a higher price and his reasons for doing so and has secured their official approval.

"Apparently the functions of the Tribunal will be to exercise continuous supervision over prices, to examine price increases, and to make recommendations to the Government with respect to prices. More than 40 classifications of goods and 16 types of services are subject to the rulings of the Tribunal."

1401. Wise, H. L. Price fixation and control in non-export trades in New Zealand. Econ. Rec. 13(24): 66-77. June 1937. 280.8 Ec74

Discusses price-fixing regulations in the case of wheat, flour and bread, timber, wool-packs, raw tobacco, oranges and onions.

It is shown that "in the non-export industries the Government has already gone a considerable distance in the matter of price fixation. Where prices have been fixed, care has been taken, wherever practicable, to see that part of the benefit that has accrued to the particular industry, has been passed on to the employees engaged in that industry, in the shape of higher wages and improved working conditions. Where price fixation has been applied as a definite part of Government policy to improve conditions in an industry, and not merely to prevent undue price increases, which is more in the nature of price control than price fixation, definite benefit has accrued to those engaged in the industries concerned. How far and to what extent price fixation will be applied in other non-export industries remains to be seen."

NEW ZEALAND - LEGISLATION

1402. New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc. Agriculture (emergency powers) act, 1934. An Act to establish an executive commission of agriculture with power to regulate the marketing and production of agricultural products and to coordinate the work of the several boards and other authorities exercising powers in relation to the primary products of New Zealand; to change the name of and reconstitute the New Zealand Dairy-produce control board, and to extend its powers; and generally to enable effect to be given to the recommendations of a certain commission appointed under the Commissions of inquiry act, 1908, to inquire into matters affecting the dairy industry of New Zealand. 13th November, 1934. New Zeal. Statutes, 25 Geo. V, 1934, no. 34. Libr. Cong.
1403. New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc. Prevention of profiteering act, 1936. An Act to prevent profiteering by prohibiting the making of unreasonable increases in the prices charged for goods and services. 12th August, 1936. New Zeal. Statutes, 1 Edw. VIII, 1936, no. 19. Libr. Cong.
- Provides a penalty for profiteering or selling goods at a price exceeding their basic price by an unreasonable amount. The "basic price" is defined.
1404. New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc. Mortgagors and lessees rehabilitation act, 1936. An Act to provide for the adjustment of the liabilities of mortgagors and lessees in certain cases, and for matters incidental thereto. 1st October, 1936. New Zeal. Statutes, 1 Edw. VIII, 1936, no. 33. Libr. Cong.
- It is provided that "the productive value of any farm lands shall be deemed to be an amount equal to the net annual income that can be derived from the lands by the average efficient farmer...
- "In order to ascertain the net annual income...there shall be deducted from the gross income that can be derived from the lands as aforesaid all expenses, other than capital expenditure, required to be incurred in the production of such income. The amount of the gross income...shall be determined on the basis of such prices for farm products as may be fixed...by the Governor-General by Order in Council or...by the Court. The said prices shall be fixed after taking into consideration the prices received in respect of products of the same or approximately the same kind, grade, and quality produced in New Zealand during a period of from eight to ten years immediately prior to the thirty-first day of July, nineteen hundred and thirty-five. The Governor-General may from time to time, by Order in Council, fix prices for the purposes of this section as hereinbefore provided."
- The Adjustment Commission may determine the basic rent of any property according to certain conditions.

1405. New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc. The Board of trade (price-investigation) regulations 1939, June 2, 1939. Serial number 1939/62. 4pp. Wellington, By authority: E. V. Paul, Government printer, 1939. Libr. Cong.

"Date of notification in Gazette: 2nd day of June, 1939...

"These regulations are administered by the Department of Industries and Commerce, Tourist and Publicity."

These regulations for the regulation and control of prices were scheduled to come into force "on the seventh day following notification thereof in the Gazette", or on June 9, 1939. They provide for the appointment of a Price-Investigation Tribunal to prevent unreasonable price increases. Any article of food for human consumption, and ingredients used in the manufacture of any such article, bran and pollard, soap, timber, tobacco, wines and spirits are among the commodities listed in the accompanying schedule.

Bread and Flour

1406. New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc. Board of trade act 1919. Revoking orders in council fixing maximum prices of flour, bran, pollard, and bread. Order in council, Feb. 24, 1925. Rules, Regulations and By-laws under New Zeal. Statutes, v. 8, p. 63, 1925-1926. Auckland, Law book company of N. Z., ltd., 1926. Libr. Cong.

Reprinted from New Zeal. Gazette, Feb. 26, 1925, p. 630.

Revokes orders in council of March 6, 1924 fixing maximum prices of flour, bran, and pollard, and of October 21, 1922 fixing maximum prices of bread.

1407. New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc. Board of trade act 1919. Board of trade price regulations (1926), fixing maximum price of bread. Order in council, Sept. 20, 1926. Rules, Regulations and By-laws under New Zealand Statutes, v. 8, p. 1127. 1925-1926. Auckland, Law book company of N. Z. ltd., 1926. Libr. Cong.

Reprinted from New Zeal. Gazette, Sept. 23, 1926, p. 2789.

Provides that the Minister of Industries and Commerce may from time to time fix the maximum price of bread in any locality defined by him.

1408. New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc. Board of trade act, 1919. Board of trade (flour) regulations, 1936. Rules, Regulations and By-Laws under New Zealand Statutes, v. 13, pp. 46-55. 1935-1936. Auckland. Law book company of N. Z. ltd., 1936. Libr. Cong.

Reprinted from New Zeal. Gazette, Apr. 2, 1936, p. 669.

"The Committee shall have power to buy, sell, deal in, and act as agent for the sale and purchase of flour as herein defined...The Committee shall from time to time fix and notify current sale prices for flour of fair average quality, and may, if it thinks fit, fix and notify varying current sale prices according to nature of product..."

Such prices may be fixed in respect of any future period or until further notice, and may...be from time to time revoked and replaced by other prices so fixed and notified."

1409. New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc. Board of trade act, 1919. Board of trade (bread-price) regulations, 1936, serial no. 1936/8. Rules, Regulations and By-Laws under New Zealand Statutes, v. 13, pp. 156-157. 1935-1936. Auckland. Law book company of N. Z. ltd., 1936. Libr. Cong.

Reprinted from New Zealand Gazette, v. 1, p. 273, 1936.

Fixes price of bread according to localities. The Minister of Industries and Commerce may increase or decrease these prices in any specified locality as he sees fit. Revokes the price regulations published in the Gazette of February 13, 1936.

1410. New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc. The Board of trade (wheat and flour) regulations 1938. Order in Council, Feb. 24, 1938. New Zealand. Statutory Regulations, 1938, Serial no. 1938/26, pp. 131-157. Wellington, By authority: E. V. Paul, Government printer, 1939. Libr. Cong.

These regulations, effective from Feb. 26, 1938, provide for the establishment of a Wheat Committee with power to purchase and sell wheat at fixed prices which may vary for different qualities and kinds of wheat. The Committee is also empowered to buy and sell flour. "The Committee shall from time to time fix and notify current sale prices for flour of fair average quality, and may, if it thinks fit, fix and notify varying current sale prices according to nature of product or by-product, character of wheat gristed, locality of milling, or any other factor which in the opinion of the Committee affects the value of the flour or product. Such prices may be fixed in respect of any future period or until further notice and may...be from time to time revoked and replaced by other prices so fixed and notified."

Dairy Products

1411. New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc. Auckland metropolitan milk act, 1933. An Act to establish a milk council for the Auckland metropolitan area and to prescribe its powers and functions. 22nd December, 1933. New Zeal. Statutes, 24 Geo. V, no. 19, 1933. Libr. Cong.

The Auckland Metropolitan Milk Council, constituted under this Act, is authorized "to fix the price or prices which may be paid to a dairyman for milk; fix the price or prices which may be paid to or charged by any person, firm, or corporation for the collection, treatment, storage, distribution, and delivery of milk; fix the price or prices to be paid by milk-vendors or other persons or corporations for milk bought by wholesale for resale or for use; fix the price or prices at which milk may be sold by retail or wholesale; vary or revoke any such price, but so as to apply only to future transactions."

Amended by no. 17 of 1935.

1412. New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc. Primary products marketing act, 1936. An Act to make better provision for the marketing of dairy-produce and other primary products so as to ensure for producers an adequate remuneration for the services rendered by them to the community. 15th May, 1936. New Zeal. Statutes, 1 Edw. VIII, Sess. 1, 1936, no. 5. Pam. Coll.

Empowers the Governor-General, by Order in Council, to fix the prices of dairy products for export or for sale on the domestic market. The New Zealand Dairy Board is reconstituted, with restricted functions.

1413. New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc. Primary products marketing act, 1936. Dairy-produce export prices order, 1936. Serial no. 1936/26. Rules, Regulations and By-Laws under New Zealand Statutes, v. 13, pp. 179-184. 1935-1936. Auckland, Law book company of N. Z., Ltd. 1936. Libr. Cong.

Reprinted from New Zeal. Gazette, Sept. 24, 1936, p. 1784.

Fixes prices of butter and cheese to be purchased by the Crown for export; applicable to all butter and cheese manufactured from milk or cream delivered to a dairy factory from August 1, 1936 to July 31, 1937.

1414. New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc. The Butter marketing regulations 1937, Oct. 11, 1937. New Zeal. Statutory Regulations 1936-37, serial number 252/1937, pp. 905-920. Wellington, By authority: E. V. Paul, Government printer, 1937. Libr. Cong.

Regulations in force on November 1, 1937 provide that the Minister of Marketing may from time to time fix the prices of butter of various grades. The method of ascertaining the parity value of butter disposed of under these regulations is described.

The Butter (Wellington District) Marketing Regulations 1937, the Butter (Wellington District) Marketing Regulations 1937, Amendment no. 1, and the Butter Local Prices Order 1937, with serial numbers 146/1937, 218/1937, and 219/1937 respectively, are revoked.

1415. New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc. Primary products marketing amendment act, 1937. An Act to amend the Primary products marketing act, 1936. 11th December, 1937. New Zeal. Statutes, 1 & 2 Geo. VI, 1937, no. 21. Libr. Cong.

Empowers the Government to assume control over prices, distribution, import and export of primary products and to acquire such products at fixed prices.

1416. New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc. The Export butter-box pool regulations 1938. Order in Council, Sept. 1, 1938. New Zeal. Statutory Regulations, 1938, Serial no. 1938/105, pp. 478-487. Wellington, By authority: E. V. Paul, Government printer, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Makes the New Zealand Dairy Board the sole agent for the purchase of export butter-boxes, with authority to fix the purchase price and also the sale to dairies.

1417. New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc. The Dairy-produce export prices order 1938. Order in Council, Oct. 19, 1938. New Zeal. Statutory Regulations, 1938, Serial no. 1938/139, pp. 615-618. Wellington, By authority: E. V. Paul, Government printer, 1939. Libr. Cong.

This order fixes prices of butter and cheese acquired by the Government for export after July 31, 1938.

Fertilizer

1418. New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc. Board of trade act, 1919. Board of trade (fertilizer) regulations, 1936. Rules, Regulations and By-Laws under New Zeal. Statutes, v. 13, pp. 124-126. 1935-1936. Auckland. Law book company of N. Z. Ltd., 1936. Libr. Cong.

Reprinted from New Zeal. Gazette, July 23, 1936, p. 1389.

Fixes prices of superphosphate of grade 44/46 for sale to persons purchasing for their own use and for purposes of resale.

1419. New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc. The Board of trade (fertilizer-price) regulations, 1938. Order in Council, Feb. 24, 1938. New Zeal. Statutory Regulations, 1938, Serial no. 1938/24, pp. 118-120. Wellington, By authority: E. V. Paul, Government printer, 1939. Libr. Cong.

These regulations, effective from Feb. 26, 1938, fix wholesale prices at which superphosphate manufactured in New Zealand may be sold under certain conditions, and the prices at which imported phosphatic fertilizer may be sold.

Onions

1420. New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc. The Board of trade (onion) regulations 1938. Order in Council, Feb. 24, 1938. New Zeal. Statutory Regulations, 1938, Serial no. 1938/25, pp. 121-130. Wellington, By authority: E. V. Paul, Government printer, 1939. Libr. Cong.

These regulations, in force from February 26, 1938, fix maximum wholesale prices of onions.

Oranges

1421. New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc. Board of trade act, 1919. Board of trade (price of oranges) regulations (no. 2) 1936. Serial no. 1936/74. Rules, Regulations and By-Laws under New Zeal. Statutes, v. 13, pp. 276-277. 1935-1936. Auckland, Law book company of N. Z. Ltd., 1936. Libr. Cong.

Reprinted from New Zeal. Gazette, Dec. 7, 1936, p. 2379.

Fixes maximum wholesale and retail prices of Jamaican oranges according to localities. Revokes regulations published in the supplement to the Gazette of November 19, 1936.

1422. New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc. Board of trade act, 1919. Board of trade (price of oranges) regulations (no. 3), 1936. Serial no. 1936/82. Rules, Regulations and By-Laws under New Zeal. Statutes, v. 13, pp. 314-315. 1935-1936. Auckland, Law book company of N. Z. Ltd., 1936. Libr. Cong.

Reprinted from New Zeal. Gazette, Dec. 14, 1936, p. 2441.

Fixes maximum wholesale and retail prices of Australian oranges according to localities.

Tobacco

1423. New Zealand. Laws, statutes, etc. The Board of trade (raw tobacco price) regulations 1938. Order in Council, Apr. 12, 1938. New Zeal. Statutory Regulations 1938, Serial no. 1938/47, pp. 269-270. Wellington, By authority: E. V. Paul, Government printer, 1939. Libr. Cong.
To be in force till March 1939.

NORWAY

1424. Fjelstad, Anders. Modern organization and marketing in Norwegian agriculture. In Norway's export trade, pp. 82-85. Oslo, The Blix publishing company. [1939?] Libr. Cong.
Sketches the attempts to maintain a reasonable price level in regard to agricultural products by the organization of the State Grain Monopoly based on the "Grain Act of June 22, 1938" [1928?], which control the import of wheat, rye, barley, oats and their milling products and which must purchase the native crop of grain at a price considerably above that ruling in the world market. A premium is paid on home produced grain used by the farmers. The expenses incurred by this policy are covered by regulating the retail prices of flour. The functioning of the Marketing Acts of 1930 and 1936 and of the Agricultural Marketing Board is explained. The chief aim of the Act is said to be to promote the marketing of agricultural products at a reasonable price.

1425. Grant, James. Milk marketing in Norway. Scot. Dept. Agr. Scot. Jour. Agr. 17(4): 381-399. Oct. 1934. 10 Sco82So

Describes the organization of the Milk Centrals to control the production and marketing of milk. "The producers contract to deliver to the dairy or collecting depot determined by the Central all their whole milk not required on the farm...The producers receive a basic price which is fixed by the Central and is irrespective of the final destination or utilisation of the milk." A typical Milk Central is described. The basis of the price adjustment and the basic principles in the calculation of the basic prices in the different districts are discussed.

"Normal prices to the producers, marketing margins to retailers and wholesalers, and retail prices are determined by the Centrals... The Norwegian plan is entirely voluntary."

1426. Grew, Richard. Conditions in Norway in 1933. II. Agriculture. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 60(1845): 911-916. June 10, 1939. 286.8 C16

Quotes the prices fixed for 1938 crops of wheat, rye, barley, and oats.

"Partly as a result of importation of over 572,000 cubic feet of pulpwood valued at 15 million kroner, a movement was started to institute a certain measure of Government control over the timber trade. At the same time representatives of the forest owners and the mills drew up an agreement which forestalled action on the part of the Government. Until this agreement was made considerable difference of opinion existed between the forest owners and the mills as to what prices should be paid...The new agreement, however, presupposes that price terms can be reached by voluntary negotiation and that these negotiations should be taken up at certain fixed times. If agreement cannot be reached, the question of prices is to be settled by an unbiased mediator appointed by the Director of Forestry. If this mediator is unsuccessful, the prices are finally to be settled by a Court of Arbitration. This agreement remains in force for two years and will automatically continue for further periods of two years unless six months' notice of termination is given."

1427. Grew, Richard. Wheat and flour trade regulation in European countries. IV. Norway. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 57(1753): 431-437. Sept. 4, 1937. 286.8 C16

"The Monopoly is obliged by law to buy all home-grown bread grain offered by the farmers, provided it is fit for human consumption... Purchases of foreign wheat and flour are made on the basis of offers submitted daily by the resident agents of the grain exporters and flour millers." After inspection on arrival the grain is delivered to the mills. "The mills store the flour and millfeed and dispose of these commodities at their own responsibility but at prices fixed by the Monopoly. The mills are paid a fixed rate for grinding the wheat and storing and disposing of the flour and millfeed...The selling price for each type of flour is the same all over the country, freight charges being equalized by the Monopoly...The selling prices are calculated on the basis of prices on the world's market, but only on its broad features..."

"In fixing the selling price of flour the Monopoly works on the principle that the business shall cover its own expenses and leave a moderate profit to be used in various ways for the promotion of the business...The Monopoly try to strike a selling price which can be maintained for a period of six months regardless of fluctuations in the cost of imported wheat and flour..."

"The buying of home-grown grain is conducted by a corps of about 80 local collectors who work for the Monopoly on a commission basis... The Grain Law provides that domestic wheat, rye, and barley shall be purchased at prices based on the Monopoly's selling prices of grain products, that is to say, the flour prices converted into grain, with

milling expenses and the price of millfeeds deducted. As all selling prices of flour are based on c. i. f. delivery to all steamship and railway stations, these prices include the average freight expenses, which are also included in the buying prices for home-grown grain, thus making these grain prices correspondingly higher than the prices for imported grain.

"Norwegian farmers are guaranteed a minimum price of 22 öre per kilo for wheat, without bags...The Monopoly has found it inconvenient and difficult to handle all the bread grain produced in the country." Growers in outlying districts are encouraged to deliver their grain to local mills where it is ground for them at a fixed charge. According to a "new regulation" the farmer will receive for all wheat above that required for his own use the regular price fixed by the Monopoly. "Until this new regulation came into force it was possible for the farmer to sell his wheat to the local mill at a price somewhat below the price paid by the Monopoly, which in turn would enable the local mill to sell flour at a price less than that fixed by the Monopoly. As it is the aim of the Monopoly to maintain the same price for flour throughout the whole country, their purpose was being defeated in the outlying districts, and as a result the above-mentioned alteration has been put into effect."

See also Com. Intel. Jour. 59(1803): 296-301. Aug. 20, 1938.

1428. Holland, G. A. Norway's state corn monopoly. Co-op. Rev. 4(23): 174-179. Sept. 1930. 280.28 C7823

The origin, history, administration, aims and results of the monopoly are outlined. "Through the abolition of its import monopoly in 1927 the State temporarily lost the first of the powers that had been granted to it, but it continued to exercise the second, namely, the power to carry on a wholesale business in home-produced corn. By a law of 1926, the State Corn Office was compelled to buy all wheat, rye, barley, oats, and their products, offered at certain prices, uniform for the whole country, and fixed each year by the State Corn Office. By the law of June 22nd, 1928, the State import monopoly was restored as a permanent institution in 1929...

"The mills stand in a category midway between that of agents and that of independent businesses. The grain remains in the ownership of the State, but the mills are obliged to take charge of it as it passes from the ship. The State then determines what quantity of flour must be obtained from a given quantity of grain, and the price at which the miller must sell the different products...Similarly, the flour wholesalers take imported flour directly from the ship, sell it on their own responsibility, at a price controlled by the State, and pay the receipts, minus a commission, to the State. Stability of selling price, in the interest of all concerned, is one of the objects of the monopoly...

"The basic price in the State Monopoly's pricing system is the price that it pays for its imported grain, i.e., a price related to the prices on the world's markets. The State's selling price, the controlled price at which the millers and wholesalers sell on behalf of the State, is based upon the import price...

"The State's selling price is also its buying price for home-produced grain. The Monopoly is compelled by law to buy and sell at the same price, and at a uniform price all over the country."

1429. Monty, T. J. Wheat and flour trade regulation in Norway. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 61(1867): 855-864. Nov. 11, 1939. 286.8 C16

Notes the functions of Norway's State Grain Monopoly, one of which is to sell grain and flour to domestic consumers at the lowest possible price. The Monopoly is obliged to purchase all domestic grain from the growers provided it is fit for human consumption. The method of purchasing the grain, the guaranteed minimum price for wheat, the control of flour and the fixing of its price are briefly discussed.

1430. U. S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Agricultural relief. Hearings...Sixty-ninth Congress, second session on H. R. 15655 [11387, 14247, 13475, 15963, 7392] January 7[-10] 1927. Serial U. 4 pts. [163pp.] Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print. off., 1927. 280.3 Un33A

Part 1 has title: Agricultural Export Corporation Bill.

On pp. 29-39 Mr. Aswell gives a statement of a few of the more important agricultural conditions and activities as he found them in Europe. It contains information on the Norwegian State grain monopoly and its price-fixing powers.

1431. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

Various legislative provisions dealing with the Government grain monopoly are discusses. - pp. 451-453.

A law of June 25, 1926 authorizes "the State to purchase at fixed prices all of the domestic crop of wheat, rye, and barley that might be offered by growers within a definitely limited period of time each year. The State purchasing price for first-class wheat, rye and barley had to be equal at least to the price at which first-class imported grain could be delivered at Norwegian ports exclusive of the tariff...The State prices to wheat, rye, and barley growers were to be the same at all the State warehouses, at each railroad station, and at every stopping place for steamers running on regular schedule...In regard to the purchase of domestic oats the law specified that the State must purchase each year at least 15,000 tons (1,033,410 bushels) of Norwegian oats, if growers offered that much grain of good quality at the prices established by the Government." The Government was also authorized to sell domestic grain to millers at a price which included the tariff. A State grain office was established to administer the law. A new monopoly organization effective July 1, 1929 was established by a law of June 22, 1928. It "guarantees a market for Norwegian-grown grain at fixed prices, the

difference between these prices and world prices being covered by the prices charged consumers for flour...The millers act only as agents of the monopoly and receive a fixed amount from the monopoly for the grain they mill. All purchasing and selling prices are controlled by the monopoly."

A table gives prices paid by the State monopoly for domestic wheat, rye, barley, and oats from 1929 to 1932.

NORWAY - LEGISLATION

Grain

1432. Norway. Laws, statutes, etc. Lov om landets kornforsyning. 25 June 1926. Norsk Lovtidende, n. 25, June 28, 1926.

English text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Internatl. Yearbook Agr. Leg. 16: 38-43. 1926. 30.5 In82

Provides for the acquisition by the State of all domestic wheat, barley, and oats that can be utilized as foodstuffs during a fixed period each year and at a fixed price. Provision is also made for the purchase of at least 15,000 tons of oats at fixed prices; and for the sale of wheat, oats, and barley to importers and millers at prices determined by the State.

1433. Norway. Laws, statutes, etc. Lov om landets kornforsyning. 22 juin 1928. Norsk Lovtidende, n. 27, July 7, 1928.

Partial text in French in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 18: 65-77. 1928. 30.5 In82

Institutes a State monopoly of the importation of wheat, rye, barley and oats and their milling products. The Grain Administration is charged with the maintenance of a uniform price. Sale prices are generally fixed for a period of a month.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE - LEGISLATION

1434. Nyasaland Protectorate. Laws, statutes, etc. Tobacco marketing ordinance, 1937. An Ordinance to regulate the sale and export of certain types of tobacco. [21st December, 1937] Nyasaland Protectorate. Ordinances, no. 17, 1937. Libr. Cong.

Establishes a Tobacco Control Board which "may fix different minimum selling prices for tobacco of different classes or types and for each class or type may fix different minimum prices for different markets. The minimum price so fixed shall not exceed three-pence per pound weight for any protected market..."

"No registered grower shall export or attempt to export to any protected market any tobacco of which the value per pound weight has not been certified...to be not less than the minimum price for the time being fixed for tobacco of that class or type for that market."

Summary of law in U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(3): 167-168. Mar. 1938.

PARAGUAY

1435. El Gobierno del Paraguay prohíbe la exportación de semilla de algodón sin permiso previo. Gaceta Algodonera 16(182): 10. Mar. 31, 1939. 72.8 G11

A resolution of the Minister of Economy of Paraguay, dated March 10, 1939, prohibits the export of cotton seed of the 1939 harvest without previous authorization of the Minister and fixes a minimum sale price of 2,900 pesos per 1000 kilos of cotton seed deposited in certain industrial establishments which are named. The Minister of Economy may authorize the export of as many as 2,500 tons of cotton seed from the regions of Coronel Bogado, Carmen and Encarnación. A minimum sale price of 38.50 pesos per kilo of edible cotton seed oil of first quality is fixed for factories.

PARAGUAY - LEGISLATION

1436. Paraguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley n. 1024, que autoriza al Poder ejecutivo a disponer del crédito de veinte y cinco millones de pesos de curso legal con el fin de establecer precios mínimos a los productos agrícolas de exportación. 18 de enero de 1929. Paraguay. Diario Oficial, n. 1652, p. 2. Jan. 23, 1929. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the use of 25 million pesos to establish minimum prices of agricultural products for export.

1437. Paraguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-ley n. 9,733, que prohíbe la exportación de algodón en rama, semillas de algodón y aceite no refinado y autoriza al Banco agrícola del Paraguay la adquisición y distribución de la semilla de algodón para la siembra y la industria. 9 de marzo de 1937. Paraguay. Gaceta Oficial, no. 127, p. 27, Mar. 10, 1937. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the Agricultural Bank of Paraguay to purchase from the cotton ginning factories the total output of seed at the price of 2 thousand five hundred pesos of legal tender per ton, packed and placed in the bank's warehouses. The Bank shall supply seed to the oil factories at the prices fixed for the domestic market.

Decree Laws nos. 3,108 of July 23, 1936 and 3,880 of August 14, 1936 are repealed.

1438. Paraguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto del Paraguay estableciendo el precio de venta del azúcar de la zafra de 1938. La Industria Azucarera 44(539): 574. Sept. 1938. 65.8 In22

Text of decree no. 7,649 of June 25, 1938, which fixes the sale price of sugar of the 1938 crop at 23 pesos 50 centavos per kilo on plantations, and 25 pesos 50 centavos per kilo in leading warehouses (depositos de la capital).

PERU

1439. Keeler, E. P., and Barber, C. H. Agriculture in Peru. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(6): 267-298, processed. June 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

"The Government...fixes prices for domestic wheat based on its milling quality in relation to that of imported grain...

"While the Peruvian Government extends protection to rice growers, it is keenly concerned when the price of rice goes too high. It is a staple food of the working people in the coastal areas, and is thus a factor in the cost of production of cotton and sugar, as well as a major food item for consumers in general. Following the short crop of 1937, legislation was enacted to fix retail prices of rice, to penalize concealment of stocks, and the Government itself contracted for the importation of 7,165 short tons of rice to meet the shortage...

"Tobacco manufacture and import trade are under control of a governmental monopoly."

1440. La protección al trigo nacional. La Vida Agrícola 15(180): 925. Nov. 1938. 9.8 V66

The lowering of international quotas of wheat has brought about a lowering in the national price of flour, and as the price of wheat that the mills must pay the producers is lowered in accordance with the price of flour, the prices of wheat have been considerably lowered in the last few weeks. At the instigation of producers, the Government has fixed a minimum price for wheat that is higher than that corresponding to the true price of the flour. The internal wheat price is fixed according to the price of flour in each locality.

1441. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Peru. Wheat regulations. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Foreign Leg. News, no. 45, Mar. 1936, Sup. Libr. Cong. (Doc. Div.)

According to a report from A. C. Crilley, "measures were instituted by the Peruvian Government in 1934...to aid domestic producers. One of these provided that the minimum selling price of a metric quintal (100 kilos) of natural wheat should be equal to the market value of the flour produced from it. A new decree was issued on December 31, 1935, to the effect that the aforementioned price shall be the quotation on wheat flour milled in the country from foreign wheat at the places where domestic wheat is being sold." Mills must use a fixed percentage of national wheat mixed with imported wheat, according to a decree of August 27, 1934. Monthly reports are required by a decree of January 2, 1936.

1442. Vechsler, M. J. Market for wheat and flour in Peru. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 61(1862): 665-669. Oct. 7, 1939. 286.8 C16

"By decree law, millers are required to use up to 30 percent national wheat, the price of the latter being fixed."

1443. Ventas de guano a la agricultura nacional. Compañía Administradora del Guano (Peru). Boletín 15(2): 50-61. Feb. 1939. 57.9 C73B
Reproduces correspondence between Emilio Romero, Director General de Hacienda and the manager of the guano company dated from April 27, 1938 to January 25, 1939 dealing with the sale of guano.
Texts of laws are given fixing the price of guano according to the nitrogenous content.

PERU - LEGISLATION

1444. Peru. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto supremo del Ramo de fomento. 11 de enero de 1937. El Peruano, año 97, t. 1, no. 25, p. 97. Feb. 1, 1937. Libr. Cong.
Establishes a Permanent Board for the Control of Foodstuffs (Junta Permanente para el Control de Subsistencias) with power to fix periodically the prices and quality of articles of prime necessity for sale to consumers.

Guano

1445. Peru. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley no. 8525 del ramo de hacienda. 8 de abril de 1937. El Peruano, año 97, t. 1, no. 92, p. 365, 1937. Libr. Cong.
Provides that in order to assist in irrigation projects to help the farmers the sale price of guano to agriculturists will be increased and the revenue therefrom devoted to irrigation work.
The sale prices of guano are fixed at 5.76 soles per unit of nitrogen contained in each metric ton when the guano is used in the cultivation of cotton, at 4.46 soles when it is for the cultivation of sugar cane, and at 4 soles when it is to be used by small farmers.

Meat

1446. Peru. Laws, statutes, etc. Ministerio de Fomento. Resolución no. 96 modificando el sistema de venta de carne. 8 de abril de 1931. El Peruano, año 90, t. 2, no. 230, p. 897. Oct. 17, 1931. Libr. Cong.
Lists fixed prices of meat.
1447. Peru. Laws, statutes, etc. Resolución del Ramo de fomento modificando los sobreprecios de las diferentes categorías de carnes. 8 de enero de 1938. El Peruano, año 98, t. 1, no. 22, Jan. 28, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Modifies the prices fixed by the Municipal Commission in 1932 for the different categories of beef and pork and their products. A list of prices is given.

1448. Peru. Laws, statutes, etc. Resolución del ramo de fomento sobre prohibición de exportación de ganado. 8 de enero de 1938. El Peruano, año 98, t. 1, no. 22, p. 105, Jan. 28, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Prohibits the export of meat and increases the fixed maximum prices by 5 centavos per kilo for beef and pork of first and second quality during the months of January to April of 1938.

Wheat and Flour

1449. Peru. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto supremo. 31 de diciembre de 1935. El Peruano, año 96, t. 1, no. 5, p. 17, Jan. 8, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Provides that the minimum selling price of wheat, provided for by Decree of August 27, 1934, shall be the price of wheat flour milled in the country from foreign wheat at the places where domestic wheat is being sold.

1450. Peru. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto supremo no. 10. 3 de enero de 1936. El Peruano, año 96, t. 1, no. 5, p. 17, Jan. 3, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Provides that monthly declarations of stocks of wheat and flour and their price be made.

1451. Peru. Laws, statutes, etc. Ministerio de fomento. Reglamentación para los precios del trigo nacional. 6 de febrero de 1936. El Peruano, año 96, t. 1, no. 43, pp. 169-170. Feb. 21, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Regulates monthly declarations to be made by millers with regard to the price of wheat and flour.

POLAND

1452. Conrad, Hally H. Farm aid in Poland. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(9): 409-432, processed. Sept. 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

"In 1920, the most important Polish industry based on agriculture was the sugar industry. It was under Government control until November 1, 1921, and later came under the restrictive measures of the Chadbourne Plan. The sale of alcohol, which is the second most important industrial product in Poland dependent upon agriculture, was under Government control as early as 1921, and in 1925 an alcohol monopoly was established. Government monopoly of the tobacco trade went into effect in June 1922. A permit to grow tobacco was necessary and had to be secured from the Tobacco Monopoly, to which it was obligatory to sell the entire domestic crop at prices fixed according to classes and grades...

"Poland became an important exporter of rye in 1928 as a result of the expansion of acreage following the encouragement given grain producers through Government purchases...The first Polish-German Rye Agreement was signed on February 16, 1930, to be effective until July 1, 1930. The German Grain Trading Company was formed to

represent German interests, and the Polish Grain Monopoly handled Polish transactions. Both countries paid export bounties on their own shipments. Minimum prices were fixed and the export market was divided between the two countries; 60 percent of the combined rye sales were supplied by Germany, 40 percent by Poland. Though not compelled to market their rye through the joint commission, the subsidies granted to exporters resulted in a virtual monopoly.

"Poland was not satisfied with its share of the sales, however, and a new agreement was made on July 12, 1930, permitting to Poland a higher percentage of exports under certain conditions...By June 1931 growing competition from Russia and large crops in importing countries reduced exports to such an extent that the arrangement between the two countries came to an end...

"On November 25, 1933, however, another rye agreement was made with Germany, the purpose of which was said to be 'to influence the world price of rye and rye flour.' Each country agreed not to sell rye abroad except through its central agency, which was to be under the auspices of the Government. These two agencies, or bureaus, acting jointly were to obtain and maintain the best possible market for rye exports, and neither was to sell below the price fixed by the two agencies. If either bureau failed to make a sale on two consecutive days, it could request the other to lower the price fixed. The other would either have to accede to this request or purchase at the existing price the available stock of the bureau making the request. Unlike the earlier agreements, in this no provision was made for a definite distribution of exports between the two countries.

"This agreement was renewed upon its expiration on August 1, 1934, and was extended to include exports of wheat and wheat flour. On October 3, 1934, the Soviet Union also became a party to the agreement, but only insofar as rye and rye flour were concerned...Although the Polish-German-Soviet Agreement was renewed upon its expiration July 31, 1935, it is said to have accomplished little of value in the way of controlling prices...

"In 1934, the Government adopted a drastic method to increase the consumption of domestic oilseeds by forcing the seed producers and the oil refiners to sign an agreement, stipulating that all domestic seeds offered to the refineries must be purchased by them at prices fixed in advance. Import permits for oilseeds were then issued to such refineries only as had taken their respective, pre-determined shares of domestically produced oilseeds. An Oilseed Exchange was set up to operate under the direction of the Government. In agreement with the producers, it fixes the area to be sown to oilseeds and the approximate outturn to be expected. Working with the refineries, it estimates the national utilization of oils and the amount of imports needed, supervises contracts for the purchase of domestic seeds, and fixes standards of quality. If disagreement with the refineries occurs, it must be settled through arbitration. The Director of the Exchange is said to have stated that the results desired were fully realized. Domestic prices increased to twice the

level in export markets, the production of oilseeds became profitable to farmers, the oilseed acreage increased, and the country became more nearly self-sufficient in respect to raw materials for oil production."

1453. Kaltenberg, P. La nouvelle politique de la betterave à sucre. L'Est Européen Agricole 5(18): 25-48. July 1936. 281.8 Ag82

Sketches the history of sugar under government control in Poland since 1925 when the price of sugar on the domestic market was fixed by law. In 1935 sugar beet producers were included in the measures to regulate the sugar industry, prices being fixed under different conditions in different parts of the country.

1454. Poland. Stresa conference - prices - agricultural debtors - relations with Russia - foreign trade. Economist 115(4653): 781-782. Oct. 29, 1932. 286.8 Ec7

"By a decree published on September 30th powers have been conferred on the Ministry of the Interior to fix prices of a number of products in accordance with production costs. Concurrently, the alcohol, tobacco, and salt monopolies have lowered their selling prices, and action has been started to persuade, if possible, or otherwise to compel, the industrial cartels to make their contribution to the deflationary movement."

1455. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Poland acts to check price advances. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 1(5): 258-259, processed. May 1937. 1.9 Ec7For

"The steady upward movement of prices, particularly grain prices in Poland during the past year and especially in recent months, coupled with the unfavorable outlook for 1937 winter grain crops, has led the Polish Government to adopt a series of measures to check what is regarded as a nationally unsound development in the price situation, according to a report to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from its Berlin office...

"The Ministerial Council has...set up a special Commission for Price Control. This Commission is authorized to work out and recommend measures affecting prices, including such as relate to quotas and foreign-exchange allotments, to reduction or suspension of customs duties, and to alteration of railroad rates.

"These new measures are motivated by internal price and market considerations, and not by trade or currency difficulties, according to the report."

1456. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Poland adopts new cereal policy. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(10): 483-484, processed. Oct. 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

"A new long-range cereal policy designed not only to insure Polish agriculture a profitable return on cereals consumed domestically but also to prevent disturbing spreads between prices of agricultural and industrial products and to revivify Polish economic activity in

general was adopted in Poland on August 5, 1938, according to a report received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the American Embassy at Warsaw...

"In the second place, cereal production in Poland can be maintained only on the basis of profitable returns to growers; and, since the State opposes restrictions on production as a means to increase prices, governmental price-supporting measures must be enforced...

"With these objectives in mind, the new law sets up an 'optimum price' for rye of 20 zlote per quintal (96 cents per bushel) with the prices of other cereals in appropriate ratio. Whether that 'optimum price' is to be maintained through the payment of differentials to growers equal to the difference between the guaranteed level and the actual selling price has not been announced...

"It is provided that the funds for maintaining prices are to be obtained from a tax on rye, wheat, and barley flour sold for consumption in Poland, whether milled from domestic or imported grain...

"It is generally understood that the bread consumer in Poland will have to bear the cost of the processing tax. The expected effect of the law will be to freeze the price of rye, except in years of high world prices, at 20 zlote per quintal and the price of bread to the consumer at the appropriate ratio.

"This new law...did not become effective until early in September."

1457. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

Direct price fixing is noted in connection with the control of the grain trade and the Polish tobacco monopoly. - pp. 463-464.

The German-Polish rye agreement of 1930-31 is outlined. A German Grain Trading Co. and a Polish Grain Monopoly were formed to eliminate competition between the two countries for the European rye market. The first agreement "provided for the division of the export market in such a way that 60 percent of the rye exports were granted to Germany and 40 percent to Poland, and the establishment of minimum prices below which sales would not be made." A new arrangement was made a little later by which it was agreed that "either party should have the right to increase the minimum price by not more than 5 percent should sales exceed 1,575,000 bushels during any 10-day period between July and February and 1,181,000 bushels after February. The right to make price reductions was granted to either country whenever sales declined below 1,181,000 bushels in any 10-day period between July and February or below 984,000 bushels after February... Finally, at the end of June 1931, the joint arrangement between the two countries was given up...

"The Polish Government has maintained a monopoly of the tobacco trade since June 1, 1922...The entire domestic crop must be sold to the monopoly at fixed prices...Usually around June 1 of each year the monopoly announces the prices which it will pay for the various classes and grades of the domestic crop...the monopoly...may transfer its selling rights to concessioned distributors...[who] must sell

tobacco products at prices fixed from time to time by the monopoly, their profit consisting of a commission allowed by the monopoly on the tobaccos sold."

1458. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Poland - Business regulation, price control. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Compar. Law Ser. 2(4): 201. Apr. 1939. 157.54 C733

"The official Price Control Commission appointed in April 1937 to counteract a rise of prices unfavorable to the carrying out of the 'public investment' program and which later discontinued its activities, has again been reinstated according to the Office of the American Commercial Attaché, Warsaw...The Commission will busy itself with price problems arising out of the incorporation of the trans-Olza territory, but it is also supposed to study all factors influencing price movements and to recommend the extent and methods of official intervention. In view of the authority granted to the Minister of Agriculture by the law of August 5, 1938, to control supplies and domestic prices of all necessities, it is probable that the Price Commission will either limit its activities to industrial products or work in an advisory capacity."

1459. Willcox, O. W. Proration in Poland. In his Can industry govern itself? An account of ten directed economies. pp. 158-176. New York, W. W. Norton & co., inc., 1936. 286.365 W66

Fixing of sugar quotas and the calculation of an "ideal freight charge" are described, the latter being the average cost of shipping 100 kilograms of sugar from one part of the country to another.

"This ideal freight charge was found to be 5.5 zlotys, and this figure was added by all factories to the price of sugar sold on the domestic market. Then another 5.5 zlotys was added on the domestic price to cover the average loss on the export business. Finally, a price of 80.5 zlotys, uniform at all rail points throughout the country (f.o.b. station of consignee) was fixed for domestic sugar... Sugar can be purchased in the shops of one part of the country as cheaply as in any other part...for all practical purposes the machinery of the Polish system of production and price control is a replica of the Australian system."

POLAND - LEGISLATION

1460. Poland. Laws, statutes, etc. z. dnia 5 sierpnia 1938 r. o zabezpieczeniu podaży przedmiotów powszedniego użytku. z dnia 5 sierpnia 1938 r. Poland. Dziennik Ustaw, no. 60, item 462, pp. 986-987. Aug. 18, 1938. Libr. Cong.

The Minister of Agriculture is authorized by a law of August 5, 1938, to regulate the prices of bread cereal products, meat and its products and the prices of other articles of daily use, with the consent of the Council of Ministers, if the level of these prices does not come under other regulations.

1461. Poland. Laws, statutes, etc. Skarbu z dnia 19 sierpnia 1938 r. wydane w porozumieniu z Ministrami rolnictwa i reform rolnych oraz przemysłu i handlu w sprawie wykonania ustawy z dnia 5 sierpnia 1938 r. o środkach finansowych na popieranie gospodarczo uzasadnionego kształtowania cen artykułów rolniczych. z dnia 19 sierpnia 1938 r. Poland. Dziennik Ustaw, no. 61, item 477, Aug. 22, 1938. Libr. Cong.
- Regulations putting into effect the law of August 5, 1938 which authorizes the Minister of Agriculture to regulate the prices of articles of daily use.

Sugar

1462. Poland. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi du 22 juillet 1925 portant réglementation du trafic du sucre sur le territoire de la République de Pologne. Exposé Sommaire des Travaux Législatifs de la Diète et du Sénat Polonais 2(3): 227-228. 1925. Libr. Cong.
- Provides for the fixing of prices of sugar on the domestic market by the Minister of Finance in agreement with the Minister of Industry and Commerce and the Minister of Agriculture.
1463. Poland. Laws, statutes, etc. Verordnung des Finanzministers vom 8.3. 1927, erlassen im einvernehmen mit dem Minister für handel und gewerbe, sowie dem Minister für landwirtschaft und staatsgüter, betr. regelung der zuckerpreise. Polnische Gesetze und Verordnungen in deutscher Übersetzung, no. 11, p. 186. May 31, 1927. Libr. Cong.
- Fixes maximum retail prices of sugar on the authority of the law of July 22, 1925.
1464. Poland. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret sur la réglementation de l'industrie sucrière et de la production des betteraves à sucre. 3 décembre 1935. Poland. Dziennik Ustaw, no. 88, texte 548, Dec. 4, 1935.
- French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 25: 429-437. 1935. 30.5 In82
- Provides for the fixing of sugar quotas and of the price of sugar on the domestic market.
1465. Poland. Laws, statutes, etc. Publication du Ministre de l'agriculture et des réformes agraires relative à la promulgation d'un texte uniforme du décret du Président de la République du 3 décembre 1935 relatif à la réglementation de l'industrie sucrière et de la production des betteraves à sucre. 14 octobre 1938. Poland. Dziennik Ustaw, no. 83, texte 567, Oct. 26, 1938.
- French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 28: 529-535. 1938. 30.5 In82
- Provides for the determination of a quota to be applied to sugar sold on the domestic market and of the price at which it may be sold.

Tobacco

1466. Poland. Laws, statutes, etc. Order of the Minister of finance with respect to the cultivation of tobacco during the year 1925. 6 December 1924. Polish Law Jour., no. 2. Jan. 14, 1925.
English text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Internatl. Yearbook of Agr. Leg. 15: 358-363. 1925. 30.5 In82
Contains regulations for tobacco production under the Monopoly.
"The purchase prices...of the tobacco shall be determined by a special order."
1467. Poland. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret du Ministre des finances concernant la culture du tabac. 19 juillet 1932. Poland. Dziennik Ustaw, n. 67, texte 623, Aug. 5, 1932.
Partial text in French in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 22: 538-543. 1932. 30.5 In82
Provides that concessions for tobacco cultivation must be obtained from the Tobacco Monopoly. The sums due the planters for tobacco delivered are fixed by the Monopoly on the basis of valuations made by experts.
Tobacco seeds are paid for on the basis of prices indicated by the Minister of Finance.

PORTUGAL

1468. Boletim dos organismos corporativos e de coordenação económica do comércio e da indústria. Acção corporativa no comércio e na indústria, ano XII, 28 de maio. Edição do boletim dos organismos corporativos e de coordenação económica do comércio e da indústria. 157pp.
[Lisboa, Editorial império, lda., 1938] 280.176 B63
This is a study of corporative organization in Portugal since the revolution of May 28, 1936 and its effect on industry and commerce. Various types of corporative organizations are defined and their aims outlined. A more comprehensive study is then made of the corporative organization of the outstanding commodities, including wine, fruits, rice, resinous products, raw cotton, and woollen goods.
The wine industry is controlled by the Institute of Port Wine, the Casa do Douro, a federation of vine growers of the Douro region, the Guild of Exporters of Port Wine, and the National Wine Board. The Institute of Port Wine has power to fix the price limits within which the Casa do Douro may purchase musts from the producers of its district or sell the wines deposited with it. The Casa do Douro fixes minimum sale prices for the wines and musts produced in the region. Among the duties of the Guild of Exporters of Port Wine is that of fixing minimum prices for export. The price-fixing powers of the Commission for the Regulation of the Rice Trade are noted.

1469. Comissão reguladora do comércio de arroz. Cinco anos da sua accção. Boletim dos Organismos Corporativos e de Coordenação Económica do Comércio e da Indústria 2(1): 31-80. Apr. 1939. 264 B63

This article gives an account of the history of the Regulatory Commission of the Rice Industry during its five years of existence, its organization and the work done by its various agencies, and its organization taxes and price maintenance. The last section, which is entitled "Encargos da organização e manutenção dos preços", describes the way the taxes which are collected by the Comissão Reguladora do Comércio de Arroz and two other corporative organizations for industry and trade, enter into the formation of the price, and discusses the prices which have been maintained.

1470. Control of maize exports. Colonies to supply mother country's deficiency. African World 137(1780): 373. Dec. 19, 1936. 286.8 Af8

A "recent" decree provides that colonial maize must be exported only through the Maize Co-operative, the price to growers to be fixed monthly.

1471. Cotta, Freppel. Economic planning in corporative Portugal. With a preface by Dr. Marcello Caetano. 188pp. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1937. 280.176 C82

Bibliography, pp. 187-188.

The author discusses the wheat situation in Portugal and describes the organization and functions of the bodies set up to control the industry. These are the National Federation of Wheat Growers, the National Federation of Millers, the Commission for Regulating Coarse Flour, the Bakers' Guilds of Lisbon and Oporto, and The National Institute of Bread. Prices of wheat, flour, and bread are fixed. The results of wheat planning are outlined as they affect growers, millers, bakers, and consumers.

The organization of the wine industry was begun in 1932. It is vested in the Federation of the Vine-growers of the Douro Region, the Guild of the Exporters of Port-wine, the Institute of Port-wine, and the Guild of Wholesalers of Wine. Among its other functions the Federation of the Vine-growers of the Douro Region fixes the minimum prices for the wines and musts produced in the region. One of the aims of the Guild of Exporters is to fix minimum prices for export. The Institute of Port-wine fixes "the price limits within which the Douro House may buy musts from the producers of the region...[and] the price limits for the sale of the treated wine in stock at the Douro House." The results of wine planning are indicated.

The organization of the fruit industry was begun in 1933 and is entrusted to the National Board of Fruits, the Guild of the Export Commerce of Fruits, and the Producers' Guilds. These last propose minimum prices for export or sale abroad.

In order to increase the production of rice and to provide a remunerative price to producers a Commission for Regulating the Commerce of Rice was set up in 1933 and the Guild of Rice Millers was created in 1934. One of the functions of the latter is to fix the selling price of milled rice in accordance with the instructions of the Rice Commission.

"Only those who are members of the respective guild are considered as millers, and they must: Buy the whole of the declared national production at a price fixed by the Commission...[and] sell the finished product only to wholesalers and only within the maximum price and on the conditions fixed by the Commission...Millers may not be wholesalers or retailers, and they may not mill directly for consumers. They, as well as the wholesalers, must supply at the prices fixed all the rice that may be required." Retailers must also observe the maximum prices fixed by the Commission.

The results are noted.

1472. Federação nacional dos produtores de trigo. Legislação. 279pp. Lisboa [Grafica Lisbonense] 1938. 281.359 F31L

A survey of the legislation establishing the National Federation of Wheat Producers in Portugal and regulating its activities. Price-fixing clauses affect wheat, flour and bread.

1473. Grémio do comércio de exportação de frutas. Preços mínimos. Boletim dos Organismos Corporativos e de Coordenação Económica, no. 6-7, pp. 97-103, Apr.-Sept. 1938. 264.B63

Lists fixed sale prices for olives, cherries, plums, prunes, grapes, melons and garlic in various markets.

1474. Grémio do comércio de exportação de frutas. Preços mínimos. Boletim dos Organismos Corporativos e de Coordenação Económica do Comércio e da Indústria 2(2): 345-384. May 1939. 264 B63

Lists prices and conditions of sale established by the Price-Fixing Commission for chestnuts, oranges, cherries, and plums.

1475. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. Portugal. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 29(5): 247E-250E. May 1938. 280.29 In83

Price fixing in connection with wine and wheat is noted.

1476. [Mallory, L. D.] Spain and Portugal have new wheat storage plans. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. Serv. Foreign Crops and Markets 30(15): 391-392, processed. Apr. 5, 1935. 1.9 St2F

Notes a tentative plan for the storage of surplus wheat produced in Portugal in 1934 which the National Federation of Wheat Producers buys at fixed prices.

1477. Martinez, E. Corporative organisation of agriculture in Portugal. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 29(2): 78E-86E. Feb. 1938. 280.29 In83

The agricultural policy of the State is outlined.

A remunerative price for the wheat grower was obtained in part by "a strict sliding scale of prices regulating the sales." The National Federation of Wheat Growers was employed to ensure the observance of the minimum price established by law. Regulation of wine and rice is noted.

1478. Muddiman, A. B. Wheat and flour trade regulation in European countries. VIII. Italy. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 57(1757): 603-605. Oct. 2, 1937. 286.8 C16

"A guarantee price has been paid for some time by the Government to the Portuguese farmer. This price has been fixed annually but depends on the quality and specific gravity of the wheat offered."

1479. [Shollenberger, J. H.] Bread grain consumption and trade in Portugal. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 28(15): 389-392, processed. Apr. 9, 1934. 1.9 St2F

"Flour millers in Portugal have been obliged for several years to buy all of the domestic wheat offered by growers at prices fixed by the Government. The central feature of the Government's wheat price fixing machinery has been its restriction of imports..."

"By a law of July 24, 1933, promulgating a code governing cereals and creating a National Federation of Producers of Wheat the Government has rather far reaching control of the marketing and processing of wheat...All transactions of wheat shall be governed by an established scale of prices...This law...stipulates the kind of flour that can be produced and fixes a maximum price of 2.10 escudos per kilogram (4.45 cents per pound at current rates) for the standard type of flour...It also provides that all bread made in Portugal shall be of a specified quality and that it shall be sold by weight in accordance with an established schedule of maximum retail prices."

1480. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Portugal encourages colonial cotton production. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(10): 485-486. Oct. 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

"The Government of Portugal has recently adopted two new measures to encourage increased production of cotton in the Portuguese colonies according to a report received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the American consulate general at Lisbon..."

"The second decree establishes a minimum price for colonial cotton. This price for 1938-crop cotton has been fixed at 7.50 escudos per kilogram (15 cents per pound) for first-quality and at 6.80 escudos per kilogram (14 cents per pound) for second-quality lint."

"The decree also provides that, should the landed costs of American cotton in Portugal be lower than the fixed prices for the colonial product at the time of sale in the Portuguese market, the difference is to be refunded to the purchaser of the colonial cotton by the Cotton Board. To provide funds for the payment of this subsidy, the decree establishes a tax of 0.50 escudos per kilogram on all foreign cotton imported into Portugal."

1481. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

Government control of wheat prices is noted on pp. 465-468.

"A decree of August 23, 1931, fixed the price which millers must pay for wheat of the 1931 crop at from 53 cents to 60 cents per bushel,

depending on the weight and quality of the wheat. This decree also specified 'that the flour mills which refused to accept delivery of and pay the fixed price for the wheat, which is distributed to them every 30 days by the technical inspection of agricultural industries and commerce, shall be closed for 1 year'...A report of December 31, 1931, mentions a 'continuance of the fixed prices at which domestic wheat must be purchased from the producer.' As late as June 18, 1932, a decree of the Portuguese Government announced that all transactions in domestic wheat must be made at the prices officially fixed by the Government under penalties of confiscation of the grain, without compensation to the buyer." A decree of August 5, 1932 obliged the milling industry to buy stated amounts of wheat monthly at prices fixed by the Government up to July 31, 1933. "A supplementary decree of August 8, 1932 provides the specific regulations for the orderly marketing of the crop which was unexpectedly large."

"On July 3, 1931, the Government issued a decree compelling all millers in Portugal to mix rye flour with wheat flour to the extent of 20 percent and fixing at the same time the price to be paid by millers to farmers for rye and the price at which the flour had to be sold by the millers."

1482. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Portugal (Madeira) Restrictions on importation of wheat into Funchal restored. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Com. Rpts. no. 13, p. 847. Mar. 30, 1931. 157.7 C76D

"The operation of Portuguese decree No. 19273, dated January 22, 1931, which permitted the unrestricted importation of wheat into Madeira and fixed the sales price of wheat flour and bread, has been suspended until further notice, by decree No. 19339 of February 9, 1931."

PORTUGAL - LEGISLATION

1483. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 12:331. Dá à Federação nacional das cooperativas os elementos precisos para principiar a regularizar os preços dos artigos e géneros de primeira necessidade. 17 de Setembro de 1926. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 207, p. 1334. Sept. 17, 1926. Libr. Cong.

Gives the National Federation of Cooperative Societies the precise data for beginning to regulate the prices of products of prime necessity.

1484. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 12:359. Determina que todos os produtores, comerciantes, armazenistas e mais detentores dos produtos ou géneros que em diplomas do Ministério da agricultura forem indicados sejam obrigados a declarar as existências dos mesmos produtos ou géneros, quer em armazém, quer em trânsito. Promulga varias disposições atinentes a evitar o assambramento de generos de primeira necessidade. 22 de Setembro de 1926. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 211, pp. 1372-1373. Sept. 22, 1926. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the Government to fix maximum prices at which commodities of prime necessity may be sold to the public.

Cotton

1485. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 16:392. Fixa os preços da compra do algodão aos indígenas em Angola. Determina que dois terços da exportação seja reservada ao abastecimento da indústria nacional. 10 de Janeiro de 1929. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 16, p. 137. Jan. 19, 1929. Libr. Cong.
Fixes prices of cotton purchased from the native growers in Angola.
1486. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 28:697. Cria a Junta de exportação do algodão colonial. 25 de Maio de 1938. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 119, pp. 887-891, May 25, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Establishes a Colonial Cotton Export Board (Junta de Exportação do Algodão Colonial) with headquarters in Lisbon. One of its functions is to superintend the cotton production and trade in the colonies and especially the purchase of cotton from the natives at fixed prices. It also proposes to the governors of the colonies the purchase price of cotton bought from natives.
1487. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 28:698. Regula o manifesto de algodão colonial. 25 de Maio de 1938. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 119, pp. 891-892, May 25, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Decrees that every two years before the thirty-first of October the Cotton Trade Regulating Committee, in agreement with the Colonial Cotton Export Board, shall fix the minimum price which the exporter in each colony shall receive for each class of cotton to be exported during the two following years.
The Cotton Trade Regulating Committee shall deliver to the metropolitan buyer the difference between the minimum price and that of the price in Portugal of the equivalent or approximate class of American cotton. A minimum price of 7.50 escudos per kilogram for first quality cotton is fixed for 1938 and of 6.80 escudos for second quality. No minimum price is fixed for colonial cotton of third quality.
1488. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-lei n.º 28:851. Esclarece e completa algumas disposições do decreto-lei n.º 28:698, que regula o manifesto de algodão colonial. 13 de Julho de 1938. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 160, pp. 1087-1088. July 13, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Amends decree law no. 28698 of May 25, 1938.

Milk

1489. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-lei n.º 28:974. Premulga várias disposições sobre a venda de leite. 29 de Agosto de 1938. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 200, pp. 1267-1275. Aug. 29, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Provides for the establishment of Regulatory Commissions one of

whose functions is to establish a price for milk that will cover the cost of production and a just sale price, and to regulate milk prices so as to prevent unjustifiable increases.

Oil

1490. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 12:360. Obriga todos os detentores de quaisquer quantidades de arroz, batatas e feijão a manifestá-las no prazo de onze dias. Estabelece o preço do azeite de oliveira para a venda directa ao público e ao retalhista. 22 de Setembro de 1926. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 211, p. 1373. Sept. 22, 1926. Libr. Cong.
Fixes prices of olive oil for sale to the public and to retailers in the city of Lisbon and its environs.
1491. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 12:780. Estabelece os preços dos azeites para venda ao público. 30 de Novembro de 1926. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 274, p. 2147. Dec. 8, 1926. Libr. Cong.
Fixes sale prices of oil to the public.
1492. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-lei n.º 28:153. Cria a Junta nacional de azeite. 12 de Novembro de 1937. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 264, pp. 1180-1183. Nov. 12, 1937. Libr. Cong.
French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 27: 458-465. 1937.
Provides for the establishment under the Ministry of Agriculture of a National Oil Board with power to regulate prices.

Rice

1493. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-lei n.º 23:400. Cria, para funcionar junto do Ministério do comércio e indústria, a Comissão reguladora do comércio de arroz (C.R.C.A.). 23 de Dezembro de 1933. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 293, Dec. 23, 1933, pp. 2202-2203. Libr. Cong.
Provides for the establishment of a Commission for Regulating the Trade in Rice. One of its functions is to sell the unhulled rice for producers at a fixed minimum price.
1494. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-lei n.º 24:517. Cria o Grémio dos industriais descascadores de arroz, constituído obrigatoriamente por todos as entidades singulares ou colectivas que exerçam ou venham a exercer a indústria de descasque de arroz. 28 de Setembro de 1934. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 229, pp. 1776-1779. Sept. 28, 1934. Libr. Cong.
Provides for the creation of a Guild of Rice Millers to fix the selling price of milled rice in accordance with the instructions of the Rice Commission.

Silk

1495. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 18:604. Promulga várias disposições sobre a indústria sericícola. 12 de Julho de 1930. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 160, pp. 1366-1371. July 12, 1930. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the granting of bounties to silk spinners if the cocoons are purchased at the fixed official price.

Sugar

1496. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 15:830. Estabelece o novo regime do açúcar nos Açores. 10 de Agosto de 1928. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 182, pp. 1669-1671. Aug. 10, 1928. Libr. Cong.

The sugar factories of the Açores must purchase at a fixed price per kilogram all the native beets offered to them.

1497. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 15:831. Estabelece o novo regime do açúcar, do álcool e da aguardente na Madeira. 10 de Agosto de 1928. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 182, pp. 1671-1679. Aug. 10, 1928. Libr. Cong.

Sugar and alcohol factories may not be established in Madeira outside of the commune of Funchal. They must purchase all the sugar from the Southern part of the island which is offered to them at fixed minimum prices.

Wheat and Wheat Products

1498. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 12:051. Modifica o regime cerealífero. 31 de Julho de 1926. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 171, pp. 953-957. Aug. 6, 1926. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the regulation of the marketing of wheat and wheat products, including the fixing of prices.

1499. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 13:031. Estabelece um só tipo de farinha de trigo. Fixa os preços da farinha de trigo e do pão de trigo até 30 de Junho de 1927. Promulga outras disposições relativas ao mesmo assunto. 15 de Janeiro de 1927. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 13, pp. 77-78. Jan. 17, 1927. Libr. Cong.

Decrees that prices of wheat flour and of bread shall be fixed annually together with the price of domestic wheat. Prices are fixed for wheat flour and bread up to June 30, 1927.

1500. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 13:460. Regulariza a fiscalização de venda do pão ao público e estabelece o preço da farinha de tipo único na venda a retalho. Substitui o decreto n.º 13:031 e promulga várias disposições relativas a indústria de panificação. 8 de Abril de 1927. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 75, pp. 552-554. Apr. 12, 1927. Libr. Cong.

Decrees that prices of wheat flour and of bread shall be fixed annually together with the price of domestic wheat. Prices are fixed for wheat flour and bread up to June 30, 1927.

Decree no. 13,031 is repealed.

1501. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 13:894. Fixa os preços dos trigos nacionais no continente da República e no arquipélago dos Açores. Mantém os preços fixados no decreto n.º 13:460 para a farinha e para o pão. Obriga os compradores de trigo nacional a comunicar à Bolsa Agrícola as quantidades que adquiriram. Prorroga o prazo para pagamento das licenças de padarias. 30 de Junho de 1927. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 139, pp. 1271-1272. July 4, 1927. Libr. Cong.

Lists fixed prices of wheat for Portugal and the Açores and maintains the prices fixed for wheat flour and bread by decree no. 13,460 of April 8, 1927.

1502. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 15:914. Fixa o preço do trigo nacional a vigorar durante o próximo ano cerealífero em todo o continente e ilhas. Determina o manifesto provisório pelos produtores de trigo de toda a quantidade daquele cereal que tenham produzido. Permite a importação de trigo exótico para sementeiras, abastecimento do país e fabrico de massas alimentícias. Faz várias modificações ao actual regime cerealífero da Madeira. Proíbe a exportação de trigos, farinhas e sêneas da Madeira e Açores para o continente. 24 de Agosto de 1928. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 200, pp. 1787-1789. Aug. 31, 1928. Libr. Cong.

Fixes prices of domestic wheat for the year from September 1, 1928 to August 31, 1929.

1503. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 17:138. Fixa o preço do trigo nacional para vigorar durante o ano cerealífero de 1929-1930. 23 de Julho de 1929. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 166, p. 1732. July 23, 1929. Libr. Cong.

Decrees that wheat prices for the crop year 1929/30 shall be the same as those fixed for the year 1928/29.

1504. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 19:273. Declara livre a importação de trigo no distrito do Funchal. 22 de Janeiro de 1931. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 21, pp. 202-203. Jan. 26, 1931. Libr. Cong.

A decree of January 22, 1931 allows free importation of wheat into Madeira and fixes prices of wheat flour and bread in Funchal.

This decree was revoked by decree no. 19,339 of February 9, 1931, published in the Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 35, p. 283, Feb. 11, 1931.

1505. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 20:002. Determina que o preço da farinha de trigo extreme, com a percentagem de extracção igual à do peso por hectolitro do trigo farinado, seja fixado em 2\$20 por quilograma, destinando-se esta farinha ao fabrico de pão de pequeno formato. Eleva a 20 por cento o limite máximo de percentagem de centeio a incorporar, sendo esta farinha destinado ao fabrico de pão de maior formato e de peso superior a 400 gramas. 3 de Julho de 1931. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 152, pp. 1391-1392. July 3, 1931. Libr. Cong.
Fixes the prices of pure wheat flour to be made into small loaves.
1506. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 20:270. Determina que o trigo da actual colheita, mole, rijo ou de mistura, deve ser pago pelas fábricas de moagem pelos preços da tabela oficial em vigor para o trigo mole. 2 de Setembro de 1931. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 202, p. 1990. Sept. 2, 1931. Libr. Cong.
Decrees that wheat of the current harvest, whether tender, hard, or mixed shall be paid by the mills according to the official fixed rate for tender wheat.
1507. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 21:375. Declara nulo e de nenhum efeito o contrato ou acôrdo, de qualquer natureza, realizado sobre compra e venda de trigos nacionais da actual colheita, por preço inferior ao da tabela ou em condições que representem uma diminuição desse preço. 18 de Junho de 1932. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 141, p. 1109. June 18, 1932. Libr. Cong.
Declares any transactions to be null and void in which the fixed price for wheat is not observed, and provides that wheat purchased at other than the fixed prices be confiscated without compensation to the buyer.
1508. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 21:564. Promulga várias disposições com o fim de facilitar a colocação dos trigos da actual colheita. 5 de Agosto de 1932. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 182, pp. 1666-1668, Aug. 5, 1932. Libr. Cong.
Provides for the establishment of the Committee of Wheat Distributors (Comissão Distribuidora de Trigos) in Lisbon. Millers must purchase 25,000 kilograms of wheat monthly from August to January and 30,000 kilograms from February to the end of July at the officially fixed prices.
1509. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 21:571. Regulamenta a execução do decreto n.º 21:564, que promulga várias disposições com o fim de facilitar a colocação dos trigos da actual colheita. 8 de Agosto de 1932. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 184, pp. 1675-1677. Aug. 8, 1932. Libr. Cong.
Provides regulations for putting into effect the decree of Aug. 5, 1932.

1510. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-lei n.º 22:871. Cria a Federação nacional dos produtores de trigo, com sede em Lisboa. 24 de Julho de 1933. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 165, pp. 1444-1451. July 24, 1933. Libr. Cong.
Provides for the creation of a National Federation of Producers of Wheat. All wheat transactions are to be governed by an established schedule of prices. Fixes a maximum price of 2.10 escudos per kilogram for the standard type of flour, and provides that all bread shall be sold by weight in accordance with a fixed schedule of maximum retail prices.
1511. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-lei n.º 22:872. Estabelece o novo regime cerealífero. 24 de Julho de 1933. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 165, pp. 1451-1461. July 24, 1933. Libr. Cong.
Wheat is made subject to a marketing system under government control, all transactions in wheat to be governed by a fixed table of prices. Chapter III establishes a maximum price of 2.10 escudos per kilogram for the standard type of flour, and provides that all bread be of uniform quality and that it be sold by weight at fixed maximum prices.
1512. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-lei n.º 25:732. Promulga o novo regime cerealífero. 12 de Agosto de 1935. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 185, pp. 1188-1200. Aug. 12, 1935. Libr. Cong.
Places the marketing operations in connection with domestic wheat under the control of the National Federation of Wheat Producers. Prices of wheat, flour, and bread are fixed.
1513. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-lei n.º 26:276. Autoriza a Federação nacional dos produtores de trigo a vender para os mercados externos trigos seus e dos seus associados. 27 de Janeiro de 1936. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 22, pp. 108-110. Jan. 27, 1936. Libr. Cong.
Authorizes the sale of surplus wheat abroad at world prices and at the same time maintains wheat prices in Portugal at the level prescribed by law no. 25,732 of August 12, 1935. It is also provided that when the wheat of small producers deteriorates through lack of proper storage facilities the Government shall pay not less than 1 escudo per kilogram for that wheat without regard to its actual selling value.
1514. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-lei n.º 26:889. Estabelece o regime cerealífero da colheita de 1936. 14 de Agosto de 1936. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 190, p. 949. Aug. 14, 1936. Libr. Cong.
French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 26: 133-142. 1936.
Contains a table of wheat prices fixed in accordance with the provisions of decree-law no. 25732 of August 12, 1935. The prices listed apply to August and September and are to be increased by \$01 each month until the following June, the prices fixed for July to be the

same as those of June. Maximum prices of flour and of bread are fixed according to quality and are listed.

1515. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-lei n.º 28:906. Estabelece o novo regime cerealífero. 11 de Agosto de 1938. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 185, pp. 1191-1194. Aug. 11, 1938. Libr. Cong.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 28: 213-219. 1938.

Lists prices of wheat from August to September with a monthly increase of \$01 from October to June, and maximum sale prices per kilo of flour and of bread.

Wine

1516. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto-lei n.º 23:609. Define as características dos vinhos comuns e regula os respectivos preços, contratos, trânsito e fiscalização. 27 de Fevereiro de 1934. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 47, pp. 269-273. Feb. 27, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Fixes minimum prices for wine according to a sliding scale. Prices of must and wine are to be established in future by order of the Minister of Commerce and Industry on the suggestion of the Federation of Vine Growers.

1517. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Lei n.º 1:889. Reorganiza o Grémio dos vendedores de vinhos por grosso, que passa a denominar-se Grémio dos armazenistas de vinhos. 23 de Março de 1935. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 67, pp. 416-421. Mar. 23, 1935. Libr. Cong.

Reorganizes the corporation of wholesale wine merchants which determines the conditions of sale to the retail trade and to consumers. Members must observe the prices and conditions established by the organs of production.

1518. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Lei n.º 1:890. Promulga diversas disposições acerca do comércio de vinhos. 23 de Março de 1935. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 67, pp. 421-422. Mar. 23, 1935. Libr. Cong.

Wines of members of the Federation of Vinegrowers to be distributed to bonders must be paid for by the latter at the minimum price established by decree no. 23889 for the period of 4 months ending on November 30, 1934. Wines belonging to the Federation must be paid for by the bonders at the price of **50 reis per degree**, this price to be increased by normal transportation expenses for wines in warehouses in the place of delivery.

Wool

1519. Portugal. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto n.º 28:132. Regula o exercício da indústria de lanifícios. 3 de Novembro de 1937. Portugal. Diário do Governo, 1 série, no. 256, pp. 1147-1151, Nov. 3, 1937. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the National Federation of Woolen Manufacturers to determine prices for manufactured products.

RHODESIA, NORTHERN

1520. Great Britain. Commission on financial and economic position of Northern Rhodesia. Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the financial and economic position of Northern Rhodesia. 394pp. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1938. (Gt. Brit. Colonial Off. Colonial no. 145) 280.19 G79

The genesis, operation, and results of maize control are sketched on pp. 226-228.

A proposal of the Agricultural Advisory Board is noted to the effect that "an arrangement...be made between the Government, the mining companies, and a contractor, under which the contractor would undertake to purchase all the groundnuts and beans offered to him at any point on the railway line at a fixed price, the Government guaranteeing to take over any surplus left on his hands. This arrangement was brought into operation but at first only affected the area adjacent to the railway. Attempts are now being made to extend its benefits by arranging for the purchase at fixed prices of any groundnuts and beans offered at various points along the Great North Road up to a certain distance from the railway line. Transport costs will determine the limit within which this scheme is practicable."

1521. Northern Rhodesia. Dept. of agriculture. Annual report for the year 1937. 23pp. Lusaka, Government printer, 1938. Libr. Cong.

"The economics of Native maize production have been revolutionised by maize control...In the first-pool-year the Control Board price for Native maize was 5s. per bag which, as it was fixed before the phenomenal rise in export parity, resulted in a profit of £17,000 on Native maize transactions...In the current year the price offered was raised to 6s."

RHODESIA, SOUTHERN

1522. Chilled beef export scheme. Guaranteed prices for three years. African World 129(1675): 340. Dec. 15, 1934. 286.8 Af8

"Further details of the Southern Rhodesia Government's scheme to fix prices for a period of three years for beef exported overseas were given by the Minister of Agriculture, Captain F. E. Harris, at a meeting of the Washonal and Farmers' Association in Salisbury.

Arrangements had been made, he said, with the cold storage company by which prices were guaranteed until December 31, 1934, and he was putting a proposal forward to the Government whereby prices would be guaranteed for three years. To encourage a national scheme for feeding cattle, it would be necessary for the Government to guarantee minimum prices for 100 lb. dressed weight for first grade chilled meat."

1523. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Southern Rhodesia: maize control. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Jour. 38(8): 836-837. Nov. 1931. 10 G79J

The main provisions are outlined of the Maize Control Act of Southern Rhodesia. It provides for the establishment of a Maize Control Board to be in operation from June 1, 1931 to May 31, 1934.

1524. Jacklin, E. R. The Maize control act, no. 6 of 1937. Rhodesia Agr. Jour. 34(6): 456-458. June 1937. 24 R34

An account of the amendments of previous legislation contained in the Maize Control Act of 1937.

1525. Jacklin, E. R. The Maize control amendment act, no. 17 of 1934. Rhodesia Agr. Jour. 31(7): 487-495. July 1934. 24 R34

"The Maize Control Act of 1931 instituted compulsory control of all maize produced in certain parts of the Colony. The new Act of 1934 extends the control over the whole of the Colony and continues its operation until the 31st May, 1936." Its provisions are discussed.

1526. Pig industry act, 1937. An explanation of certain provisions of the act. Rhodesia Agr. Jour. 35(2): 116-122. Feb. 1938. 24 R34

"From February 7th, 1938, all bacon pigs will be graded and be paid for according to a scale of prices recommended by the Pig Industry Board and approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Lands." Prices of bacon pigs delivered at the factory are fixed for the period from February 7, 1938 to August 31, 1938. "As soon as supplies of pigs on the local market return to normal the Board will pay 5 1/4d. per pound liveweight to approved producers, who contract with the Board to deliver pigs for export, for suitable porkers delivered at the Bulawayo works...All pigs for export must be sent to Bulawayo."

1527. Price of wheat. Rhodesia Agr. Jour. 31(10): 701. Oct. 1934. 24 R34

"An arrangement has been concluded between the Government and the Rhodesia Milling and Manufacturing Company, Limited, whereby the latter undertake to purchase the whole of this year's wheat crop on the same terms as last year. The price paid will, therefore, be 22s. 6d. per bag of 203 lbs. gross, free on senders' rails, for fair average quality wheat weighing not less than 62 1/2 lbs. per bushel."

1528. Rhodesia. Extension of maize control. African World 123(1595): 238. June 3, 1933. 286.8 Af8

The Maize Control Amendment Bill (1933) proposes to amend the Maize Control Act (1931) and to extend its duration until May 31, 1935.

1529. Southern Rhodesia. Maize enquiry committee. Report...presented to the Legislative assembly, 1931. 34pp. Salisbury, Rhodesia, Government printer, 1930. 281.359 R34

The committee recommends the appointment by the Government of a Board of Control and that the Governor-in-Council be empowered, if he should see fit, to fix minimum and maximum prices for the sale of maize and its products in Southern Rhodesia on recommendation of the Board of Control.

It is also recommended that the sale to the public of maize produced by natives be made only through cooperative societies and that the price paid by the societies be determined by the Government in consultation with the Board of Control and the cooperative societies concerned.

1530. Southern Rhodesia. Tobacco marketing amending act. Jour. Parliaments of the Empire 18(4): 962-965. Oct. 1937. Libr. Cong.

A Bill introduced into the Legislative Assembly proposed "in place of quotas to put a minimum price on...tobacco in different markets. The price would be fixed each year by the Minister in conjunction with the Tobacco Board, and the Bill provided for maximum prices, i.e., that in the protected market of Great Britain, for instance, no tobacco would be allowed to be bought to go into that market at less than 3d. per lb.: the Minister could not fix a price above that. The same would apply in the local market where it would be fixed at 4 1/2d."

The motion for the second reading was agreed to.

1531. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

Discusses the provisions of the Maize Control Act of 1931 and the powers granted to the Maize Control Board. - pp. 478-480.

"A refund of the duty collected from mills on the importation of wheat has been allowed since September 1931, when the foreign wheat is blended with domestic in the manufacture of flour. In consideration of this refund, millers pay 25s. a bag (\$1.71 a bushel) to the local producers. This supersedes the guaranteed price of 28s. a bag (\$1.78 a bushel) which had prevailed since 1928."

SOUTHERN RHODESIA - LEGISLATION

Corn

1532. Southern Rhodesia. Laws, statutes, etc. Maize control act, 1931. To provide for the compulsory control of the sale of maize and maize meal. Promulgated 5th June, 1931. Statute Law of South. Rhodesia, no. 33, 1931. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment of a Maize Control Board to control the sale of maize or maize meal from June 1, 1931 to May 31, 1934.

Maize intended for seed may be sold by the producer at a price not less than 5s. per bag in excess of the current price of maize fixed by the Board from time to time.

Amended by the following:

Maize Control Amendment Act, no. 24, 1933. June 23, 1933. The duration of the Act is extended to May 31, 1935.

Maize Control Amendment Act, no. 17, 1934. May 25, 1934. The duration of the principal Act is extended to May 31, 1936.

Dairy Products

1533. Southern Rhodesia. Laws, statutes, etc. Dairy industry control act, 1931. To establish a Dairy control board; to make further provision for the regulation and control of the dairy industry, and to amend the "Dairy Produce Act, 1925." Promulgated 12th June, 1931. Statute Law of South. Rhodesia, no. 23, 1931. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment of a Dairy Control Board which may "with the approval of the Minister, fix a minimum price (based upon butter fat content) to be paid for the various grades of cream used in the manufacture of butter in creameries, and a minimum price (likewise based upon butter fat content or per unit of volume) to be paid for milk used for the manufacture of cheese in cheese factories." The Board may also take such measures as it may consider necessary to stabilize the prices of dairy produce.

Tobacco

1534. Southern Rhodesia. Laws, statutes, etc. Tobacco reserve pool act, 1934. To provide for the stabilisation of the marketing of tobacco by the creation of a tobacco reserve pool. Promulgated 11th May, 1934. Statute Law of South. Rhodesia, no. 5, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the creation of a Tobacco Reserve Pool, and authorizes the Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Board "to direct the disposal of all tobacco within or due to be contributed to the pool to such markets at such time and price as it may decide."

RUMANIA

1535. Asociația românească pentru studiul conjuncturii economice. Conjunctura Economiei Românești. Buletin Trimestrial, anul III, nr. 3, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Aperçu général, pp. 5-8. - In July 1938 an export subsidy of 10,000 lei was granted for each wagon of wheat exported and at the same time a minimum price was fixed on the domestic market. At the end of August the subsidy was increased to 12,000 lei and the domestic price fixed at 40,000 lei. The method of financing the maintenance of grain prices and the difficulties of grain valorization are noted.

1536. Ghetzu, Christodor. Potentiel effectif d'organisation de l'économie agricole de la Roumanie. Effective powers for the organization of the Roumanian agricultural economy. Rumania. Ministère de l'Économie Nationale. Correspondance Économique Roumaine 20(4): 1-43. Oct.-Dec. 1938. 267.8 In83
Discusses the reorganization of Rumanian agriculture on the basis of the Constitution promulgated on February 27, 1938 and the results of the wheat valorization law.
1537. Great Britain. Board of trade. Roumania. Proposed alcohol and sugar monopolies. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 127(1817): 424-425. Oct. 1, 1931. 256.03 T67J
A draft scheme has been published in the Rumanian Official Gazette for the establishment of "an Alcohol Monopoly, i.e., a monopoly for the production and sale of cereal spirits, wine spirits, tuica, rachin and of all forms of alcohol produced by distillation. Beer and wine are not included and their sale may be continued under the conditions at present in force. It is also proposed to establish a sugar monopoly which, together with the alcohol monopoly, is expected to become operative as from January 1, 1932."
1538. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. Rumania. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 29(10): 508E-514E. Oct. 1938. 280.29 In83
Price fixing is noted for wheat, soybeans, sugar beets, tobacco, hemp, flax, and cotton.
1539. Lăpădatu, Aureliu. A technical study on Roumanian cereals. General survey. Technique of production. Peculiarities. Commerce. Rumania. Ministère de l'Économie Nationale. Correspondance Économique Roumaine 20(2): 1-28. Apr.-June 1938. 267.8 In23
Text in French and English.
Contains a section on the State policy with regard to the cereal trade and the organization of the home market.
1540. Roumania may fix prices. Southwest. Miller 11(36): 41. Nov. 1, 1932. 298.8 So82
"Amsterdam, Oct. 15. Strikes among bakers in Roumania have led to the introduction of a measure which would give the government complete control over the bread and flour trade, including the fixing of prices. The bakers' strikes resulted from dissatisfaction over the government's bread tax which is collected to build up a fund for payment of export bounties."
1541. Rumania. Ministère de l'économie nationale. La valorisation du blé. The valorization of wheat. Rumania. Ministère de l'Économie Nationale. Correspondance Économique Roumaine 20(4): 44-69. Oct.-Dec. 1938. 267.8 In23
Text in French and English of Royal Decree no. 2,786 of July 8, 1937 amended by Royal Decree no. 2,816 of August 5, 1938.

Provides for the establishment of a Central Office for the Valorization of Wheat with power to fix the minimum price of wheat and the wheat valorization bounties to be granted to exporters to maintain that minimum price. It shall also establish "for all communes the price and weight of bread the price of flour to be sold to bakers by systematic mills and the various kinds of flour."

1542. Rumania. Ministère de l'industrie et du commerce. Décret de valorisation du blé. The valorization of wheat. Rumania. Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce. Correspondance Économique Roumaine 18(4): 115-137. Oct.-Dec. 1936. 267.8 In23

A decree of July 1, 1936 establishes a Central office for the valorization of wheat attached to the Ministry of Agriculture with power to fix the prices of flour and bread. A minimum price is fixed for wheat.

1543. Rumania raises taxes. Facts about Sugar 30(6): 208. June 1935. 65.8 Fl1
"A beet price of 57 lei per 100 kilos, or \$5.27 per ordinary ton, has been settled upon for the 1935 crop in Rumania. The beet area is fixed at 35,800 hectares, with an allowance of five per cent upward or downward from this figure." Both the consumption tax and the sales tax have been increased.

1544. Teodora, R. D. La Caisse autonome des monopoles du Royaume de Roumanie. The Autonomous institution of monopolies for the Kingdom of Rumania. Rumania. Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce. Correspondance Économique Roumaine 20(1): 1-68. Jan.-Mar. 1938. 267.8 In23
In French and English.

An account of the functions of the above institution and of the production, manufacture, and sale of tobacco in Rumania.

1545. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Dec. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo
The tobacco monopoly is noted. - p. 476.
"Until February 1929 the Rumanian tobacco monopoly was under the direct control of the Ministry of Finance. On that date the tobacco and cigarette paper monopoly, along with several other monopolies... were concessioned for a period of 30 years to the Autonomous Monopolies Institute." It controls the growing operations of farmers and fixes the prices received by them.
"The manufacture of sugar in Rumania is carried on by a closely-knit cartel which regulates the beet plantings and prices and fixes the price of sugar."

RUMANIA - LEGISLATION

Grain

1546. Rumania. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi pour la valorisation des produits agricoles. 31 mars 1931. Rumania. Monitorul Oficial, no. 82, Apr. 8, 1931. Libr. Cong.
Partial French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 21: 99-116. 1931. 30.5 In82
Organizes the marketing of grain. The Central Office of Millers will fix the sale price by regions for the different qualities of flour and that will serve as a basis for determining the price of bread.
1547. Rumania. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi supprimant, ajoutant et modifiant certains articles de la loi du 31 mars 1931 concernant la mise en valeur des produits agricoles. 19 juillet 1931. Rumania. Monitorul Oficial, no. 167, July 22, 1931. Libr. Cong.
Partial French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 21: 116-119. 1931. 30.5 In82
Premiums of 35% and 10% on the price for the day at the Braila exchange are provided for wheat seed, the price for the day being the official price of wheat published in the Monitorul Oficial.
1548. Rumania. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret royal n. 1553 concernant la valorisation du blé. 1^{er} juillet 1936. Rumania. Monitorul Oficial, no. 151, July 2, 1936. Libr. Cong.
French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 26: 142-157. 1936. 30.5 In82
Fixes a minimum price of wheat to the domestic producer of 35,000 lei for the months of July, August, September, and October and of 36,000 lei per wagon for the succeeding months for wheat of a specified weight and containing three percent of foreign bodies. To maintain the minimum price export premiums will be paid. A Central Office for the Valorization of Wheat is established in the Ministry of Agriculture, with power to control the application of the present decree with regard to the minimum price of wheat, and to fix the price of flour sold by mills to bakers and the price and weight of bread.
1549. Rumania. Laws, statutes, etc. Prețul minimal al grâului. 8 iulie 1937. Rumania. Monitorul Oficial 105(155): 6167-6174. July 9, 1937. Libr. Cong.
Establishes in the Ministry of Agriculture a Central Office for the Valorization of Grain with price-fixing powers.

Silk

1550. Rumania. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi concernant l'encouragement de l'initiative privée en sériciculture. 5 août 1929. Rumania. Monitorul Oficial, no. 183, Aug. 20, 1929. Libr. Cong.
French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 19: 597-598. 1929. 30.5 In82
Provides for granting a concession for 20 years for the importation of silk worm seeds in certain defined zones, half the quantities of cocoons obtained to be sold to the spinners through the Ministry of Agriculture at fixed prices.

Sugar

1551. Rumania. Laws, statutes, etc. Ministerul de industrie și comerț. Fixarea prețului maximal la zahăr. 25. ianuarie 1932. Rumania. Monitorul Oficial 1(23): 557. Jan. 28, 1932. Libr. Cong.
Fixes maximum retail prices of sugar.
1552. Rumania. Laws, statutes, etc. Ministerul de industrie și comerț. Fixarea prețurilor maxime de detaliu la zahăr. 11 martie 1932. Rumania. Monitorul Oficial 1(61): 1566. Mar. 12, 1932. Libr. Cong.
Fixes maximum retail prices of sugar.

Textile Plants

1553. Rumania. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi pour l'encouragement, les directives à donner à la culture et l'industrialisation des plantes textiles. Rumania. Chambre des Députés. L'oeuvre législative pendant la session ordinaire (prolongie) du 15 novembre 1936 au 20 mars 1937. pp. 73-75. Bucarest, 1937. Libr. Cong.
Summarizes the provisions of a law published in the Official Gazette of April 7, 1937 creating a National Textile Office with authority to advise with regard to the minimum sale price of textile plants to be fixed by decision of the Council of Ministers.

Tobacco

1554. Rumania. Laws, statutes, etc. Decizii și comunicate ale instituțiilor publice autonome. Casa Autonomă a Monopolurilor Regatului Românii. Direcțiunea exploatașilor agricole. Serviciul culturii tutunului. Rumania. Monitorul Oficial 106(232): 4742-4750. Oct. 6, 1938. Libr. Cong.
The area and prices of tobacco for 1939 are fixed by the Tobacco Monopoly. Approved by the Board of Directors on September 27, 1938 and signed by the President of the Board on September 28, 1938.

Wool

1555. Rumania. Laws, statutes, etc. Stabilirea prețurilor minimale de vânzare ale lânii indigene. 22 mai 1937. Rumania. Monitorul Oficial 105(117): 4862-4863. May 24, 1937. Libr. Cong.
A Royal decree of May 22, 1937 fixes minimum prices for domestic wool of different kinds.
1556. Rumania. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi no. 2858 visant la valorisation de la laine. 17 mai 1939. Rumania. Monitorul Oficial, no. 120, May 26, 1939.
Partial text in French in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Textes Legislatifs, num. 21, série 1939. 30.5 In82T
Authorizes the Council of Ministers to fix minimum prices for wool each year not later than the first of May. Certain cooperative organizations may purchase wool at 2 lei per kg. less than the established price.

SALVADOR - LEGISLATION

1557. Salvador. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto número 64. Los precios de ciertos artículos fabricados en el país, no podrán ser elevados sobre los que regían el 31 de agosto anterior. 23 de septiembre de 1939. El Salvador. Diario Oficial 127(209): 2964. Sept. 29, 1939. Libr. Cong.
Lists products manufactured in the country the prices of which must not be increased above those prevailing on August 31, 1939 unless the Government decrees otherwise. The products include cotton and cotton goods, henequen and henequen products, raw sugar, hides and skins and tobacco and its derivatives.

SCANDINAVIA

1558. Farnsworth, Helen C., and others. The wheat situation in Scandinavia. Stanford Univ. Food Res. Inst. Wheat Studies 7(7): 347-404. June 1931. 59.8 F73
"This study is the work of Helen C. Farnsworth, with suggestions and criticisms of M. K. Bennett and with the aid of P. S. King, Katharine Merriam, and Rosamond H. Peirce."
Attention is called to the establishment of a scale of minimum prices for wheat in Sweden and to government control of wheat prices in Norway through the agency of the State Grain Monopoly. The latter "at first monopolized only grain imports, but later was given authority to buy at specified prices the entire domestic wheat crop and to maintain strict regulation over the milling of wheat. It is important to note that in recent years the government has provided that wheat flour be sold throughout Norway at a uniform price."

1559. Minneman, P. G. The market for American tobacco in the Scandinavian and Baltic countries. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(11): 505-544, processed. Nov. 1933. 1.9 Ec7For

It is said (p. 536) that "in Norway the Trust Control Committee have authority to fix prices for products," and (p. 540) "The Swedish Monopoly was established in 1914." This Monopoly "has the sole right to import and manufacture leaf and has control over the home-grown crop, which amounts to about a million pounds and is used almost exclusively in snuff. Since the Government owns most of the Monopoly stock, it thus obtains a revenue from net operating profits in addition to the excise taxes paid by the Monopoly."

"The general policy of maximum revenue and high quality has resulted in relatively high prices for tobacco products in Sweden."

See also names of Scandinavian countries.

SPAIN

1560. Bauer, Walter. Foreign production, trade, and government aid in the raisin and currant industry. 142pp. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 566, 142pp. Berkeley, 1933. 100 C no. 566

The Spanish raisin industry is discussed on pp. 74-84, and attention is called to the operations of the Junta or Muscatel Raisin Defense Council which is "authorized to fix prices for the different classes of Muscat raisins whenever it deems such procedure necessary...and actual price-fixing took place in 1926-27 and 1929-30. A royal order of July 19, 1926, empowered the Junta for the first time to fix the export prices of Muscat raisins...This price-fixing authority was expected to prevent such wide fluctuations in the foreign market... The minimum prices were changed every fortnight, or whenever a change was deemed necessary. At the end of 1926, the control of prices was suspended in order to give exporters every opportunity of disposing of stocks on hand."

In spite of objections by the Association of Raisin Exporters "the entire scheme remained in force unaltered for the 1927-28 season until December 15, 1927, when the market was again made free in an effort to move stocks." Objections made at a meeting of growers, brokers, packers, and exporters held about the middle of May, 1928 resulted in the price-fixing scheme being abolished.

"The government authorized the Junta to resume its price-fixing and regulatory functions during the 1929-30 season. Exporters had claimed that returns under the free market were more satisfactory than during the period of official price-fixing. But the growers claimed that they had been unfairly treated by exporters and demanded a return to fixed prices and control during the 1929-30 season. During 1929-30 the local minimum prices for the various grades were fixed by the unions of agricultural coöperatives engaged in raisin growing. They had to communicate these prices to the Junta for

approval. If the Junta disagreed with the prices, the Ministry of National Economy gave the final decision. Authority was provided for modifying the prices from time to time during the course of the season, according to stocks and export demand...the Junta also fixed the minimum prices for the sale of Málaga Muscat raisins in foreign and Spanish markets...On the whole, the price-fixing mechanism is said to have worked fairly well. A royal order dated August 21, 1930, restored complete liberty of trade to the Málaga Muscat raisin industry [but]...did not abolish the Junta" which was authorized to resume price fixing when it seemed necessary.

By a decree of January 11, 1933 the Junta was replaced by the Malaga Muscatel Raisin Committee to market the unexportable surplus at minimum prices fixed by itself.

"The Camara or Official Raisin Chamber of the Levant, was formed in 1927 to organize and regulate the raisin trade of the Valencia-Alicante district...In order to bring about orderly marketing, the Camara was authorized to fix the minimum price at which dealers could buy from producers and the minimum price at which they could sell. These prices were to be based on the cost of production, world market prices, and demand from all markets...In the exercise of its price-control policy, the Camara required growers, dealers, and exporters to submit documents covering each transaction to show that the prices involved were not below its fixed minimum."

Many objections were raised. And the Camara was abolished on March 15, 1930.

1561. [Bucknell, Howard, jr.] Spanish Government controls wool prices and sales. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Agr. 3(9): 428, processed. Sept. 1939. 1.9 Ec7For

"An order issued by the Spanish Government on July 27, 1939, fixes the price at which the various types and grades of home-grown wool must be sold in Spain and prohibits the sale of any wool except upon official authorization." Only inferior grades of wool which are not entirely consumed by the Spanish wool-textile industry in normal times may be exported.

1562. Germany. Reichsnährstand. Marktordnung in Spanien. Gründung und aufgaben des weizenamtes. Germany. Reichsnährstand. Nationalsozialistische Landpost, no. 24, p. 4, June 16, 1939. 18 N212

Notes the establishment on August 23, 1937 of the National Wheat Office which purchases and sells all wheat, fixing a minimum price according to quality and the province in which the wheat is grown.

1563. [Mallory, L. D.] Spain and Portugal have new wheat storage plans. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. Serv. Foreign Crops and Markets 30(15): 391-392. Apr. 15, 1935. 1.9 St2F

Reference is made to a Spanish wheat law which was expected to assist in maintaining the fixed prices of wheat by regulating and controlling storage. Different methods of effecting the storage

are provided. According to one method "wheat up to about 22,000,000 bushels might be bought at a fixed price...through private capital and the grain withheld from the market...the private capital...to be raised by private bid...the successful bidder...to receive a monopoly on corn imports at prices fixed by the Minister of Agriculture."

1564. Martinez de Bujanda, E. The new regulation of the wheat market in Spain. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 26(12): 429E-439E. Dec. 1935. 280.29 In83

Traces the evolution of the wheat market in Spain "from a definite policy of intervention to one of trading on the open market. Up to the present...an interventionist policy prevailed, introduced twenty years earlier, involving the fixing of standard prices, which sometimes represented the highest price that the grower could ask for his wheat (maximum price), and at other times the lowest price which the miller was expected to pay for wheat...The establishment of these prices...had the effect of protecting the interests of the grower and of the miller whenever these interests were threatened by abnormal conditions...The object of this policy of standard prices is the maintenance of a low price for bread making it always accessible to the masses."

Various interventionist measures are discussed. These are followed by measures paving the way to free trading and culminating in the establishment of the office of Commissioner General for Wheat.

1565. Martinez de Bujanda, E. The wheat trading commissions "Juntas de Contratación de Trigo" in Spain. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 25(10): 472E-477E. Oct. 1934. 280.29 In83

Contains an account of the establishment and operating activities of the Wheat Trading Commissions (Juntas de Contratación de Trigo) authorized by a decree promulgated on July 1, 1934 to control the marketing of wheat and wheat flour. Maximum and minimum prices are fixed for the year 1934/35.

1566. Shollenberger, J. H. Bread grain consumption and trade in Spain. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 28(16): 413-418, processed. Apr. 16, 1934. 1.9 St2F

Notes the existence of legislation authorizing the Government to fix minimum prices for wheat and to fix flour and bread prices.

1567. Spain...Reform of the tobacco monopoly. Economist 131(4948): 714. June 25, 1938. 286.8 Ec7

The Spanish Government has declared void the agreement with the Spanish Licensed Tobacco Company and "a new concern called 'Monopolio de Tabacos y Fósforos' has been set up to regulate the production, importation, manufacture and distribution of tobacco, matches, and lighters."

1568. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Bread, grains. Spanish wheat-control measures abandoned. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 32(21): 607, processed. May 25, 1936. 1.9 St2F

"Control measures applying to the wheat industry of Spain were practically wiped out by a Government decree of April 9, 1936... This means the abandonment of an interventionist policy of over 20 years' standing for free trading on domestic markets. Fixed prices, controlled sales, segregated stocks are no longer in force...The object of the various measures passed by the Government has been to increase returns to producers, while maintaining low prices of bread. At first a system of standard prices was established, which fixed the maximum and minimum price limits for wheat, within which allowances were made for carrying charges." Surplus production brought about new legislative measures, and in July 1934 "all operations of purchase and sale were placed under the Wheat Trading Committee set up by the Government...another law was passed on June 9, 1935, authorizing the Minister of Agriculture to purchase outright surplus wheat which threatened to disrupt the market...and some 14,000,000 bushels of wheat were taken over by the Government at a price considered remunerative to the farmers. The real weakness in the program was the inability of the Government to control production."

1569. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

An account is given of wheat trade control and price fixing (pp. 482-485); the tobacco monopoly (p. 485); fixed prices for sugarcane and sugar beets (pp. 485-486); and fixed prices for unhulled rice, cotton and raisins (pp. 487-490).

The fixing of maximum and minimum prices of wheat is outlined from 1930 to the setting up of a Comisión Provincial Reguladora del Mercado de Trigo in each provincial capital by a decree of September 15, 1932.

"The production and marketing of tobacco in Spain has been a State monopoly for a number of years. The Government controls and regulates the acreage that may be planted to tobacco, and the prices paid for leaf tobacco."

A decree of February 22, 1932 fixed the 1932-33 contract prices for sugarcane and sugar beets, and authorized the sugar producers to submit to the Jurado Mixto before October 15 of each year a proposed price for sugar beets high enough "to satisfy the requirements of beet cultivation in relation to other cultivated products and in relation to the agricultural economic condition of the producing region, and the general condition of the sugar industry."

A decree of April 18, 1933 fixed the minimum price for sugar beets during the 1933-34 crop year according to the production regions.

A decree of November 19, 1927 provided for the establishment of a National Rice Consortium which remained in operation until March 8, 1930. A schedule of minimum prices to be paid to the grower was

maintained. "No further legislative action on behalf of rice growers was taken by the Government until the issuance of a decree on November 4, 1932, fixing prices to be paid growers for unhulled rice."

A law of March 18, 1932 authorized the Government to fix the prices to be paid each year to growers for their cotton. Prices are quoted for 1932. The Government "guarantees a fixed price for unginced cotton to be paid as soon as growers deliver their cotton to ginning establishments. If at that time, however, the price for ginned cotton on the open market in Spain should exceed the Government fixed price for unginced cotton plus the cost of ginning, the Government is in a position to make a profit over the amount to be paid growers for raw cotton delivered on the basis of fixed prices. This profit is returned to growers in the form of a special premium over and above the fixed price."

A decree of January 11, 1933 provides for a compulsory pool for the marketing of Malaga raisins. A committee to be set up "will periodically announce the prices at which it will sell raisins of the various grades."

SPAIN - LEGISLATION

1570. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Real decreto-ley disponiendo se organicen los servicios de abastos bajo la inmediata dependencia de la Dirección general de agricultura, de este Ministerio, y modificando en la parte que se indica el actual régimen de abastos. 6 de marzo de 1930. Gaceta de Madrid, año 269, t. 1, no. 66, pp. 1530-1533. Mar. 7, 1930. Libr. Cong.

Provides for governmental control under the Ministry of National Economy of production, consumption and marketing of food products of prime necessity and indispensable consumption products with power to fix prices when necessary.

1571. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Real decreto aprobando, con carácter provisional, el reglamento, que se inserta, para la ejecución del Real decreto-ley número 756, sobre servicios de abastos. 29 de marzo de 1930. Gaceta de Madrid, año 269, t. 1, no. 89, pp. 1979-1983, Mar. 30, 1930. Libr. Cong.

Approves provisional regulations for putting into effect the decree-law of March 6, 1930.

1572. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Real orden, disponiendo que en las Juntas provinciales de economía de cada provincia, y bajo la presidencia del gobernador civil, se formen comités provinciales de información de precios, constituidos en la forma que se indica, con objeto de recoger, quincenalmente, los datos referentes a los precios de los artículos de consumo indispensables y sustancias alimenticias de primera necesidad, que hayan de ser objeto de regulación municipal. 8 de noviembre de 1930. Gaceta de Madrid, año 269, t. 4, no. 313, pp. 811-812. Nov. 9, 1930. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the Provincial Economic Councils to appoint committees to study prices of necessities regulated by municipalities.

1573. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Orden circular, 31 de mayo de 1938. Para la actuación de la Junta provincial de abastos con respecto a la adjudicación de precios. Legislación del Nuevo Estado. Decretos, órdenes y disposiciones publicados en junio de 1938, v. 8, pp. 7-8. Burgos, Imprenta Aldecoa, S. A., 1938. Libr. Cong.

Provides that merchants keep within view of the public a list of prices of all articles of prime necessity as authorized by the Provincial Board of Supplies. Wholesale and retail prices are fixed by the Ministry after consultation with the Central Board which has previously been advised by the provincial boards.

1574. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley, 16 de julio de 1938. Creando, con carácter provisional, comisiones reguladoras de la producción. Legislación del Nuevo Estado. Leyes, decretos, órdenes y disposiciones publicados en el mes de julio de 1938, v. 9, pp. 49-52. Burgos, Imprenta Aldecoa, S. A., 1938. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the creation of Regulatory Commissions of Production and the formation of subcommissions covering a large variety of products. The functions of the commissions cover a wide field, one of them being to prevent unjustifiable price changes.

Almonds

1575. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Orden, 6 de agosto de 1938. Dictando normas para el funcionamiento de la Rama de la almendra en la Subcomisión de frutos secos. Legislación del Nuevo Estado. Leyes, decretos, órdenes y disposiciones publicados en el mes de agosto de 1938, v. 10, pp. 86-88. Burgos, Imprenta Aldecoa, S. A., 1938. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the purchase of the entire almond crop at prices fixed by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Ministry of Agriculture and for its sale at prices fixed by these Ministries after consideration of bids received by exporters and others.

1576. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Orden, 20 de agosto de 1938. Creando la Rama de la almendra con arreglo a lo establecido en la ley de 16 de julio del presente año. Legislación del Nuevo Estado. Leyes, decretos, órdenes y disposiciones publicados en el mes de agosto de 1938, v. 10, pp. 48-49. Burgos, Imprenta Aldecoa, S. A., 1938. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the establishment of an Almond Branch of the Dried Fruit Sub-Commission when organized, under the provisions of the law of July 16, 1938 setting up Regulatory Commissions of Production.

Cotton

1577. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto estableciendo un programa para cultivo del algodón, bajo la inmediata protección y vigilancia del Estado, que deberá alcanzar la cifra de 100,000 hectáreas en plazo máximo de cinco años, subdividido en inscripciones mínimas de 2,000. 22 de marzo de 1932. Gaceta de Madrid, año 271, t. 1, no. 83, pp. 2051-2055, Mar. 23, 1932. Libr. Cong.

Text in Spain. Instituto de fomento del cultivo algodonero. Disposiciones oficiales relativas a su creacion y formularios para la constitucion de sindicatos de cultivadores de algodón. 63pp. Madrid, 1932. 281.372 Spl

Makes provision for increasing the cotton acreage in Spain to 100,000 hectares in five years, for providing free seed and a production bounty, and for regulating the price of cotton.

1578. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Orden disponiendo que por el Instituto del cultivo algodonero se satisfaga, a los precios que se fijan, el algodón que se recolecte en la zona de Andalucía en la presente campaña. 21 de enero de 1938. Spain. Gaceta de la República, Diario Oficial, año 277, t. 1, no. 26, p. 391, Jan. 26, 1938.

A Ministerial order of January 21, 1938 fixes prices at which the Cotton Growing Institute will purchase the different grades of cotton gathered in Andalucía.

1579. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Orden fijando los precios por kilogramo de algodón en bruto para la siembra de dicho producto en la campaña de 1938-39. 21 de enero de 1938. Spain. Gaceta de la República, Diario Oficial, año 277, t. 1, p. 391, Jan. 26, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Fixes prices per kilogram of raw cotton for sowing for the crop year 1938/39.

Fertilizers

1580. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto constituyendo la Oficina de ventas de potasas a la que se encomienda la gestión del monopolio del estado sobre la venta de sales potásicas y demás productos comprendidos en el artículo primero del Decreto de esta fecha. 16 de noviembre de 1938. Spain. Gaceta de la República. Diario Oficial, año 272 [i.e. 277], t. 4, no. 321, pp. 593-594. Nov. 17, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Establishes a State Monopoly for the sale of potash salts and other mineral products that can be used as fertilizers. The jurisdiction of the monopoly is to extend to the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, and territories of the protectorate in Northern Africa, and its management is entrusted to the Office of Potash Sales. A maximum price is to be fixed every six months at which the potassic products shall be sold in the Spanish market and a minimum price for their sale on foreign markets. Should the Office sell the monopoly products at a price exceeding 12 percent above the fixed price the producer is to receive one-third of the excess profit obtained.

Grain and Flour

1581. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Real orden disponiendo que, a partir de esta fecha y hasta 1^o de agosto de 1926 se establece, con carácter obligatorio para los trigos nacionales, el precio mínimo de 47 pesetas quintal métrico, sobre vagón estación de origen o sobre carro. 9 de julio de 1925. Gaceta de Madrid, año 264, t. 3, pp. 289-290. July 10, 1925. Libr. Cong.

Establishes a minimum price of 47 pesetas per metric quintal for domestic wheat until August 1, 1926. Prices of flour for bread are to be fixed by the provincial boards.

1582. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Real orden estableciendo, con carácter obligatorio, desde el 1^o de Agosto próximo hasta el 15 de Julio de 1927 la tasa mínima para el trigo nacional en la forma que se indica. 6 de julio de 1926. Gaceta de Madrid, año 265, t. 3, no. 188, pp. 151-153. July 7, 1926. Libr. Cong.

Establishes a sliding scale of minimum prices for wheat from 45.50 pesetas per metric quintal to 48 pesetas from August 1, 1926 to July 15, 1927.

1583. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Real orden prorrogando hasta el día 15 del corriente la vigencia de las disposiciones contenidas en la Real orden de 6 de Julio de 1926, referente a regulación de precios del trigo y períodos de aplicación para la tasa mínima di dicho cereal. 2 de julio de 1927. Gaceta de Madrid, año 266, t. 3, pp. 56-57. July 3, 1927. Libr. Cong.

Prolongs until July 15, 1928, the minimum prices for wheat fixed by Royal order of July 6, 1926.

1584. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Real decreto subvencionando el cultivo del maíz y la difusión de las semillas seleccionadas y de los cereales. 11 de junio de 1929. Gaceta de Madrid, año 268, t. 2, no. 163, pp. 1516-1519. June 12, 1929. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the distribution of selected grain seeds to farmers at a price not to exceed the current price by more than 50%.

1585. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Real orden estableciendo desde le día 16 del corriente mes de Julio hasta el 15 de dicho mes de 1930, con carácter obligatorio, la tasa mínima para el trigo nacional. 15 de julio de 1929. Spain. Gaceta de Madrid, año 268, t. 3, no. 197, pp. 377-379. July 16, 1929. Libr. Cong.

Fixes the price of wheat from July 16, 1929 to July 15, 1930 at a sliding scale going from 46 to 48 pesetas. The maximum price of wheat is fixed at 53 pesetas per 100 kilograms at the mill.

1586. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Real orden fijando el precio tope máximo para el maíz plata comercialmente limpio, con envase, el de 38.50 pesetas el quintal métrico, sobre vagón o sobre carro, en población del puerto de desembarque, incluida en dicho precio el beneficio industrial del almacenista. 20 de enero de 1930. Gaceta de Madrid, año 269, t. 1, no. 21, p. 501. Jan. 21, 1930. Libr. Cong.
Fixes maximum price of corn.
1587. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Real decreto declarando intervenido el comercio de trigos y harinas, y estableciendo con carácter obligatorio las tasas mínima y máxima para el trigo nacional. 18 de junio de 1930. Spain. Gaceta de Madrid, año 269, t. 2, no. 170, pp. 1714-1716. June 19, 1930. Libr. Cong.
Establishes fixed prices for wheat and flour according to a sliding scale going from 46 to 48 pesetas per metric quintal. The maximum price of wheat is fixed at 53 pesetas per 100 kilos.
1588. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto declarando la necesidad de que continúe intervenido el comercio de trigos y harinas, a partir del día 16 del mes de Julio actual, hasta el 15 del mismo mes del año próximo venidero, y fijando los precios mínimo y máximo de tasa para la compraventa de trigos. 15 de julio de 1931. Gaceta de Madrid, año 270, t. 3, no. 199, pp. 545-548. July 18, 1931. Libr. Cong.
Fixes minimum and maximum prices of wheat according to a sliding scale from July 16, 1931 to July 15, 1932. Provides also for fixing the price of flour and bread.
1589. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto regulando la organización local y provincial de tenedores de trigo, estableciendo un mecanismo capaz de garantizar en las operaciones de compraventa el cumplimiento de las tasas máxima y mínima, que han sido fijadas en los mismos precios que venían rigiendo hasta el día, e iniciando la organización del sistema de silos reguladores y del crédito agrícola, cuyo desarrollo será objeto de ulteriores disposiciones. 15 de septiembre de 1932. Gaceta de Madrid, año 271, t. 3, no. 264, pp. 2068-2071. Sept. 20, 1932. Libr. Cong.
Provides for the regulation of the wheat market, and fixes minimum and maximum prices of wheat of 46 pesetas per 100 kg. and 53 pesetas respectively.
1590. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto regulando el mercado de trigo y fijando la tasa máxima y mínima de tal cereal. 24 de octubre de 1933. Gaceta de Madrid, año 272, t. 4, no. 299, pp. 650-652, Oct. 26, 1933. Libr. Cong.
Fixes minimum and maximum prices of wheat until May 31, 1934.

1591. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto creando una Comisión, integrada en la forma que se expresa, para efectuar los oportunos estudios que puedan servir de base para proponer una resolución definitiva a los problemas relacionados con el abastecimiento de trigo, harinas y pan. 19 de enero de 1934. Gaceta de Madrid, año 273, t. 1, no. 20, pp. 516-518. Jan. 20, 1934. Libr. Cong.

A decree of January 19, 1934, creates a Commission to make the necessary investigations to serve as a basis for proposals to be submitted to the Minister of Agriculture dealing with the fixing of the prices of wheat, flour, and family bread.

1592. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto relativo a la intervención del comercio de trigo y harinas en todo el territorio nacional. 30 de junio de 1934. Gaceta de Madrid, año 273, t. 3, no. 182, pp. 18-20. July 1, 1934. Libr. Cong.

The marketing of wheat and flour is placed under government control from July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935, and definite fixed prices are listed. Boards are to be set up in each Commune to take charge of the purchase and sale of wheat and regulations are set up for their operation.

1593. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley autorizando al ministro [del Departamento de Agricultura] para bonificar al tipo máximo del 9 por 100 anual, englobados intereses y gastos, las retenciones voluntarias de trigo que hasta el límite de 600.000 toneladas ofrezcan las Asociaciones agrícolas a los particulares. 27 de febrero de 1935. Gaceta de Madrid, año 274, t. 1, no. 61, pp. 1835-1836. Mar. 2, 1935. Libr. Cong.

Allocates bounties up to a maximum of 9 per cent per annum of the value of voluntary stocks of wheat up to an amount of 600,000 tons. To procure part of the necessary funds use will be made of the gains realized from the difference between the price of corn free from duty brought into Spain on the basis of trade agreements and the sale price to consumers fixed by the Minister.

1594. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley concediendo las autorizaciones que se indican al ministro de este departamento sobre trigos procedentes de la cosecha de 1934. 9 de junio de 1935. Gaceta de Madrid, año 274, t. 2, no. 165, pp. 2171-2173. June 14, 1935. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the Minister of Agriculture to withdraw from the market up to 400,000 tons of wheat of the harvest of 1934, under specified conditions and at specified prices.

1595. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto restableciendo la libertad de contratación del trigo y sus harinas en todo el territorio de la República. 8 de abril de 1936. Gaceta de Madrid, año 275, t. 2, no. 100, pp. 268-270. Apr. 9, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Restores freedom of operation in the marketing of wheat and wheat flour. The Provincial Committees for the Regulation of Wheat Marketing

will fix the price of the so-called "family bread" according to the rules laid down by the decree of January 14, 1934.

1596. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Orden relativa a las propuestas elevadas para fijar mensualmente el precio del pan de familia. 28 de mayo de 1936. Gaceta de Madrid, año 275, t. 2, no. 153, p. 1926. June 1, 1936. Libr. Cong.

The Ministry of Agriculture approves the proposal made by the Provincial Committees for the Regulation of Wheat Marketing to fix the price of family bread monthly.

1597. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto de 1º de julio de 1939 fijando el precio del trigo con aplicación al período de 1º de julio de 1939 a 30 de junio de 1940, en cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en el decreto-ley de ordenación triguera. 1º de julio de 1939. Spain. Boletín Oficial del Estado 4(183): 3614-3617. July 2, 1939. Libr. Cong.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Textes Législatifs, num. 29, série 1939. 30.5 In82T

Standard wheat is defined and prices per metric quintal fixed from July 1939 to June 1940, ranging from 59 pesetas to 64 pesetas.

From July 1, 1939 the National Wheat Service will sell wheat to flour millers at 5 pesetas above the initial standard price on that date. The sale of wheat by flour millers is prohibited.

Grapes

1598. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Orden disponiendo rijan como tipos mínimos para la vendimia de 1933 los precios para la uva blanca que se indican. 27 de septiembre de 1933. Gaceta de Madrid, año 272, t. 3, no. 271, pp. 1927-1928. Sept. 28, 1933. Libr. Cong.

Fixes minimum prices for white grapes.

Hemp

1599. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Orden aprobando las clasificaciones y precios que se insertan del cáñamo. 30 de diciembre de 1933. Gaceta de Madrid, año 273, t. 1, p. 358. Jan. 10, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Approves a schedule of minimum and maximum prices for hemp.

Raisins

1600. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Real orden aprobando las bases y conclusiones, que se insertan, elevadas a la Dirección general de agricultura y montes por la Junta provincial de defensa de la pasa moscatel de Málaga. 19 de julio de 1926. Gaceta de Madrid, año 265, t. 3, no. 207, pp. 625-627. July 26, 1926. Libr. Cong.

Empowers the Junta for the defense of Muscat raisins to fix export prices.

1601. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Real orden estableciendo en Denia la Cámara Oficial Pasera de Levante. 31 de enero de 1927. Gaceta de Madrid, año 266, t. 1, no. 32, pp. 674-676. Feb. 1, 1927. Libr. Cong.
Provides for the establishment in Denia of the Official Raisin Chamber of the Levant under the jurisdiction of the Council of National Economy with power to fix prices at the beginning of each season of the different qualities based on cost of production, world prices and demand.
1602. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Real decreto aprobando el reglamento, que se inserta, para el desenvolvimiento, actuación y funciones de la Cámara Pasera de Levante. 22 de junio de 1927. Gaceta de Madrid, año 266, t. 2, no. 177, pp. 1810-1832. June 26, 1927. Libr. Cong.
Contains regulations putting into effect the law of January 31, 1927 creating the Official Raisin Chamber of the Levant.
1603. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Real decreto aprobando el reglamento, que se inserta, modificado y adicionado, para el desenvolvimiento, actuación y funciones de la Cámara Pasera de Levante. 29 de septiembre de 1928. Gaceta de Madrid, año 267, t. 4, no. 278, pp. 90-113. Oct. 4, 1928. Libr. Cong.
Modifies and supplements the law of Jan. 31, 1927 creating the Raisin Chamber of the Levant and specifies its organization and functions, including its power to fix the prices of raisins at the beginning of each season.
1604. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Real orden relativa al nuevo régimen y funcionamiento de la Junta provincial de defensa contra la falsificación de la pasa moscatel de Málaga. 21 de agosto de 1930. Gaceta de Madrid, año 269, t. 3, no. 235, pp. 1195-1196. Aug. 23, 1930. Libr. Cong.
Reorganizes the functions of the Provincial Raisin Board and gives it the right to fix prices of Muscat raisins whenever such action is deemed necessary.

Rice

1605. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Real orden estableciendo, con carácter obligatorio, a partir del día 20 del actual y hasta 1º de septiembre de 1929, los precios mínimos, por quintal métrico, que se indican, para el arroz en cáscara de producción nacional, en la zona de Tortosa-Amposta y en las provincias de Levante que forman parte del Consorcio nacional arrocero, y el precio máximo, que también se indica, para los de las provincias de Valencia, Alicante, Castellón y Tarragona. 20 de septiembre de 1928. Gaceta de Madrid, año 267, t. 3, no. 265, p. 1672. Sept. 21, 1928. Libr. Cong.
Fixes minimum prices for unhulled rice in certain provinces of Spain and maximum prices in others.

1606. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto estableciendo con carácter obligatorio para el arroz en cáscara sobre secadero, el precio mínimo de 32 pesetas los cien kilos. 4 de noviembre de 1932. Gaceta de Madrid, año 271, t. 4, no. 310, pp. 863-864. Nov. 5, 1932. Libr. Cong.
Text in El Progreso Agrícola y Pecuario 38(1755): 927. Dec. 22, 1932.
Fixes minimum price for rice, unhusked, on the drying floor at 32 pesetas per 100 kilos.
1607. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto creando la "Federación Sindical de Agricultores Arroceros", y disponiendo que los cultivadores de arroz de las provincias que se indican se agrupen, con carácter obligatorio, en dicha Federación. 17 de mayo de 1933. Gaceta de Madrid, año 272, t. 2, no. 139, pp. 1284-1286. May 19, 1933. Libr. Cong.
Provides for the compulsory organization of rice producers of certain provinces into the Syndical Federation of Rice Growers with power to fix a minimum price of rice that will be remunerative.
1608. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto estableciendo los precios que se indican en las distintas variedades del arroz. 19 de agosto de 1933. Gaceta de Madrid, año 272, t. 3, no. 234, pp. 1206-1207. Aug. 22, 1933. Libr. Cong.
Fixes prices for different varieties of rice.

Silk

1609. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Real decreto-ley reformando la legislación protectora de la industria sericícola. 18 de abril de 1929. Gaceta de Madrid, año 268, t. 2, no. 109, pp. 346-350. Apr. 19, 1929. Libr. Cong.
Reorganizes the silk industry in Spain. A Central Silk Office has among other functions that of establishing a minimum remunerative price per kg. for cocoons, and of providing sufficient compensation to the silk factories to enable them to pay this minimum price. Regulations for putting this law into effect are contained in:
Real orden aprobando el Reglamento, que se inserta, para la ejecución del Real decreto de 18 del actual, que reforma la legislación de protección a la industria sedera. 19 de abril de 1929 (Gaceta de Madrid, año 268, t. 2, no. 114, pp. 465-468, Apr. 24, 1929).
1610. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Real decreto dictando reglas para regular la adquisición del capullo de seda y el pago de un precio remunerador al productor. 11 de abril de 1930. Gaceta de Madrid, año 269, t. 2, no. 103, pp. 314-315. Apr. 13, 1930. Libr. Cong.
Grants producers of fresh cocoons a premium of one peseta per kilogram during the month of September provided that the minimum sale price fixed by the Central Silk Office does not exceed 4 pesetas 50, this premium to be reduced in proportion as the minimum price increases.

Summary in International Institute of Agriculture. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology 21(5): 191. May 1930.

1611. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Orden elevando a 1,50 pesetas el premio concedido al kilo de capullo de seda seco que se importe en las condiciones señaladas en la orden de este Departamento de 13 de diciembre pasado. 16 de febrero de 1933. Gaceta de Madrid, año 272, t. 1, no. 50, pp. 1393-1394. Feb. 19, 1933. Libr. Cong.

Raises to 1.50 pesetas the price fixed for each kilogram of dried cocoons imported under the conditions laid down in the order of December 13, 1932.

Sugar Beets

1612. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Orden fijando en 79 pesetas tonelada el precio mínimo para la remolacha en la zona de Aragón, Navarra y Rioja, para la campaña 1933-34. 18 de abril de 1933. Gaceta de Madrid, año 272, t. 2, no. 109, pp. 491-492. Apr. 19, 1933. Libr. Cong.

Revokes the order of Feb. 22, 1933 and fixes prices of sugar beets during 1933-34 in certain regions at 79 pesetas per ton.

Sugar Cane

1613. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Orden disponiendo que el precio para la contratación de la caña de azúcar de la campaña actual sea de 55 céntimos de peseta por arroba para las nuevas variedades, y que rijan los mismos precios de la campaña anterior para las variedades antiguas. 22 de febrero de 1932. Gaceta de Madrid, año 271, t. 2, no. 117, pp. 662-663. Apr. 26, 1932. Libr. Cong.

Fixes price of sugar cane for the present crop and maintains the existing prices for previous crops.

1614. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Orden fijando en 0,49 pesetas por arroba de caña de azúcar para la campaña actual, el precio que habrá de pagarse ésta por las empresas transformadoras. 12 de mayo de 1934. Gaceta de Madrid, año 273, t. 2, no. 134, pp. 1055-1056. May 14, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Fixes at 0.49 pesetas the price that the manufacturers must pay per arroba for sugar cane.

1615. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Orden fijando el precio que se indica de la caña de azúcar. 19 de diciembre de 1934. Spain. Gaceta de Madrid, año 274, t. 1, no. 6, p. 169, Jan. 6, 1935. Libr. Cong.

Fixes prices of sugar cane.

Wool

1616. Spain. Laws, statutes, etc. Orden de 22 de julio de 1939 fijando el precio de las lanas. 22 de julio de 1939. Spain. Boletín Oficial del Estado 4(207): 4034-4042. July 26, 1939. Libr. Cong.

An order of July 22, 1939 fixes wool prices which are listed according to types and grades.

MÁLAGA - LEGISLATION

1617. Málaga. Laws, statutes, etc. Comisaría general de abastecimientos y transportes. Delegación Provincial de Málaga [Orden] 27 de julio de 1939. Málaga. Boletín Oficial, no. 168, p. 1508. July 29, 1939. Libr. Cong.

By order of the Commissariat General for Supplies and Transport, on and after August 1 in the capital and as of the tenth in the towns of the province grocery stores must exhibit a sample of all articles of prime necessity in stock. This is done because of the difficulty of enforcing price-fixing decrees.

1618. Málaga. Laws, statutes, etc. Comisaría general de abastecimientos y transportes. Delegación Provincial de Málaga. Tasa de las frutas, legumbres y hortalizas que regirá a partir de la publicación. 30 de julio de 1939. Málaga. Boletín Oficial, no. 172, p. 1538. Aug. 3, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Lists fixed wholesale and retail prices of fruits and vegetables.

SWEDEN

1619. American Academy of political and social science. [Agricultural price policy.] Social problems and policies in Sweden. Commemorating the Tercentenary anniversary of the first settlement of Swedes in America, on the shores of the Delaware. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 197: 66-68. May 1938. 230.9 Am34

In connection with the anti-crisis measures, "as goals for the agricultural policy, certain prices were set which as a rule were fixed in relation to the average prices of 1925-1929. When regulatory measures in 1934 were for the first time dealt with in their entirety and given a more coordinated form, it was hoped that the support measures would raise the prices of agricultural products to 75 per cent of the averages already mentioned...

"In 1936, after it had been shown that the costs of agriculture (wages and the consumption goods of agriculture) had risen to a considerable degree, the Riksdag recommended that prices should be permitted to vary from a low level, corresponding to 85 per cent of the average prices in 1925-1929, to a high level which might lie somewhat above the latter prices." A table gives estimates of price gains and losses in agriculture due to regulation.

1620. Great Britain. Board of trade. Sweden. Sugar monopoly. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 128(1824): 430. Mar. 24, 1932. 256.03 T67J

A Swedish law grants to two Swedish sugar refining concerns the sole right to import sugar into Sweden during the period from Feb. 23, 1932 to Feb. 28, 1933. "It is understood that no refined sugar whatever will be imported into Sweden during this period. In return for this concession, and for the authority not to charge less than a fixed minimum price for their products, the Svenska Sockerfabriksaktiebolag undertake to pay a fixed minimum scale of prices for Swedish-grown sugar beets."

1621. Great Britain. Board of trade. Sweden. Sugar monopoly. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 130(1892): 396. Mar. 9, 1933. 256.03 T67J

"The Riksdag has passed a law prolonging the regulations relating to the State monopoly of the importation of sugar from March 1, 1933 to the end of February, 1934. In connection with the extension of these regulations, minor reductions have been made in the price payable to beet growers and in the guaranteed minimum price of sugar."

1622. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Sweden: Import monopoly for wheat and rye. Gt. Brit. Min. of Agr. and Fisheries. Jour. 38(10): 1017-1018. Jan. 1932. 10 G79J

A brief discussion of the Swedish import monopoly of wheat and rye established by Royal Decree of June 1, 1931. The Swedish Cereals Association "contracted with the State to purchase, during the months of June and July in the years 1931 and 1932 all stocks of home-grown wheat and rye of satisfactory milling quality, whether on farms or in mills in Sweden...at minimum...prices to be fixed by the State."

1623. Grew, Richard. Wheat and flour trade regulation in European countries. XI. Sweden. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Can. Intel. Jour. 57(1760): 724-730. Oct. 23, 1937. 286.8 C16

Notes the substitution in 1935 for the Swedish Grain Association of the Swedish Grain Company which "agrees to purchase and sell domestic bread grains on suitable occasions and at prices fixed in such a way that the cost of bread to the consumer is not unduly enhanced. Purchases and sales of domestic grains by the company are subject to the quality requirements and price-regulating scales for different qualities of grain, which are issued by the Government Board of Agriculture..."

"Under the previous system the Swedish Grain Association was bound by contract to purchase all the good quality domestic wheat and rye offered for sale between June 1 and July 31 of each year at prices fixed by the Government. Also, the association possessed an import monopoly for bread grains and flour. The present company has no import monopoly, and a system of protective purchases has replaced the fixed price system."

1624. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. Sweden. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 29(8): 379E-388E. Aug. 1938. 280.29 In83

"In 1931 it was made compulsory for the State to purchase, through intermediary organisations set up for the purposes and at prices fixed in advance for each farming year, all Swedish-grown cereals suitable for milling which should be placed on the market from June 1 to August 1. This guarantee of price remained in force up to the harvest of 1935. In 1936 the Diet substituted for it the procedure, still in force, of purchases for the maintenance of prices."

In 1932 guaranteed prices for sugar were adopted. Legislation was passed by which the Government "conferred the monopoly of sugar importation on the Swedish Sugar Refineries Company Limited. In the agreement concluded with the State, this Company has undertaken to guarantee to sugar beet growers a minimum price of 2.70 crowns per quintal of beets with a sugar content of at least 16 per cent., and moreover to make a delivery contract with them if they pay a minimum wage to the workers they employ in sugar beet growing. The Company was also guaranteeing in contract a minimum price of 32 øre per kg. of 'Krossnelis' (that is, 'k.5' Netherlands standard)...

"By Royal Order of June 26, 1935 with effect up to September 30, 1940,...a special licence is required for the manufacture of potato starch intended for other than household uses. At the time of the purchase of potatoes for starch manufacture, the holder of such a licence is required to pay a price fixed by the Government...The same Order provides for the supervision of production and the control of prices of potato starch."

1625. International labour office. Enquiry into the economic conditions of Swedish agriculture. Internatl. Labour Off. Indus. and Labour Inform. 66(4): 94-95. Apr. 25, 1938. 283.8 In82

"The Swedish Minister of Agriculture has appointed a Committee of 15 members to enquire into the conditions of production and marketing of agricultural products in Sweden. The Minister gives as a reason for this step that, as it cannot be expected that the situation of the agricultural world market will change in the near future, it is not possible to let the prices of Swedish agricultural products depend on foreign markets and world prices...Agricultural policy must give the necessary support to the farming population without hampering the development of other branches of economic activity."

"Hitherto price regulation for agricultural products has aimed at obtaining the prices prevailing during the years 1925-29...It is... necessary to look into the present conditions of agricultural production in order to ascertain what prices for the various farm products ought to be assured through price regulation."

1626. New Fabian research bureau, London. Democratic Sweden, a volume of studies prepared by members of the New Fabian research bureau, edited by Margaret Cole and Charles Smith. 334pp. London, G. Routledge & sons, ltd. [1938.] 280.173 N42

General list of books, p. 327.

Sources at end of most of the chapters.

Chapter 10, Agriculture, by Dunstan Skilbeck, contains a section on State intervention in the marketing of agricultural products.

"Wheat was the first commodity to come under direct Government control in the crisis period. In 1931 the Government, acting rapidly to meet a sudden emergency, gave a guaranteed price to all farmers who had not, by 1st July, already received State loans via the banks, to hold their wheat off the market. A fixed price for wheat was maintained until 1935, but was then superseded by a policy of State wheat purchases... In 1932 (July) the Milk Scheme became effective... Briefly, the scheme is a means of subsidizing the butter export to England out of a tax on milk and the maintenance of the internal butter price...

"Sugar is also a controlled market, a private company having a monopolistic control of all home-produced sugar, but it maintains its monopoly under the severest Governmental control. The Government is responsible for the fixing of prices; the company has to pay specified prices for sugar beet to the farmer and, in return, the farmer is under contract to pay certain specified wage rates, and under this system it has been possible to maintain the internal price level of sugar. Here may be instanced an example of rigid price control over a permissive private monopoly somewhat comparable with the wheat-exporting society described above."

1627. Schweden. Die zuckerpoltik. Wirtschaftsdienst 24(22): 757-758. June 2, 1939. 280.3 W74

Notes briefly the establishment on March 1, 1932 of a Sugar Import Monopoly. Certain refineries were authorized to import sugar exclusively under conditions which allowed a fixed price to be paid for domestic beets. A domestic price for sugar was fixed far above the world market price to increase production.

1628. Steere, Lloyd V. Recent developments in Swedish agricultural policy. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(5): 213-234, processed. May 1933. 1.9 Ec7For

"Swedish farm-aid measures have been characterized by a simplicity and directness lacking in most countries where a comprehensive program has been put into effect...

"The minimum-price measures have been adopted for normally deficit products, such as wheat, rye, and sugar beets. These crops are of the annual type rather than of year-round production, as are live-stock products, which dominate the export trade. The measures are financed usually by processing taxes, provided large-scale intervention and losses do not require additional funds. Little special machinery is set up under the measures, use being made principally of established agencies...

"The two outstanding features of the Swedish measures for the aid of grain growers have been (1) a system of minimum prices for domestic wheat and rye and (2) the required admixture of specified proportions

of Swedish wheat and rye with foreign grains in milling, and of Swedish flour with imported flour...

"The minimum-price scheme, as first introduced for the season September 1930-August 1931, consisted of an agreement between the State Grain Commission and Swedish millers, under which the latter undertook to pay specified minimum prices, varying for different months of the year, for wheat and rye of sound quality. The inducement to millers to adhere to the agreement lay in a provision permitting signers, who represented the bulk of Swedish flour-milling capacity, to grind 10 percent less domestic wheat than was generally required under the compulsory mixing and milling regulations, which had been introduced simultaneously with the minimum-price plan. The system, however, proved unsatisfactory to both farmers and millers, chiefly, it would seem, because of rigidities inherent in a system of what were, in practice, virtually fixed prices.

"A new minimum-price plan was designed with the idea that the domestic market for wheat and rye should be a free one, with prices determined by conditions of supply and demand, but that both the sale and the price of grain unsold at the end of the crop year should be guaranteed. The arrangement was designed to enable the farmer to hold and store his grain on the farm, or in farmer elevators and to obtain credit against his product at optimum terms, since the creditor had full guaranty of the value of the product.

"An act was accordingly passed in the spring of 1931 providing for the establishment of the Swedish Grain Company, participation in which was open to all individually or corporately owned mills upon payment of a certain contribution for each 50 tons of wheat and rye milled, on an average, during the period 1928-1930. To this company, often called the 'Grain Monopoly', the State granted exclusive right to import wheat and rye and wheat and rye flour. The company, for its part, undertook to buy, between June 1 and July 31, at prices fixed by the State Grain Commission, all sound and millable domestic wheat and rye offered to it before June 1 (in 1931 the date was June 15).

"This price scheme worked out, in practice, substantially along the lines visualized, and until July 31, 1935, was regularly extended each year without important modifications, save for changes in minimum prices decided upon annually by the Government. The right, however, to impose upon the imports of wheat, rye, and flour, a compensation fee of Kr. 5 per 100 kilograms to cover expenses and losses was granted to the company beginning with the year 1933 and subsequently extended to September 1935.

"The scheme enabled the maintenance of prices to farmers, for both wheat and rye, generally in harmony with the minimum prices fixed for the months of June-July, wherever the farmers took advantage of storage and loan possibilities and such facilities were adequate to meet requirements...

"The minimum-price scheme, however, resulted in considerable losses to the Grain Company, which had to buy grain when prices were highest under the prevailing conditions in June and July and sell at lower

prices in competition with seasonally cheaper new-crop grain. Moreover, it stimulated acreage expansion in 1933 and 1934 which coincided with record yields per acre of both wheat and rye and made Sweden a surplus producer of wheat. The quantities of both wheat and rye offered to the Company at the close of the season assumed burdensome, if not alarming, proportions for a country of Sweden's size...

"Various changes were made in the organization of the scheme, and minimum prices were reduced for purchases during June-July 1936; namely, for wheat, to Kr. 16.5 from the Kr. 19 per 100 kilograms (\$1.17 from \$1.29 per bushel) of the previous season, and, for rye, to Kr. 15.6 from Kr. 17 (99 cents from \$1.08 per bushel)...

"Parliament...also provided a maximum level above which grain prices should not be permitted to rise...

"The season 1936-1937 brought a distinct improvement in the Swedish grain situation...

"The regulations governing the activities of the Grain Company in the current crop year, 1937-38, which were adopted by Parliament in the spring, continued to aim at a market as free as possible from direct governmental price influence. The Company still retains its two essential functions, (a) the prevention of any fall in grain prices below a specified low point - through intervention purchases, and (b) the holding of a reserve stock. In keeping with Parliament's upward revision of the general price objectives for agriculture in 1937-38, however, the price levels below which supporting purchases are mandatory have been raised. Intervention purchases are now called for whenever prices break below Kr. 16 for wheat or Kr. 15 for rye, at the beginning of the season, or below seasonally graduated levels rising to Kr. 17.5 and Kr. 16.5 respectively, at the end of the season. There have been no such purchases so far this season...

"The carrying of reserve stocks is the lesser of the Company's two functions, though a continuous one as contrasted with the infrequent obligation to intervene in the market. If the Company has to buy domestic grain to prevent prices from falling below the specified low points, these purchases go into the reserve stocks, and the latter are not to be built up in any manner other than by price-supporting purchases, except on express order of the Government. Exports are called for whenever the grain holdings exceed 110,000 tons, but the Company has exported no grain since September 1936...

"Butter price equalization: The functioning of the Swedish milk scheme is closely linked with, and largely dependent upon, the butter market and butter prices. The price of domestic butter is fixed weekly by a special price committee appointed by the National Union of Swedish Dairies. The butter price is fixed more or less without regard to prevailing world prices. In 1936, for example, the average Swedish price was Kr. 221 per 100 kilograms as compared with an average export price in Copenhagen for Danish butter of 207 Danish kroner, equivalent to 179 Swedish kroner. The committee is instructed to aim at a price yielding farmers a 'reasonable' profit. Imports of

cheaper foreign butter are barred by a monopoly over imports of milk and dairy products. In the interest of consumers, this price committee is subject to the supervision of the State Agricultural Board, which, if it considers butter prices unreasonable, may make representations to the price committee. Failure of the latter to take action would result in Government intervention...

"Milk price equalization: For purposes of equalization of the prices of fluid milk and of milk destined for the manufacture of dairy products, the country is divided into seven districts, each of which is operated as a self-contained unit. The individual farmer delivers his milk to his local dairy and receives the same price for all his milk regardless of whether sold for liquid consumption or for manufacture. The dairy, of course, realizes a much larger profit on retail milk than on butter...

"The milk price-equalization scheme was operated from July 1933 until the last quarter of 1936 without alteration in the milk levy or in any other basic feature...

"Livestock...The Federation of Swedish Slaughterhouses (Sveriges Slakteriforbund), was constituted in July 1933 and charged with administering State livestock measures...

"It has not attempted, however, to fix prices or to exercise rigid control except in emergencies, such as developed in March 1938, when a large and unexpected export demand for young pigs from Denmark threatened to raise pork prices abnormally and cause difficulties in filling the British bacon quota. On recommendation of the Federation, the Government therefore imposed in March 12, 1938, an embargo on exports of live hogs for an indefinite period, empowering, however, the State Agricultural Board to grant export permits if particular cases warranted...

"Sugar beets. Attempts to maintain stabilized prices for sugar beets have been made in Sweden almost continuously since the war. For a considerable time, these attempts were largely a matter of private arrangement between beet producers and sugar factories. On March 1, 1932, after 2 years of Government subsidization, a sugar-import monopoly was established, under which certain refineries were given the exclusive right to import sugar, provided they maintain a fixed price for domestic sugar beets.

"The Swedish sugar-beet scheme has resulted in an increase in the beet acreage of nearly 50 percent in 5 years, or from 87,000 to over 126,000 acres. In fact, output has now reached a point where Sweden is virtually self-sufficient with respect to sugar, imports amounting to less than 6,000 short tons in 1936. This has been accomplished, of course, by the guaranty of a sugar price much in excess of world levels - 32 öre per kilogram for the 1937-38 season compared with a London price for raw sugar at the end of 1937 equivalent to about 12 öre per kilogram."

1629 . Svenska handelsbanken. Government measures for the relief of agriculture in Sweden since 1930. 32pp. Svenska Handelsbanken. Index. Sup. Mar. 1939. 280.8 In23

"As early as in 1930 the Swedish Government had to intervene in order to stop the fall in bread prices, in 1932 measures were adopted for stabilizing milk production, and since then measures of control have been adopted relating to livestock and feeding stuffs in 1933 and to egg production in 1934."

Attention is called to an agreement made in August 1930 by the Government and the majority of the leading flour mills, the latter agreeing to purchase at certain minimum prices all the Swedish wheat and rye offered to them during the period September 1930 to August 1931. "This agreement was not renewed, but instead a system of Government-guaranteed prices was introduced in 1931." The functioning of this system is explained, and a table gives the guaranteed prices for wheat and rye from 1931 to 1936. A subsidy purchase plan was substituted for this system in 1936, to be operated by the Swedish Grain Company, Ltd., a State enterprise.

The milk control system is explained from its institution in 1932. The State Milk Commission was organized and in 1935 was incorporated in the State Agricultural Commission. The object of the plan was to employ part of the proceeds of the duty levied on milk to pay an export bounty on butter and part as a price subsidy for manufacturing milk. A minimum price of Kr. 2.30 per kg. of butter was fixed on the domestic market.

"The basic butter price has in subsequent years been gradually raised, the Riksdag of 1937 expressing itself in favour of a price of Kr. 2.75...For the purpose of allocating the price-adjustment funds in aid of manufacturing milk the country has been divided up into five price-adjustment districts..."

"The sugar control is effected by means of a raw-sugar import monopoly granted to the Swedish Sugarmills Co. and by the Government's fixing the price of sugar purchased from the beet-cultivators."

Costs and financing, the co-ordination of the controls into a uniform programme and the effects of the agricultural policy are discussed.

"The most serious drawbacks of the agricultural policy pursued in recent years in the way of controlled markets and fixed prices are considered to have been its effects on the trend of agricultural production. In the first place, the fixed-price system - instituted at a time when productivity was increasing - has contributed to a strong expansion in the output of the most important farm products, although consumption would appear, on the long view, to be more or less stationary. So far, however, there has been, as an offset, an increase in consumption from the trough of the depression in 1932-33... The isolated interference with price-fixing entailed in the Grain Control in 1930-33 as a consequence of the relative pegging of grain prices resulted in a far from desirable change-over from fodder production to cereal production...Thanks to the policy of guaranteed

prices for wheat and rye, the prices of these cereals in Sweden were kept considerably above the world-market level, whereas the prices of feeding stuffs followed the latter."

A revision of the agricultural policy is discussed and it is suggested that "a method that might be less radical in its effects but more difficult to carry out in practice than an all-round lowering of the price level of farm produce would be a 'two-price system' with reduced prices for the poor only...From the point of view of State finance a policy on these lines would naturally be far cheaper than, for instance, the direct subsidizing of costs of production."

1630. Swedish milk marketing. Successful scheme in operation. Tasmanian Fruitgrower and Farmer 22(261): 24. July 1, 1937. 23 T185

Describes the Swedish Milk Marketing Scheme which is reported "by the Stockholm correspondent of the London 'Times' to have proved most successful. It has improved the economic position of the farmers yet the price of milk to the consumer has been kept at a reasonably low level, and the consumption of milk, which has always been much higher than in Great Britain, has gone on increasing.

"The Swedish milk scheme is balanced on the butter market. The price of butter is fixed weekly by a special committee appointed by the National Association of Dairies, and this price automatically fixes the wholesale price of liquid milk. In the interests of the consumer the price committee is subject to the control of an agricultural council appointed by the Crown, and if the Council considers the price of butter to be unreasonable, it is authorised to make representations to the committee. If these are not followed the Government may intervene...The price of butter is fixed without reference to the current world price...For the purposes of the scheme the country is divided into five dairy districts, each of which is operated as a self-contained unit."

1631. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

Price fixing in connection with grain (wheat and rye) and sugar beets is discussed on pp. 492-496.

"Sweden adopted a system of direct price fixing for domestic wheat and rye coincident with her adoption in September 1930 of compulsory mixing regulations. When the Government announced its schedule of compulsory milling ratios for the remainder of 1930-31, it simultaneously published the prices which millers would have to pay for domestic grain during each month of the 1930-31 crop year. These prices were graduated upward in succeeding months in order that the farmer might be encouraged to hold his grain off the market for the higher prices prevailing later in the season, and thus prevent the usual dumping of grain on the millers during the harvesting months. The fixed minimum prices were for grain of satisfactory milling quality, weighing 62 pounds per bushel in the case of wheat, and 58.5 pounds per bushel in the case of rye." A table gives the fixed

minimum prices for domestic grain in 1930 and 1931. By a decree of May 29, 1931 an association of Swedish flour millers was given the sole right to import wheat, rye, and their products up to December 31, 1932.

"The new Swedish price stabilization plan is unique in this respect, that the Swedish flour millers are given a free hand in their transactions with regard to acquisition of either imported or domestic grain up to June 1 of each year. In the event that there is any domestic wheat and rye on hand after June 1...the mills must buy it at the prices fixed in advance by the Government...The new price-stabilization plan authorized the Government to announce at the beginning of each crop year the minimum prices at which the mills would have to take over all of the surplus of wheat and rye still remaining unsold after June 1 of each year...

"Late in 1926 a 5-year agreement...was entered into between the sugar-beet producers and the sugar-beet factories...It provided that the price of 100 kilos (220.46 pounds) of beet containing 16 percent of sugar would be maintained at six and one half times the average annual price of 1 kilo of 'krossmelis' (granulated, 'K5' Dutch standard) sugar, as quoted to the wholesalers in the price list of the Swedish Sugar Factory Corporation during the period from February 1 to January 31 of the following year."

Difficulties arose because the plan was based on the world price level for sugar. And the Government "intervened by appropriating, early in 1930, a sum of 3,800,000 Kronor (\$1,018,000) to be used for paying a bonus to sugar-beet growers during 1930 in the form of a minimum-price guaranty. The amount to be paid for beets having a sugar content of 16 percent was to be the difference between the price paid by the factories under the terms of the 5-year plan and 2.45 Kronor per 100 kilograms (\$5.96 per short ton at par)."

A law of February 20, 1932 provided for a sugar import monopoly to be granted to two large Swedish sugar factories on condition that they guarantee the beet growers a minimum price of 2.30 Kronor per 100 kilos (\$5.59 per short ton at par and \$3.89 at the current rate of April 16, 1932) on certain conditions. "On February 18, 1933, the Government decided to extend the sugar import monopoly for 1 more year on the condition that the price paid for sugar beets of the 1933 harvest would be at least 2.25 Kronor per 100 kilos (\$3.72 per short ton at the exchange of February 18, 1933) and that the wholesale price of granulated sugar would not be fixed at more than 30 öre per kilo (\$2.48 per 100 pounds at the exchange of February 18, 1933) after June 1, 1933."

SWITZERLAND

1632. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. Switzerland. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 29(2): 100E-106E. Feb. 1938. 280.29 In83

Measures providing for price fixing of milk, grain, fruit, and potatoes are noted.

"By an order issued by the Federal Department of Public Economy on 20 September 1937, the wholesale and retail prices of all goods can after 27 September 1937 be freely fixed without the authorisation of the Federal Department of Public Economy or bodies designated by it. Still subject to official authorisation are increases in the prices of bread, milk and milk products of Swiss make, bullock beef and heifer beef, leather and raw hides, building timber, house and farm rents. An order of 27 September 1937 prohibited increases in the retail prices existing at that time."

1633. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture - Switzerland. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 30(1): 45E-48E. Jan. 1939. 280.29 In83

"Cereals. The greater part of the cost to the Confederation in respect of the country's wheat supply is incurred in the payment of a subsidy on the price of home-grown wheat, that is to say, the difference between the price guaranteed to growers and the actual price paid by millers to the Confederation. While the purchase price is fixed in accordance with Art. 6 of the wheat law, the selling price is based on the average net price of foreign wheat of equivalent quality, delivered free at the Swiss frontier, duty paid. Should world prices decline and the purchase price of home-grown wheat remain unchanged, the cost of the subsidy would increase. When, in July 1938, the accentuation of the decline in the world prices of wheat betokened excessive reductions in the prices of Swiss flour and bread by the middle of the following month, the Federal Council for a moment contemplated reducing growers' prices. It was evident, however, that such a course would signify the abandonment of the principal object of the wheat policy namely, the expansion of cereal cultivation with a view to relieving the congested state of the livestock and milk markets and to increasing grain production.

"The Federal Council was thus led to examine the possibility of increasing the customs duties on wheat from 0.60 to 3 fr. per quintal...There will be no increase in wheat prices unless the market is disturbed by unexpected events. Should quotations on the world market strengthen and thus tend to raise the price of bread wheat, the Federal Council will consider to what extent the duty should be reduced in order to avoid an increase in the price of bread."

1634. International labour office. Price regulation in Switzerland. Internatl. Labour Off. Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(11): 357. June 10, 1935. 283.8 In82

"On 22 May 1935 the Tariff Committee of the Swiss National Council approved by 14 votes to 2 a draft Federal Order relating to the supervision of prices. [It] provides that a system of official supervision aiming at the prevention of artificially high prices shall be applied in respect of the prices of those goods of which imports are restricted under the Federal Order of 14 October 1933 relating to measures of economic defence against foreign countries.

Supervision may be extended by Order of the Federal Council to prices affected by other measures of protection or restriction of trade. The Federal Council will also be authorised to bring under supervision prices affected by agreements in the form of cartel. If necessary the Federal Council may, in the cases indicated above, enact measures governing prices and take the necessary steps to reduce prices which are excessive."

1635. Jasny, Naum. Schweiz: Das ende des getreidemonopols. Wirtschafts-dienst 14(12): 508-510. Mar. 22, 1929. 280.8 W74

The abolition of the Swiss grain monopoly which will go into effect on July 1, has inspired the writer to give a brief sketch of the establishment and development of the monopoly. He points out the distinguishing features of the Swiss method of protection of domestic grain production, the most outstanding of which is the distribution of the costs. The imported grain is purchased at world market prices. The domestic producer gets a higher price, and the difference is made up in the price for the total quantity paid by the miller. The consumer eventually pays for the protection of the domestic grain producer.

1636. Langley, J. A. Wheat and flour situation in Switzerland. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Con. Intel. Jour. 61(1866): 825-828. Nov. 4, 1939. 286.8 C16

Outlines the legislation governing wheat control in Switzerland and notes its operation.

1637. Langley, J. A. Wheat and flour trade regulation in Switzerland. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Con. Intel. Jour. 59(1802): 248-251. Aug. 13, 1938. 286.8 C16

Outlines the legislation governing the control of the wheat trade in Switzerland and its operation.

1638. Laur, Ernst. Measures taken to combat the crisis in Swiss agriculture. Internatl. Conf. Agr. Econ. Proc. (1934) 3: 48-59. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1935. 281.9 In82

This is a survey of Swiss agricultural policy made necessary by the depression. Attention is called to the guaranteed prices for milk, cheese and grain. "The new alcohol legislation has imposed an obligation on the farmers to hand over to the administration all spirit made from stone fruit. The administration, on the other hand, is obliged to accept the spirit. The guaranteed minimum price means a minimum price for fruits used for the making of wine...The Peasants' Union has proposed that the purchasers of foreign wines should be compelled to take over the surplus of home-grown wine at guaranteed prices...A quota had to be imposed on the import of eggs in order to protect home poultry farms. At the same time, importers are obliged to take over any surplus from Swiss egg organizations at prices fixed by the State...

"The interference of the State and the organizations with the free development of the market and of prices has...been necessary. The success attained shows that the measures were right."

1639. Macgillivray, J. C. Wheat and flour trade regulation in European countries. II. Switzerland. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 55(1697): 278-281. Aug. 8, 1936. 286.8 C16

Summarizes the provisions of the Swiss law of July 7, 1932 which authorizes the Federal Council to fix prices of wheat to be purchased from the Swiss producers and to supervise the milling industry. A Federal Grain Commission is established to administer the wheat control legislation.

1640. [Shollenberger, J. H.] Bread grain consumption and trade in Switzerland. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 30(2): 32-40, processed. Jan. 14, 1933. 1.9 St2F

Notes the establishment of a State grain monopoly in 1915 and its abolition in 1929 when it was replaced by a plan of control which "provided for the purchase of wheat and rye at guaranteed prices based on quality, the maintenance of grain reserves, payment of grinding subsidies, reduction of transportation charges, and the support of the national milling industry...The millers are compelled to take domestic grain purchased by the State grain office but at a much lower price than that paid to the farmer. The price to the farmer is based largely on production costs while the price charged the miller approximates world market prices...

"Bread prices are fixed by trade agreement among the members of bakers' guilds except that the government exercises some sort of supervision over the price fixing procedure."

1641. [Stebbins, Henry E.] Swiss fix grain prices. Northwest. Miller and Amer. Baker 8(11): 509. Nov. 25, 1931. 298.8 N81

"The Swiss federal council has fixed the price to be paid by the government for the 1931 domestic wheat crop at 38 francs per metric quintal (about \$2 bu), rye at 28 francs per quintal (\$1.40 bu), mixed rye and wheat 33 francs and spelt 28 francs, the Department of Commerce is informed in a report from Henry E. Stebbins, assistant trade commissioner in Berne. These standard prices are payable only for first quality grain. Other grades will be purchased according to quality based on definite standard."

1642. Switzerland. Conseil fédéral. Rapport du Conseil fédéral à l'Assemblée fédérale sur les postulats concernant la modification du régime du blé. (Du 11 mai 1937) 65pp. [Berne? 1937.] 281.359 Sw6

Discusses the regulation of wheat and bread in Switzerland and presents arguments against the reintroduction of the grain monopoly. Price fixing of wheat, flour, and bread is noted in a number of countries of Europe and America.

1643. U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Swiss wheat and flour trade regulations. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 1(12): 633-635, processed. Dec. 1937. 1.9 Ec7For

"State control of the wheat trade in Sgitzerland dates back to 1915, when as a measure of national emergency the Government assumed sole responsibility for wheat importation and distribution. This monopoly continued until 1929. It was then abandoned in accordance with a plebiscite held on the question.

"The law abolishing the monopoly, however, provided measures of Government aid to domestic wheat producers. The main features of that law are the formation and maintenance by the Government of reserve stocks and the purchase of home-grown wheat at a guaranteed price. The Government likewise provides the machinery for selling this wheat to millers, the paying of milling premiums, and the protection of the Swiss milling industry against foreign competition...

"In order to assure a satisfactory price to domestic growers, the law provides that the Government must purchase directly from producers all offerings of wheat that are suitable for bread-making purposes at a price between 34 and 45 francs per 100 kilos (\$2.14 to \$2.84 per bushel), f. o. b. cars or delivered at mill or warehouse. The actual price paid is fixed annually by the Federal Council. For wheat of a superior quality, a special premium of 1.50 francs per 100 kilos (9.5 cents per bushel) may be paid. A subsidy may also be paid to producers of wheat in mountain regions because of their higher production costs...

"The Government fixes the price to be paid by mills for the foreign wheat taken from the reserve stocks on the basis of the average price ruling for foreign wheat of similar quality delivered at the mill. Home-grown wheat is purchased by the mills at a uniform price, delivered at railway station or destination.

"In recompense for the regulations to which the Swiss flour milling industry must submit, the Government reserves the flour market exclusively for Swiss millers. This is accomplished by a provision that flour may be imported only upon authorization of the Cereal Administration and only against the payment of a compensatory duty, the amount of which is to be fixed by the Government. In actual practice, there are no imports of bread-making flour. The law also authorizes the Government to protect the interests of bread consumers from exploitation at the hands of the millers, who enjoy monopoly privileges as regards the sale of flour.

"All firms and individuals, therefore, who import, sell, mill, or trade in wheat are placed under the supervision of the Swiss Government. They must be registered and must conform to the regulations prescribed by the wheat law. The actual movement of foreign wheat is Government controlled from the time it enters the country until it is finally consumed. As regards domestic wheat, this supervision commences with delivery by the producer to the Government."

1644. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo
A brief account of the Swiss grain monopoly is found on pp. 500-501.

The administration of the Swiss grain control, effective as of July 1, 1929, was put into the hands of a State grain office which purchases domestic grain at a guaranteed price. "Under the price-guarantee provision the Federal Council each year fixes prices to be paid by the Government for domestic grain...The guaranteed price of wheat is, on the average, 85 francs per metric ton (45 cents a bushel) above the price of imported wheat, less customs duties, subject to the...fixed minimum and maximum range. The price of the other cereals is fixed in relation to that of wheat, according to their milling value. There are also variations of price according to quality, and an alteration of the basic price is made on December 1 to allow for the lower moisture content after that date. The price is set each year within the limits provided by the law, not later than September, by the Federal Council...The millers are compelled to take the grain purchased by the State grain office... The cost of the entire scheme to the State has been estimated by the Federal Council to be about 17,800,000 francs (\$3,435,000) per annum. As already stated, this sum is raised by levying an additional duty on all goods entering Switzerland.

"The Swiss system for the regulation of grain and the encouragement of home production was originally intended to remain in effect until July 1, 1932. During 1932, however, the Federal Council recommended to the Federal Assembly in Switzerland that, with some minor amendments, it should be made permanent...The Federal Council pointed out that in general the scheme has been found to work satisfactorily and that every section of the community accepts the system of control and regards it as a necessary measure for the encouragement of a branch of agriculture which is considered to be vital to the State."

SWITZERLAND - LEGISLATION

1645. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté fédéral sur le contrôle des prix des marchandises. 20 juin 1936. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 22, June 24, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Provides for government control of the prices of products, the production, import, export or sale of which within the country are regulated by the provisions of the Federal order of October 14, 1933. The object of the control is to prevent unjust prices for the producer, the merchant and the consumer. The Federal Council can issue decrees relative to prices.

1646. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Ordonnance XII du Département fédéral de l'économie publique sur les mesures extraordinaires concernant le coût de la vie. (Modification de l'ordonnance I du 27 septembre 1936). 20 septembre 1937. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 36, Sept. 22, 1937. Libr. Cong.

Modifies the order of the Federal Department of Public Economy of September 27, 1936. Provides that wholesale and retail prices can be freely fixed without the authorization of the Federal Department of Public Economy after September 27, 1937. An official authorization, however, is necessary in the case of increases in the price of bread, milk, dairy products made in Switzerland, beef, etc.

Fruits

1647. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté du Conseil fédéral concernant l'utilisation de la récolte de fruits à pépins de 1937 et l'approvisionnement du pays en fruits de table et en fruits à cuire. 24 août 1937. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 32, Aug. 25, 1937. Libr. Cong.

Provision is made for the granting of certain subsidies on condition that cider distilleries prove that the producers have received prices of 3 fr. 50 to 4 fr. 25 per 100 kilos for pears and apples in poor condition and of 4 fr. 50 to 5 francs per 100 kilos for good apples for table cider.

Grain

1648. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté fédéral portant fixation d'un prix minimum et d'un prix maximum pour le blé du pays et mettant la prime de mouture à la charge de la Confédération. 27 mars 1925. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales no. 9, Apr. 8, 1925. Libr. Cong.

Fixes minimum and maximum prices for domestic wheat at 38 francs and 45 francs respectively.

1649. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté fédéral constatant le résultat de la votation populaire du 3 mars 1929 sur la demande d'initiative visant l'insertion d'un article 23-bis dans la constitution fédérale (approvisionnement du pays en blé). 20 juin 1929. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 17, June 26, 1929. Libr. Cong.

In accordance with a popular referendum on March 3, 1929 the Swiss constitution amended by the insertion of a paragraph providing for State grain control to safeguard the grain production of the country. The Confederation may purchase grain at fixed prices and take measures to regulate the price of flour.

1650. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté fédéral portant réglementation provisoire de l'approvisionnement du pays en blé. 22 juin 1929. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 17, June 26, 1929. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the purchase by the Swiss Confederation of bread grain at prices to be fixed not later than September of each year. Provides also for the fixing of prices of grain sold to the millers and for the control of prices of flour and bread. Fixes the price of wheat of the harvest of 1929 at fr. 42.50 per quintal. This decree was to be in force for three years from July 1, 1929. The decree of June 7, 1927 and that of June 22, 1928 are repealed.

1651. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Ordonnance d'exécution de l'arrêté fédéral du 22 juin 1929, portant réglementation provisoire de l'approvisionnement du pays en blé. 28 juin 1929. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 18, June 29, 1929. Libr. Cong.

Contains detailed regulations for the enforcement of the law of June 22, 1929.

1652. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté de l'Assemblée fédérale concernant le prix d'achat du froment indigène de la récolte de 1930. 4 octobre 1930. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 31, Oct. 8, 1930. Libr. Cong.

Fixes the price of wheat of the 1930 harvest to be purchased by the State at frs. 41.50 per 100 kilos.

1653. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté du Conseil fédéral fixant le prix d'achat des céréales indigènes de la récolte de 1930. 17 octobre 1930. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 33, Oct. 22, 1930. Libr. Cong.

Fixes prices of domestic grain other than wheat of the harvest of 1930.

1654. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté du Conseil fédéral fixant le prix d'achat des céréales indigènes de la récolte de 1931. 6 octobre 1931. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 29, Oct. 14, 1931. Libr. Cong.

Fixes the price of domestic grain of the harvest of 1931.

1655. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté fédéral prolongeant le régime provisoire du blé. 23 juin 1932. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 25, June 29, 1932. Libr. Cong.

Continues the operation of the decree of June 22, 1929 until June 30, 1933, and fixes the price of wheat of the harvest of 1932 at 37 francs per quintal.

1656. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi fédérale sur le ravitaillement du pays en blé. 7 juillet 1932. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 25, June 30, 1933. Libr. Cong.

The Confederation purchases directly from the producers in

Switzerland the bread grain which they have produced themselves at prices fixed by law. The minimum price must not exceed twice the price at which the grain administration resells native wheat to the mills. The price of the other grains is fixed on the basis of the price of wheat, taking into consideration their milling value. Prices are fixed each year, at latest in September.

This law went into effect on July 1, 1933.

1657. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté du Conseil fédéral fixant le prix d'achat des céréales indigènes de la récolte de 1932. 23 septembre 1932. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 37, Sept. 28, 1932. Libr. Cong.

Fixes the price of rye, maslin and spelt for 1932.

1658. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Règlement d'exécution de la loi fédérale du 7 juillet 1932 sur le ravitaillement du pays en blé. 4 juillet 1933. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 26, July 5, 1933. Libr. Cong.

Contains detailed regulations for the enforcement of the law providing for supplying the country with grain.

1659. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté de l'Assemblée fédérale fixant le prix d'achat du froment indigène de la récolte de 1933. 14 octobre 1933. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 37, Oct. 18, 1933. Libr. Cong.

Fixes the purchase price by the State of domestic wheat at 36 francs per 100 kilos for 1933.

1660. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté du Conseil fédéral fixant le prix d'achat des céréales indigènes de la récolte de 1933. 3 novembre 1933. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 40, Nov. 8, 1933. Libr. Cong.

Fixes purchase prices of domestic rye, maslin, and spelt for 1933.

1661. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté de l'Assemblée fédérale fixant le prix d'achat du froment indigène des récoltes de 1934 et 1935. 7 novembre 1934. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 37, Nov. 14, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Fixes the purchase price of native wheat of the harvest of 1934 at 34 francs per 100 kilos, and at the same price for 1935 unless circumstances warrant a higher price.

1662. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté du Conseil fédéral fixant le prix d'achat du seigle, du méteil et de l'épeautre indigènes de la récolte de 1934. 20 novembre 1934. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 38, Nov. 21, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Fixes the purchase prices of rye, maslin and spelt for 1934.

1663. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté du Conseil fédéral fixant le prix d'achat du blé indigène de la récolte de 1935. 23 août 1935. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 29, Aug. 28, 1935. Libr. Cong.
Fixes the purchase price by the State of wheat, rye, maslin, and spelt for 1935.
1664. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté de l'Assemblée fédérale fixant le prix d'achat du froment indigène de la récolte de 1936. 7 octobre 1936. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 38, Oct. 14, 1936. Libr. Cong.
Fixes the purchase price of domestic wheat for 1936 at 34 francs per 100 kilos.
1665. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté du Conseil fédéral concernant l'achat du froment, du seigle, du méteil et de l'épeautre indigènes de la récolte de 1936. 16 octobre 1936. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 39, Oct. 21, 1936. Libr. Cong.
Fixes purchase prices of rye, maslin, and spelt for 1936.
1666. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté du Conseil fédéral fixant le prix d'achat du blé indigène de la récolte de 1937. 24 août 1937. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 32, Aug. 25, 1937. Libr. Cong.
Fixes the price of domestic grains for 1937.
1667. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Ordonnance du Département fédéral de l'économie publique concernant le prix de la farine et du pain. 2 septembre 1937. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 34, Sept. 8, 1937. Libr. Cong.
Fixes prices of flour and bread.
1668. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté fédéral sur l'extension de la culture des champs. 6 avril 1939. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 14, Apr. 12, 1939. Libr. Cong.
Text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Textes Législatifs, Série 1939, no. 11.
Provides for the payment of a premium to producers of oats, barley and corn in order to reduce the difference between the cost of production and the sale price. The Federal Council is authorized if necessary to compel the recipients of premiums to deliver their grain in excess of what they require personally, to be paid for at a price fixed in accordance with the cost of production, taking account of the premium.

Milk

1669. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Ordonnance relative à l'amélioration et à la limitation de la production laitière ainsi qu'à la surveillance du commerce et de l'utilisation du lait. 28 avril 1933. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 15, May 3, 1933. Libr. Cong.

The Central Union of Milk Producers must see to it that the country is supplied with milk at a just price.

1670. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Ordonnance réglant la production laitière. 25 avril 1938. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 15, Apr. 27, 1938. Libr. Cong.

Text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Textes Législatifs, no. 14, Série 1938.

Provides for the regulation of the supply of milk for marketing and for a guaranteed price to producers of milk, butter, and cheese.

Potatoes

1671. Switzerland. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté du Conseil fédéral relatif à l'utilisation des pommes de terre récoltées en Suisse en 1937 et à l'approvisionnement du pays en pommes de terre. 24 août 1937. Switzerland. Recueil des Lois Fédérales, no. 32, Aug. 25, 1937. Libr. Cong.

The Alcohol Monopoly is empowered to grant subsidies for the transportation of domestic potatoes provided that the producers receive for all potatoes for consumption the basic prices of 7 fr. 50 to 10 francs per 100 kilos, according to variety and quality. After November 15, 1937 these prices are increased by 50 c. per 100 kilos, after January 1, 1938 by 1 fr. 50 and after March 15, 1938 by 2 fr. 50 per 100 kilos.

TAIWAN(FORMOSA)

1672. Japan. Dept. of finance. Financial and economic annual, 1938. 323pp. Tokyo, Government printing office, [1933?] 269.7 F49F
Monopolies of opium, salt, camphor, tobacco, saké and beer are briefly sketched on pp. 300-302.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

1673. Stewart, John L. The progress of colonial cotton in Africa. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 27(4): 78-89, processed. July 24, 1933. 1.9 St2F

"Tanganyika Territory...Minimum prices to be paid for native grown cotton are set by the Territorial Department of Agriculture. The prices are on a sliding scale based on Liverpool 4 month's futures prices, plus transport costs on lint from the gin to the coast."

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY - LEGISLATION

1674. Tanganyika Territory. Laws, statutes, etc. Cotton ordinance, 1937. An Ordinance to make provision for the control of the cultivation, harvesting, purchase, sale and ginning of cotton and the trade in cotton lint. 23rd April, 1937. Tanganyika Territory. Ordinances, no. 12, 1937. Libr. Cong.
- Authorizes the Governor to fix the minimum prices to be paid for native cotton in any specified area. All cotton buyers must display the prices per unit weight of each grade of cotton offered by him.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO - LEGISLATION

1675. Trinidad and Tobago. Laws, statutes, etc. Cane-farming control ordinance, 1937. An Ordinance relating to cane-farming contracts and to make provision for other matters incidental thereto. 9th September, 1937. Trinidad and Tobago. Ordinances, 1937, no. 13. Libr. Cong.
- Provides for the forming of cane-farming contracts between sugar manufacturers and cane farmers and provides a scale of minimum prices in connection therewith.
- This ordinance does not apply to the Island of Tobago.
1676. Trinidad and Tobago. Laws, statutes, etc. Cane-farming control ordinance, 1938. An Ordinance relating to cane-farming contracts and to make provision for other matters incidental thereto. 22nd December, 1938. Trinidad and Tobago. Ordinances, 1938, no. 36. Libr. Cong.
- Provides that the sale and purchase of canes shall be subject to a contract.
- "Unless a higher price is agreed upon in writing between the contracting parties the price to be paid for canes purchased shall be in accordance with the scale of prices set out in the Third Schedule hereto: Provided that such scale may be varied from time to time by resolution of the Legislative Council published in the Royal Gazette."
1677. Trinidad and Tobago. Laws, statutes, etc. Food and fuel control ordinance. An Ordinance to authorize the Governor to fix maximum prices for the sale of foodstuffs and fuel for consumption in the Colony, and to authorize the seizure of foodstuffs and fuel with a view to their sale for consumption in the Colony. Ordinance No. 28, Sept. 15, 1939, Trinidad and Tobago. Laws, Cap. 261.
- Reprinted in Trinidad. Gazette Extraordinary 108(48): 1053-1056. Sept. 9, 1939. Libr. Cong.
- Authorizes the Governor to fix maximum wholesale and retail prices of food and fuel.

TUNISIA

1678. Great Britain. Board of trade. Tunis. Wheat control: tax on secondary cereals. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 131(1923): 527. Oct. 12, 1933. 256.03 T67J

A decree of Aug. 23, 1933 fixes a minimum selling price for wheat destined for human consumption to be operative from August 26, 1933 to July 15, 1934. "Provision is also made for a total or partial refund of the Customs duty in force at the time of export to be granted in respect of native wheat exported either as such or in flour or semolina."

1679. Seomama, Robert. La Tunisie agricole et rurale et l'oeuvre de la France; étude historique, législative et économique, contribuant à l'idée d'une politique d'empire concertée, coordonnée et harmonisée. Préfaces de...Théodore Steeg...et Roger Picard...Ouvrage honoré d'une souscription du Gouvernement du Protectorat Français en Tunisie. 531pp. Paris, Librairie générale de droit & de jurisprudence, 1938. (Bibliothèque de science économique...VI) 281.12 Sccl Bibliography, pp. 507-520.

A branch in Tunisia of the French National Wheat Office was established by decree of February 3, 1937. Its organization and administration and its price-fixing powers are described.

TURKEY

1680. [Gillespie, Julian E.] Turkish tobacco legislation. U. S. Dept. Agr. Foreign Agr. Serv. Foreign Agr. 3(5): 217-218, processed. May 1939. 1.9 Ec7Fer

Summarizes the provisions of a law of June 10, 1938 establishing a monopoly for the purchase and sale of tobacco.

1681. Great Britain. Board of trade. Price control in Turkey. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. 139(2121): 157. July 29, 1937. 256.03 T67J

Law no. 3003 on control and fixation of prices authorizes the Minister of Economy "to control and fix the wholesale and retail prices of industrial products where he considers such action necessary and to make all enquiries requisite for his purpose. Where selling prices are fixed they are to be published. In pursuance of his powers the Minister of Economy has recently fixed the selling prices of certain cotton yarns."

1682. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

Price fixing in Turkey is noted in connection with wheat, tobacco, and sugar. - pp. 502-504.

A law of July 3, 1932 "authorized the Government to make direct

purchases and sales of wheat through the agricultural bank at prices to be fixed by the Government...The methods and conditions of purchase, sale, and storage of wheat by the Government were to be arranged and determined by the Council of Ministers...The main objectives of the purchase and sale of wheat at fixed prices by the Turkish Government are to encourage peasant initiative, to stimulate regular sowings in order to assure production of wheat that will be adequate for the requirements of the country, and eventually to build up an exportable surplus in wheat."

An account of the Turkish tobacco monopoly points out that "as regards price-fixing, there is nothing in the monopoly law authorizing the state to purchase tobacco from the grower at fixed prices...The retail sale of tobacco products, however, may take place only in shops established by the monopoly or in establishments licensed by it and such sales must be made at the prices fixed by the monopoly..

"In order to promote and protect the domestic sugar-beet industry the Government of Turkey on January 25, 1926, passed a law establishing a State monopoly for the importation of sugar and sugar products... The monopoly is authorized to fix the cost price of imported sugar and sugar products and to sell the same to dealers. The law also authorizes the monopoly to purchase the sugar production of domestic refineries at the same cost as imported sugar."

1683. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Foreign agricultural service. Turkey establishes Office of products of the soil. U. S. Dept. Agr. Foreign Agr. Serv. Foreign Agr. 3(1): 39-40, processed. Jan. 1939. 1.9 Ec7For

"By a Law of July 3, 1938, the Turkish Government established an official agency called the Office of the Products of the Soil to be entrusted with the organization, development, and control of the production and sale of cereals and opium in Turkey. The new agency, which began operating at Istanbul on September 8, 1938, is under the control of the Ministry of Economy. It has taken over and will extend the functions of the Bank of Agriculture regarding the production, purchase, and price control of wheat and loans to farmers, as well as the work of the Narcotics Monopoly. The primary reason for the creation of the new office is said to be to improve the foreign market for Turkish cereals through standardization and price control. The principal functions outlined for the new office are (1) protection and regulation of the grain market through purchases, price fixing, import and export monopoly and measures to foster sales abroad... Since undertaking control of the price of Turkish wheat in 1932, the activities of the Turkish Government and the Bank of Agriculture, by providing a stable and profitable market for the Turkish farmer, have resulted in greatly increased wheat acreage...the Office of the Products of the Soil, in entering on its duties, finds a good part of its work well begun."

1684. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.
Turkey - Control of prices. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom.
Com. Con. Rpts., no. 5, p. 86. Jan. 30, 1937. 157.7 C76D

"The Prime Minister of Turkey recently announced that instead of devaluing the Turkish currency it was planned to reduce the cost of many articles of prime necessity by 30 percent. It is understood that the Government plans to take immediate steps to reduce the cost of gasoline and other petroleum products by 30 to 50 percent and to reduce the retail selling price of sugar by approximately 5 piastres per kilogram - a reduction of approximately 25 percent; and to make a substantial reduction and fix a minimum retail price for cement. Prices of other commodities will be gradually reduced and a minimum retail price fixed by the Government."

TURKEY - LEGISLATION

Grain

1685. Turkey. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi no. 2056 du 5 juillet 1932. Concernant le blé que le Gouvernement fera acheter par la Banque agricole. La Législation Turque. Recueil des Lois, Décrets et Règlements de la République de Turquie 10(25): 786-787. 1932. Libr. Cong.

This law was voted on July 3, 1932 and published in the Official Gazette, no. 2146, July 10, 1932.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 22: 116. 1932.

Authorizes the Government in case of necessity to purchase and sell through the Agricultural Bank at fixed prices the wheat sent to market by the producers.

1686. Turkey. Laws, statutes, etc. Décret ministériel no. 2/1002 du 12 juillet 1934. Réglementant l'achat des blés par la Banque agricole. La Législation Turque. Recueil des Lois, Décrets et Règlements de la République de Turquie 12(24): 739-742. 1934. Libr. Cong.

Published in the Official Gazette, no. 2759, July 24, 1934.

Fixes prices at which the Agricultural Bank will purchase grain from producers in certain localities which are listed.

Sugar

1687. Turkey. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi no. 724 du 25 janvier 1926. Loi relative au monopole sur le sucre. La Législation Turque. Recueil des Lois, Décrets et Règlements de la République de Turquie 4: 105-108. 1925-26. Libr. Cong.

Published in the Official Gazette, no. 290, Feb. 6, 1926.

Establishes a State monopoly for the importation of sugar and sugar products purchased at the price fixed by the monopoly.

Tobacco

1688. Turkey. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi no. 3437 du 21 juin 1938. Concernant les tabacs et le monopole des tabacs. La Législation Turque. Recueil des Lois, Décrets et Règlements de la République de Turquie 16(20): 621-672. 1938. Libr. Cong.

This law was voted on June 10, 1938 and published in Resmi Gazete (Official Gazette), no. 3943, June 25, 1938.

It places the purchase, manufacture, importation and sale of tobacco and tobacco products under an exclusive State monopoly which fixes maximum retail prices.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE

1689. Uganda Protectorate. Dept. of agriculture. Annual report...for the year ended 31st December, 1938. 70pp. Published by command of His Excellency, the Governor. Entebbe, Government printer, 1939. Libr. Cong.

The report of the Director of Agriculture on pp. 3-19 contains notes on the major economic crops. Under cotton it is stated that "as in previous years the minimum price payable for seed cotton was calculated from the formula recommended by the Price Fixing Committee. The formula was similar to that used previously with the exception of minor adjustments which resulted in more favourable prices becoming payable to the growers. Again it is to be noted that in Teso District the prices paid were considerably below those paid in other parts of the Eastern Province..."

"The [tobacco] crop was purchased by the same eight licensees as in the previous year, each being allocated buying areas, on the basis recommended by the Tobacco Advisory Committee in 1936. The minimum prices were increased by 2 cents per lb. to 29 cents and 19 cents per lb. for Grades I and II respectively."

UGANDA PROTECTORATE - LEGISLATION

1690. Uganda Protectorate. Laws, statutes, etc. Cotton zone ordinance. An Ordinance to provide for declaration of cotton zones. 15th August, 1933. Uganda Protectorate. Laws, Rev. ed., 1935, v. 1, ch. 38, pp. 478-479. Libr. Cong.

"The Governor may by proclamation declare any part of the Protectorate to be a raw cotton zone...At any ginncry or market in any zone the Governor may fix, and may vary, the minimum prices which shall be paid for the different grades of raw cotton...Every licensed buyer in any zone in which a minimum price or minimum prices are current shall display prominently all day at all buildings where he is licensed to purchase raw cotton a notice or notices...[showing] the minimum per pound for each grade to which a minimum price is applicable."

"In any zone the Governor may by proclamation fix the maximum prices for ginning and baling raw cotton of different grades...at the beginning of each cotton season."

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

1691. Brighton, H. W. South African wheat and flour trade. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 61(1868): 901-905. Nov. 18, 1939. 286.8 C16

"South Africa is primarily a pastoral country and a great deal of the land on which wheat is grown is really not suitable for the continuous growing of this crop. However, the Union Government has fixed a price for wheat at such a level that it is a lure to many farmers to produce wheat as a sole crop instead of turning to mixed farming on a larger scale than now pursued. Yet, in spite of the high prices fixed by the Government for wheat, it is claimed by many producers that wheat farming in the Cape Province, which is the principal wheat-growing area, is not a paying proposition...

"The importation of wheat into the Union is prohibited except under permit...it is stipulated that imported wheat can only be released at a price of 22s. 6d. per bag of 200 pounds...

"In March, 1938, a conference of producers, millers, bakers, consumers, and the Government agreed to standardize prices. The millers agreed to take over...all stocks of wheat available for sale in the country on the basis of 24s. per bag of 200 pounds free on rail at shipper's station. In turn they were to supply flour at fixed prices which are quoted. "The bakers also undertook to sell bread at fixed prices during the period ending November 30, 1938...

"Government control of the trade in wheat and wheaten products is exercised through the medium of the Wheat Industry Control Board, established in October, 1938, under the 'Wheat Control Scheme'... The Board...has the power to fix the price at which wheat or any wheaten product may be sold." Established selling prices of flour and bread are quoted.

1692. Brighton, H. W. Wheat and flour market in South Africa. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 58(1785): 552-554. Apr. 16, 1938. 286.8 C16

"When the Government introduced regulations respecting the importation of wheat and flour, the price of landed imported wheat was fixed at 22s. 6d. per bag of 200 pounds and that of imported flour at 37s. per bag. This had the effect of guaranteeing a profitable price to the South African producer for his wheat, and production was stimulated to the extent that for the crop year 1936-37...the Union had a surplus over requirements...This year the Union is faced with a shortage."

At a conference between Government representatives and those of the producers, millers, bakers, and consumers in March, 1938, the millers agreed to take over all stocks of wheat available for sale

at certain definite prices and the bakers agreed to sell bread at fixed prices during the period ending November 30, 1938, the Government making these arrangements possible.

1693. Fixation of maize prices. Farming in So. Africa 11(123): 228. June 1936.
24 So842

Gives the findings of a sub-committee appointed in July 1935 by the Mealie Industry Control Board "to investigate the matter of price fixation and one-channel selling." The scheme proposed by the Sub-committee is outlined. "The Committee recommends that the Mealie Industry Control Board should fix a minimum price each season to the producer, based on the crop expectation for that particular season, and that this minimum price be maintained by the Board offering to purchase maize at any time from primary producers at a price not lower than the fixed minimum. In this connexion the Committee stresses the fact that normally the minimum price to the producer will, therefore, vary each year, according to the size of the crop...

"The Committee recommends that the maximum price to the consumer shall be the fixed minimum price to the producer plus the amount of the levy, plus storage, interest and handling charges, plus any other possible increase due to market advances above the minimum price to the producer, with this proviso, however, that such storage and handling charges and increase in producer's price shall not exceed 2s. 6d. per bag." Examples are given of the operation of the proposed minimum and maximum prices with crops of varying sizes.

1694. Frankel, S. Herbert. Some comments on price and marketing control in South African agriculture. So. African Jour. Econ. 2(3): 324-331. Sept. 1934. 280.8 So83

The author deprecates price control by boards and other price-regulating methods and lists a number of points which he thinks should be made clear before such a policy is adopted in South Africa.

1695. Great Britain. Board of trade. Union of South Africa. National supplies board. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. 143(2234): 472. Sept. 28, 1939. 256.03 T67J

"The Board of Trade have been informed that a national supplies board is to be formed in the Union of South Africa which may require information from persons concerned in manufacture, trade, etc.

"It is understood that the Minister of Commerce and Industry may on the recommendation of the Board (a) fix prices, (b) prohibit trade in certain goods except by permit, (c) limit quantity of purchases, (d) prohibit import or export of specified goods except by permit, and (e) control and regulate supply."

1696. Heasman, G. R. Conditions in South Africa in 1938. Canada. Dept. Trade and Com. Com. Intel. Jour. 60(1831): 281-286. Mar. 4, 1939. 286.8 C16

"Under the Marketing Act a new wheat board, called the Wheat Industry Control Board, was named on October 5, 1938. It is to fix

prices and regulate the market by prohibiting the sale of wheat except through one channel...The price for this season's crop has been fixed for the two top grades at 21s. and 22s. per bag of 200 pounds. When fixing the price of wheat, the Wheat Control Board also fixed the prices of bread and flour. The price of bakers' flour was set at 37s. 3d. per bag and that of No. 1 sifted meal at 34s. 6d. per bag. Bread prices were fixed at 7d. per 2-pound loaf for unwrapped and at 6d. for ration bread."

1697. Horst, J. G. van der. Two conferences. So. African Jour. Econ. 1(1): 1-23. Mar. 1933. 280.8 Sc83

Contains an outline of legislation for the control of agriculture. The establishment in 1930 of a Dairy Industry Control Board is noted with power to "fix a minimum price to be paid by a creamery or cheese factory for cream or milk...By an Act passed during the recent session of Parliament, the Board is empowered to pay a bounty of sixpence a pound on all butter and cheese exported and it is empowered to fix the quantity of its product which each factory must either export or hand over to the Board for export. It fixes the prices and places at which this quota is to be delivered by the producer."

Control of the meat trade is said to be "in the hands of a board with almost unlimited powers...It may arbitrarily fix the highest price for which meat can be sold in any area."

Prices of wine for distillation are fixed by the Ko-operatieve Wynbouers Vereniging. "In order to protect the wheat farmer the price of wheat to the producer has been fixed...As far as all the principal agricultural products are concerned, the rights left to the owner of property are the right to consume it himself and the right to destroy it. The rights which give rise to its value in exchange have been, or are about to be, taken away from him, and for the most part vested in boards subject to the control of a Minister."

1698. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. Union of South Africa. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 29(5): 251E-262E. May 1938. 280.29 In83

Contains a section on the Marketing Act of 1937, the National Marketing Council, the schemes, and the powers of the Boards.

In the case of dairy products "prices are to be fixed and sales regulated by agents to be appointed by the Board." The trade in maize is regulated. "The initial price for the season's maize would be based on ruling market values, and would be supplemented later in the season."

Minimum prices for tobacco are imposed.

1699. International institute of agriculture. International chronicle of agriculture. Union of South Africa. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Monthly Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 30(6): 289E-295E. June 1939. 280.29 In83

Summarizes market regulations under the Marketing Act and outlines various control schemes. Under the wheat control scheme the Wheat

Industry Control Board is authorized "to fix maximum and minimum prices and to monopolize the right to purchase wheat." The Live Stock and Meat Industries Control Board "is not, however, empowered to fix maximum or minimum prices."

1700. Kelly, Thomas H. Report of the Commission on agricultural co-operation. So. African Jour. Econ. 2(2): 195-223. June 1934. 280.8 So83

A critical discussion of the findings of the Commission on Agricultural Cooperation and of the discrepancies found in connection with centralized control. It is charged that while defending the competitive system on the one hand and declaring that "no board of control...however efficiently managed, can hope to attain any degree of success by ignoring the basic factors of price formation and, if prices be fixed with due regard to these factors, no board can hope to achieve better results than the competitive system which embraces numerous individual units representing both producers and consumers", the Commission was more or less swayed by the evidence presented in connection with separate commodities.

"It can be concluded...that the Commission held no guiding principle in deciding between monopoly and free competition. The Commission is, however, to be congratulated on its willingness to point to the unhealthy association of co-operative organizations with price fixing and price stabilization schemes in South Africa."

1701. Kneen, J. G. The dairy industry in South Africa with special reference to the export of butter. So. African Jour. Econ. 3(2): 202-228. June 1935. 280.8 So83

"As a practical measure, it is suggested that production might be restricted if the Board were given powers to fix a maximum price of 1s. 3d. or 1s. 4d. per pound to the public. This would automatically reduce the price the factories could pay to the farmer and would discourage production by the least efficient. So far the machinery for this does not exist."

1702. Leslie, R., Hutt, W. H., Kelly, Thomas H., and Robertson, H. M. Economists' protest. Marketing Act, 1937, scheme relating to marketing of wheat. Memorandum of objections. So. African Jour. Econ. 6(2): 136-190. June 1938. 280.8 So83

"Submitted to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry by Members of the Department of Economics and Commerce, University of Capetown, in consonance with the invitation conveyed in Government Notice No. 879, of 2nd June, 1938."

The same objections as were made to the schemes for the marketing of dairy products and maize in So. African Jour. Econ. 6(1): 24-43. Mar. 1938 are said to be applicable to the scheme for the marketing of wheat.

1703. Leslie, R., Hutt, W. H., Kelly, T. H., Robertson, H. M., and Thirlby, G. F. Economists' protest. Scheme relating to marketing of livestock and meat. So. African Jour. Econ. 6(4): 489-491. Dec. 1938. 280.8 So83

"Submitted to the Minister for Agriculture and Forestry by members of the Departments of Economics and Commerce of the University of Cape Town in accordance with Government Notice No. 1761 of 28th October, 1938.

"The object of the Control Board is to see that the prices paid for meat and cattle are the same as would obtain were the livestock industry under the control of a single monopolist. It is now proposed to make it possible to follow the price policy of a discriminating monopolist, who can not only limit supplies so as to secure different prices in the different internal markets, but also discriminate against the South African consumers as a whole in favour of overseas customers."

1704. Leslie, R., Hutt, W. H., Kelly, Thomas H., Robertson, H. M., and Emmett, Eric. Economists' protest. The dairy produce and maize marketing schemes: memorandum of objections. So. African Jour. Econ. 6(1): 24-43. Mar. 1938. 280.8 So83

"Submitted to the Minister of Agriculture by Members of the Department of Economics and Commerce of the University of Capetown, in consonance with the invitation conveyed in Government Notice No. 135 of 25th January, 1938."

Disapproval of the dairy produce and maize marketing schemes are expressed in no uncertain terms. The general aims of the dairy produce scheme first come under fire. "For these general reasons, therefore, we object to the proposed scheme, root and branch. First, because it makes no provision for public control. Secondly, because it seems likely to make marketing not more but less efficient. Thirdly, because of the loss it is likely to inflict upon innocent parties, not least of whom, we fear, would be the farmers. Fourthly, because it places no check upon dangerous improvisation and experiment. Fifthly, because it provides a constant threat to the integrity of public and private life."

Individual sections of the scheme are then examined. "In particular, we must lay special stress on the inadvisability of granting powers of price-fixation to the Board...Moreover we wish to draw attention to the fact that while powers of price-fixation are amongst those which may be allowed to approved schemes under the Marketing Act, certain minimum safe-guards were prescribed...we most urgently request that...nothing be done towards consenting to a scheme involving price-fixation until the Board of Trade and Industries has conducted the most careful and minute investigation into all the circumstances of the dairy industry and publicly reported on it...Our objections to authoritatively imposed prices...are immeasurably strengthened by the complete failure of the Board's price-fixing policy during last year's shortage...The regulation in Section 76 that a butter manufacturer is bound to buy all cream offered by cream producers at the Board's fixed price, while depending for his sales purely on the whims

of the Board, is so clearly unreasonable and unjust that common sense revolts against it...We submit, that this scheme is in its general principles economically unsound, ethically indefensible, and subversive of public decency. In its details it merely furnishes abundant evidence of the unsuitability of the Dairy Industry Control Board to secure, or to retain, any extensive powers of control."

Similar objections are made to the maize marketing scheme. "The dangerous task of establishing several distinct and authoritatively fixed markets for local consumption, each with its own authoritatively fixed, privileged, price level, is to be attempted by the Board; and with no adequate guide in finding its way through the possibly labyrinthine passages which may connect one market with another."

1705. McLoughlin, J. R. A defence of control in the marketing of agricultural products. So. African Jour. Econ. 6(3): 293-302. Sept. 1938. 280.8 So83

For a discussion of this paper see "A Reply" by C. S. Richards, pp. 309-312. "Some Comments on Professor Richards's 'Reply'" and a rejoinder by Mr. Richards may be found in So. African Jour. Econ. 6(4): 418-428. Dec. 1938.

1706. Martin, W. A. Subsidies, quotas, tariffs and the excess cost of agriculture in South Africa: a criticism. So. African Jour. Econ. 3(4): 559-570. Dec. 1935. 280.8 So83

The author takes issue with C. S. Richards with regard to his conclusions in a paper with the same title published in the South African Journal of Economics in September 1935. "I...urge that fixed prices and protective tariffs should be abolished in respect of wheat, maize, sugar and butter, and any assistance which may be found necessary to enable the producers of these commodities to supply the requirements of consumers in this country at prices which give a reasonable financial return should be by a bounty on production when sold in the Union for consumption therein..."

"The adoption of this proposal would result in the Union price of these commodities being fixed at the values in the domestic markets in exporting countries, plus cost of importation, and, in the interior, plus railage from the coast, thus enabling all purchasers of these prime necessities of life to obtain them at the lowest possible prices, resulting in a greatly increased demand."

A reply by C. S. Richards is contained in an addendum, pp. 571-575.

1707. Murray, A. T. South African agricultural policy. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 1(2): 67-85, processed. Feb. 1937. 1.9 Ec7For
An account is given of the commodity marketing schemes in South African agriculture. Price fixing is a feature of the Wine and Spirits Control Act of 1924 and the Sugar Prices Act of 1926. The results of these Acts are indicated.

1708. Post, A. P. van der. The Mealie control act and the price of maize. Farming in So. Africa 10(111): 237, 240. June 1935. 24 So842
The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry "recently announced that:- 'The Government will guarantee traders 3s. 6d. per unit, i.e. per bag, in respect of all surplus quota certificates they may have on hand, as at the end of the quota year in 1936.'"
The possible effect of this on inland market values is examined.
1709. Raats, J. I. The Mealie control act. Farming in So. Africa 9(103): 390, 394. Oct. 1934. 24 So842
Discusses the effect of the operation of the Mealie Control Act.
1710. Richards, C. S. The 'new despotism' in agriculture - some reflections on the marketing bill. So. African Jour. Econ. 4(4): [469]-504. Dec. 1936. 280.8 So83
The purpose of this paper is to examine the proposed South African marketing bill "from the point of view of (a) its theoretic basis; (b) its methods; (c) its possible and probable results (should it become law in its present form.)" The writer's conclusions as given on pp. 503-504 are as follows: "1. The Marketing Bill, if passed, will not solve the agricultural problem, which is as bad as it is because of the very methods it is proposed to extend; it will make present maladjustments infinitely worse. It is cumbersome and unworkable, and will most probably lead to (a) the growth of an agricultural monopoly; (b) increased production of unwanted products; (c) increased prices to consumers; (d) a rising cost of living and costs of production all round; (e) heavy losses to the State, and ultimate failure.
"Moreover, since the prices of Agricultural products have largely recovered from depression levels, the urgency for such a measure is not apparent.
"2. The methods of the Bill are arbitrary, despotic and capricious...
"3. The basic economic assumptions of the Bill are fallacious. Before any further experiments in marketing are embarked on, it is essential that a Commission be appointed to investigate the whole agricultural problem, and in particular (a) costs of production and methods of reducing them; (b) present distributive methods and costs and ways of improving and reducing them; (c) the relative elasticities of demand for agricultural products; (d) methods of increasing internal consumption; (e) methods of improving crop estimating; (f) avenues for a co-ordinated agricultural policy...
"Not by such methods as are proposed in the Bill will agricultural difficulties be solved."
1711. Richards, C. S. Subsidies, quotas, tariffs and the excess cost of agriculture in South Africa. So. African Jour. Econ. 3(3): 365-403. Sept. 1935. 280.8 So83
Discusses permanent and special or temporary measures adopted in South Africa for the promotion and assistance of agriculture. In

estimating the excess national costs for 1933 due to these measures the author lists them under three headings, one being "the higher internal price charged to the South African consumer on account of the price being fixed by authority." It is noted that no excess costs accrue to consumers when a large portion of the crop is normally exported as in the case of the wine industry "in which control is exercised...by the Ko-operatiewe Wijnbouwers Vereeniging van Suid-Africa Beperk...under the Wine and Spirits Control Act (No. 5 of 1924), which gives the Association absolute control over all wines declared by the producer as distilling wine...The price the farmer gets for distilling wine is each year fixed by the board of directors."

The author discusses the results of control and concludes that "along the lines of authoritarian control there lies no permanent solution of the agricultural problem. As a policy it defeats its own ends, and does irreparable harm. It obviously raises costs of production and the cost of living, and directs labour and capital to inefficient channels, though in the space available no quantitative estimation of these has been found possible."

1712. Robertson, H. M. The cabinet committee and the control boards. So. African Jour. Econ. 6(1): 44-58. Mar. 1938. 280.8 So83

A criticism of Report No. 1 upon Agricultural Prices and Control Boards issued as a White Paper by a Committee of the Cabinet appointed to deal with matters concerning the cost of living.

1713. South Africa. Commission to inquire into co-operation and agricultural credit. Report. 207pp. Cape Town, Cape times ltd., 1934. 280.2 So82

Chapters III and IV deal with compulsory co-operation and sale through one channel by means of boards of control. In chapter V the main products of the Union of South Africa and their marketing are discussed, and in each case the decision is against price fixing and in favor of the setting up of advisory boards.

One of the conclusions of the Commission is that "compulsory co-operation or compulsory sale through one channel by means of a board of control, both of which have as object the fixation and control of prices, is economically unsound and socially unhealthy and while it may temporarily benefit producers it will inevitably lead to over-production, maladjustment of supply and demand and an ultimate collapse of prices. Price control schemes in other countries have proved that price-levels cannot be artificially maintained since increased prices mean increased production and increased production means lower returns. The experience in the Union with price control measures in two of its major agricultural products, tobacco and wine, substantiates the view that this form of control is undesirable and not in the best interests of agriculture."

1714. South Africa. Marketing control for agriculture. Round Table, no. 114, pp. 433-437. Mar. 1939. 280.8 R76

"The so-called Marketing Act of 1937 actually made no direct provision for the marketing of agricultural produce. All it did was to provide means whereby binding regulations for the marketing of defined agricultural products, covering defined areas, could be set up without special parliamentary sanction. The concurrence of the Minister of Agriculture, of a regulatory board, and of a National Marketing Council of five...is all that is required to give the force of law to any scheme for controlling or conducting the marketing of agricultural products, and to any methods which the board cares to adopt in carrying it out."

1715. South African wheat pool. Scheme to stabilize prices. Times. Trade and Engin. Sup. London 27(641): 108. Oct. 18, 1930. 286.8 T482

"A wheat pool for South Africa has been established...to stabilize prices so that ultimately South Africa will produce sufficient wheat to meet its own demands...The prices paid for wheat will be according to grade, calculated more or less on the value of Australian wheat, and prices will be established towards December in accordance with ruling world prices. It is considered that there is no danger that the stabilization of the price of wheat will affect the price of bread."

1716. Union of South Africa. Marketing bill. Jour. Parliaments of the Empire 18(2): 428-433. Apr. 1937. Libr. Cong.

The provisions of a Bill to provide for a National Marketing Council and a Board to administer schemes and to empower the Minister through the Board of Control to fix maximum and minimum prices were debated in the House of Assembly.

1717. Union of South Africa. Sugar act. Jour. Parliaments of the Empire 17(4): 855-862. Oct. 1936. Libr. Cong.

Summary of provisions of the Sugar Act of 1936 giving the Minister of Commerce and Industries power to establish a fixed price for sugar. Debate in House of Assembly.

1718. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. South African wheat surplus disposal measures. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 32(12): 334. Mar. 23, 1936. 1.9 St2F

"A second important factor in the increased wheat production of the Union has been the stabilization of domestic wheat prices at artificial levels by governmental action. Since 1930 the Union Government has maintained a special import duty on wheat equal to the difference between the landed cost of foreign wheat...and 22s. 6d. per bag of 200 pounds...The South African wheat grower is not actually guaranteed 22s. 6d. per bag...for his wheat but since imported wheat cannot be sold for less than that figure the control over imports has served to maintain prices for the domestic product at high levels compared with the world market price."

1719. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo
Calls attention to the price-fixing features of the Dairy Industry Control Act, 1930 (p. 510), and the Meat Trade Control Act of 1932 (pp. 513-514).
1720. Viljoen, P. R. Planned agriculture in South Africa. So. African Jour. Econ. 6(3): 280-292. Sept. 1938. 280.8 So83
The Secretary for Agriculture of the Union of South Africa and Chairman of the National Marketing Council explains the aims of planned agriculture as exemplified in the Marketing Act of 1937.
A critical "Reply" to this paper is made by C. S. Richards on pp. 303-309.
"Some Comments on Professor Richards's 'Reply'" and a rejoinder by Mr. Richards may be found in So. African Jour. Econ. 6(4): 418-428. Dec. 1938.
1721. Van Biljon, F. J. State interference in South Africa. 322pp. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1939. 280.193 V27
Contains brief critical discussions of The Marketing Act, 1937 and the Sugar Act, 1936 and their effects. The former is an enabling measure whereby schemes may be framed in connection with farm products. A regulatory board may be granted monopolistic powers involving price fixing.
The Sugar Act empowers the Minister "to prescribe maximum coastal retail prices and maximum retail prices for special grade sugar at places within a radius of five miles from a rail-head, subject to absolute maxima of: 3 1/2d. per lb. for refined and 3 1/4d. per lb. for mill-white at the main ports, and 2 1/2d. per lb. for special grade sugar. The provision was also inserted that if the basic price of sugar for cane price purposes has during any year exceeded £12 per ton, retail prices may be reduced. Furthermore, a special grade of sugar could be prescribed for sale by millers in the Union and South West Africa at a maximum price of £14 10s. per ton...f. o. r. Durban, and every miller must manufacture and sell his pro rata share of the estimated twelve-months sales of the special grade sugar." The formula is given for the calculation of standard cane prices.
1722. Wheat scheme introduced. Regulating production and marketing. African World 145(1877): 91. Oct. 29, 1938. 286.8 Af8
"The wheat scheme under the Union's Marketing Act has been approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and has come into operation. Under the scheme wide powers for the regulation of the production and marketing of wheat are granted to the Wheat Industry Control Board.
"Among the powers granted to the Board are the right to require every person concerned with wheat production to furnish the Board with information relating to such production. The Board may buy wheat, and it may enter into contracts for carrying out any work in

connection with the trading or treating of wheat. It may also advise the Minister on all wheat matters.

"With the approval of the Minister, the Board may prohibit any producer of wheat from selling any wheat or wheaten products to anybody other than the Board. The power to fix prices is also granted to the Board, but here, too, the approval of the Minister is necessary.

"Any important provision is that requiring the registration of all millers. No such registration will be granted unless the millers concerned have complied with all the relevant regulations."

1723. Willcox, O. W. Sugar control: how South Africa has solved the problem of stabilization. Successful system of industrial autonomy under broad enabling act presents contrast to bureaucratic regimes. Facts about Sugar 34(3): 23-25. Mar. 1939. 65.8 Fl1

"Serious attempts to keep sugar production in South Africa in line with markets and prices date from 1926, when the producers set up what is known as the Fahey agreement...The government did not participate directly in this arrangement further than to pass a general law fixing a maximum price for domestically consumed sugar."

Because a small group of producers refused to be bound by the fixed price or the export agreement, the Government "directed the South African Cane Growers' Association and the Natal Sugar Millers' Association to convoke a plenary conference of all interests and to fight out the whole matter...an enabling law was passed (Sugar Act, 1936) by which the plenary conference was authorized to come to an agreement on [certain] points." Among them were: "(i) A formula for determining a base price of sugar and fixing, on that base price, the prices to be paid for sugar cane by millers to growers...

"(vii) Providing for marketing a special grade of sugar to be sold at the uniform price of 2 1/2d. per pound at all points within five miles of any railway station or any siding or flag stop.

"(ix) Accepting the obligation that when the base price of sugar (average of the domestic and the export price) exceeds £12 per ton, the increase of such price shall be returned to the domestic consumer in the form of lower retail prices for all sugars."

A South African Sugar Producers' Association was organized, with a Central Board and a Crop Disposal Committee which controls all sales of all sugar produced by South African factories. "It is impossible for domestic sugar to be sold above the maximum price, and nobody has any interest in selling below that price. The result is that the retail price, once fixed for the sugar year, is invariable except that the Crop Disposal Committee may accept a lower price for localities where special circumstances prevail...

"In compliance with the provision of the enabling act requiring the producers to agree on a base price for sugar from which to figure prices paid for farmers' cane...a formula was worked out which related the export and domestic prices of cargo sugar to the factory value of the sugar in the cane...

"The prospect of a fixed price and a thoroughly stabilized domestic market has everywhere proved an irresistible attraction to all elements in the industry."

A footnote contains a "list of countries where the sugar industry has been put under some kind of production and price control."

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA - LEGISLATION

1724. Union of South Africa. Laws, statutes, etc. Marketing act, 1937. Act to provide for the regulation of the production and sale of agricultural products, for the establishment of certain boards in connection therewith, for the grading and standardisation of agricultural products, for the establishment of a national mark and for matters incidental thereto. Assented to April 29, 1937. Statutes of the Union of So. Africa, no. 26, 1937. Libr. Cong.

The Marketing Act, effective from April 30, 1937, provides for the establishment of a National Marketing Council to draft and supervise various "schemes", with the aid of Producers' and Consumers' Advisory Committees. A scheme may empower its regulatory board to determine the maximum quantity of any product to which the scheme relates which may be sold or offered for sale during any period fixed by the board, and with the approval of the Minister to prohibit the sale of the regulated product at a price other than a price fixed by the board.

Chicory Root

1725. Union of South Africa. Laws, statutes, etc. Department of agriculture and forestry. Government notice no. 1790, Nov. 4, 1938. Marketing act, 1937: scheme relating to the regulation and control of the production and marketing of chicory root. Union of So. Africa. Govt. Gazette 114(2583): 450-457. Nov. 4, 1938. 270 So85

This scheme, submitted by the Alexandria Chicory Growers' Society, was approved provisionally by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and referred to the National Marketing Council for investigation and report. It provides for the constitution of a Chicory Control Board with price-fixing powers.

Dairy Products

1726. Union of South Africa. Laws, statutes, etc. Dairy industry control act, 1930. Act to establish a dairy industry control board and to define its functions, to provide for the imposition of a levy upon certain dairy produce, to make further provision for the regulation and control of the dairy industry, and to amend further the Dairy industry act, 1918. Assented to 3rd June, 1930. Date of commencement, 6th June, 1930. Statutes of the Union of So. Africa, no. 35, 1930. Libr. Cong.

Establishes a Dairy Industry Control Board with power to impose a levy on butter and cheese manufactured in the Union, to pay an export bounty on butter and cheese, and to fix a minimum price, based upon butter-fat content, to be paid for cream used in the manufacture of butter in creameries and for milk used for the manufacture of cheese in cheese factories or of condensed milk in condensed milk factories.

Amended by Act no. 51 of 1934.

1727. Union of South Africa. Laws, statutes, etc. Department of Agriculture and forestry. Government notice, no. 135, Jan. 25, 1938. Marketing act, 1937. Scheme relating to marketing of dairy products. Union of So. Africa. Govt. Gazette 111(2499): 237-259. Jan. 25, 1938. 270 So85

A scheme submitted to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry by the Dairy Control Board and referred to the National Marketing Council for investigation and report provides for the regulation of the production and marketing of dairy products with price-fixing provisions. It is noted in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology 30(6): 295E. June 1939 that "the enactment of marketing schemes for dairy products has so far had to be postponed."

Mealies

1728. Union of South Africa. Laws, statutes, etc. Mealie control amendment act, 1935. Act to establish a mealie industry control board and to define its functions; to provide for the imposition of a levy on mealies milled in the Union; to make further provision for the regulation, in certain respects, of the trade in mealies; and to amend further the Mealie control act, 1931. Assented to 15th May, 1935. Statutes of the Union of So. Africa, No. 59, 1935. Libr. Cong.

This law, effective from May 17, 1935, provides for the establishment of a Mealie Industry Control Board to advise the Minister, among other things, with regard to the marketing of mealies and mealie products. The Board may purchase mealies or mealie products held for export under Act 39 of 1931 for sale under specified conditions at prices determined by the Board.

Amended by Act no. 48 of 1937.

1729. Union of South Africa. Laws, statutes, etc. Department of agriculture and forestry. Government notice, no. 133, Jan. 25, 1938. Marketing act, 1937. Scheme relating to marketing of mealies and mealie products. Union of So. Africa. Govt. Gazette 111(2498): 227-236. Jan. 25, 1938. 270 So85

A scheme submitted to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry by the Mealie Industry Control Board and referred to the National Marketing Council for investigation and report provides for the reconstitution of the Board with power to purchase and sell mealies and mealie products. It may sell any mealies or mealie products at

such prices or on such conditions as it may determine to bona fide farmers in drought areas, to stockfeeders, to manufacturers and for the purpose of extending internal markets. The Board may sell the rest of the mealies it has purchased for consumption within the Union at such minimum or maximum prices as it may determine from time to time.

1730. Union of South Africa. Laws, statutes, etc. Proclamation by...the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, no. 77, 1939. April 21, 1939. Scheme for the regulation of the production and marketing of mealies and mealie products in terms of the Marketing act, 1937. Union of So. Africa. Govt. Gazette Extraordinary 116(2629): 213-223. Apr. 21, 1939. 270 So85

Provides that the scheme be administered by the Mealie Industry Control Board, established under the Mealie Control Amendment Act, 1935, the board to have power to "sell any mealies or mealie products which it has purchased to such persons at such prices and on such conditions and for such purposes as it may from time to time determine.

Repeals proclamations nos. 131 and 187 of 1938.

Meat

1731. Union of South Africa. Laws, statutes, etc. Meat trade control act, 1932. Act to establish a meat trade control board, and to make provision for the regulation by such board of the meat trade, and for the fixing of maximum prices for meat. Assented to 30th May, 1932. Statutes of the Union of So. Africa, 1931-32, no. 29. Libr. Cong.

This Act, in force from June 2, 1932, provides for the establishment of a Meat Trade Control Board. The Governor-General may by proclamation in the Gazette fix the highest sale prices of beef, mutton, or pork.

1732. Union of South Africa. Laws, statutes, etc. Livestock and meat industries act, 1934. Act to establish a Livestock and meat industries control board and to define its functions; to provide for the imposition of a levy upon slaughtered cattle, sheep and goats, and for the manner of expending such levy; for the improvement of cattle; for the sale by public auction of certain classes of livestock by weight; for the erection and inspection of cold storages; for the inspection for the purposes of grading of meat; for the regulation of the livestock and meat industries, and for matters incidental thereto. Assented to 4th June, 1934. Statutes of the Union of So. Africa, No. 48, 1934. Libr. Cong.

Repeals Meat Trade Control Act, No. 29 of 1932.

No wholesale butcher may compel or induce any other person to charge any specified minimum or maximum price for any meat or livestock.

Sugar

1733. Union of South Africa. Laws, statutes, etc. Sugar prices act, 1926. Act to control the prices at which certain sugars may be sold or disposed of in certain parts of the Union, and for certain incidental matters. June 9, 1926. Union of So. Africa. Statutes, no. 47, 1926. Libr. Cong.
Authorizes the Governor-General to fix maximum retail prices of certain sugars.
1734. Union of South Africa. Laws, statutes, etc. Sugar act, 1936. Act to provide for the control of the sugar industry by agreements entered into between growers, millers and refiners of sugar or by determinations made by the Minister of commerce and industries, the control of the prices at which certain sugars may be sold or disposed of, and for matters incidental thereto. Assented to June 17, 1936. Statutes of the Union of So. Africa, no. 28, 1936. Libr. Cong.
Repeals the Sugar Prices Act, 1926.
Text also in South African Sugar Jour. 20(6): 379, 381, 383. June 30, 1936.

Tobacco

1735. Union of South Africa. Laws, statutes, etc. Tobacco control amendment act, 1935. Act to establish a tobacco industry control board and to define its functions; to provide for the imposition of a levy on tobacco and for the issue of regulations for the control of the tobacco industry; and to amend the Tobacco control act, 1932. Assented to 6th April, 1935. Date of commencement, 10th April, 1935. Statutes of the Union of So. Africa, no. 17, 1935. Libr. Cong.
Establishes a Tobacco Industry Control Board with power to pay an export bounty on tobacco, to make recommendations on the fixing of an export quota.
1736. Union of South Africa. Laws, statutes, etc. Department of agriculture and forestry. Government Notice, no. 132, Jan. 25, 1938. Marketing act, 1937. Scheme relating to marketing of tobacco. Union of So. Africa. Govt. Gazette 111(2497): 217-222. Jan. 25, 1938. 270 So85
This scheme was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry by the Tobacco Industry Control Board and submitted to the National Marketing Council for investigation and report. It is named the Tobacco Handling and Marketing Scheme. It provides for the reconstitution of the Tobacco Industry Control Board which is empowered to prohibit any person from selling tobacco "at a price other than a price fixed by the Board or at a price below a price fixed by the Board for any particular class, grade or quantity of tobacco."

Wheat and Flour

1737. Union of South Africa. Laws, statutes, etc. Wheat industry control act, 1935. Act to establish a Wheat industry control board and to define its functions; to provide for the imposition of a levy on wheat milled in the Union, and to prescribe the objects to which funds derived from such levy may be devoted; and to provide for other incidental matters. Assented to 15th May, 1935. Statutes of the Union of So. Africa, no. 58, 1935. Libr. Cong.
- This law, with "commencement" date of August 9, 1935, provides for the establishment of a Wheat Industry Control Board to advise the Minister of Agriculture with regard to the marketing of wheat and wheat products and other matters.
1738. Union of South Africa. Laws, statutes, etc. Proclamation by...the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, no. 212, 1938. Scheme for the regulation of the production and marketing of wheat and wheaten products in terms of the Marketing act, 1937. Oct. 1, 1938. Union of So. Africa. Govt. Gazette Extraordinary 114(2574): 1-8. Oct. 5, 1938. 270 So85
- Provides that the "Wheat Control Scheme" shall be administered by the Wheat Industry Control Board, established under the Wheat Industry Control Act, 1935. "The board may, with the approval of the Minister, from time to time prohibit any person from selling wheat or any wheaten product or any grade, class or quantity thereof (whether in its original form or wholly or partly processed) at a price other than a price fixed by the board or at a price below or above a price fixed by the board for such wheat or wheaten product or for that particular class, grade or quantity thereof."
1739. Union of South Africa. Laws, statutes, etc. Government notice, no. 1871. Nov. 11, 1938. Union of So. Africa. Govt. Gazette Extraordinary 114(2585): 569-570. Nov. 11, 1938. 270 So85
- Fixes wholesale prices of meal, flour, bran and pollard.
1740. Union of South Africa. Laws, statutes, etc. Government notice no. 1872. Nov. 11, 1938. Union of So. Africa. Govt. Gazette Extraordinary 114(2585): 570. Nov. 11, 1938. 270 So85
- Fixes retail and wholesale prices of bread.
1741. Union of South Africa. Laws, statutes, etc. Government notice no. 1873. Nov. 11, 1938. Union of So. Africa. Govt. Gazette Extraordinary 114(2585): 570-571. Nov. 11, 1938. 270 So85
- Fixes producers' selling prices of wheat.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

1742. Berdeshevsky, P. G. Sugar in the Soviet Union: an example of state control; its problems and achievements reviewed from documentary data; the five year plan and its modifications. Facts About Sugar 28(9): 341-347. Sept. 1933. 65.8 Fl1

"The Sugar Trust, on the one hand, signs contracts for the production and supply of sugar with the some 200 individual combines, consisting of the beet factory and the Soviet and collective agricultural units, and on the other hand signs contracts for deliveries of the product with such groups as the Central Union of Cooperatives, and numerous regional smaller trusts and organizations...Prices are established for the entire year and payments are made in the form of bank acceptances."

1743. Ladejinsky, W. Soviet state grain farms. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(10): 439-454, processed. Oct. 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

The following statement appears under the heading "Are The State Farms Profitable?": "Another complaint was that the Government collected the grain from the state farms at a very low price. Some managers were of the opinion, therefore, that the solution of the problem of carrying on state-farm operations without subsidies depended upon the change in prices for grain and livestock products delivered to the Government." Official spokesmen condemned this line of reasoning on the ground that a new change in prices would not alter the fact that the key to profitability is in higher yield, improved production, and elimination of inefficient farming. It was further stressed by the Government that in 1935 the farms possessed all the means to achieve such ends, but that as late as 1937 the problem of how to make them profitable was yet to be solved."

1744. Lorwin, Lewis L., and Abramson, A. The present phase of economic and social development in the U.S.S.R. Ann. Collect. Econ. 11(3): 265-294. Sept.-Dec. 1935. 280.8 An73

"The demand-supply relationship...plays a part in pricing in the U. S. S. R. But it works itself out indirectly through the methods of Government price fixing, which is the essence of the Soviet price system. The Government fixes the price of wheat and of other agricultural produce to be delivered by the peasant. The prices of other raw materials, such as ores, and of semi-manufactured articles are fixed by the Price Committee of the Council of Labour and Defence in agreement with the various Commissariats which have charge of the respective industries. The number of commodities the prices of which have to be fixed is large. But the central Government controls the fixing for basic articles, leaving the pricing of various brands and sub-categories to the respective industrial Commissariats and the Commissariat for Domestic Trade.

"In carrying out this system of price fixing, the Government is guided partly by costs of production, partly by the relations of

demand and supply, and partly by political and social considerations. The Government may fix the prices of some goods higher or lower in accordance with its desire either to gratify the demand for some special article or to extend its use among a certain group of the population. The prices of some commodities may be fixed either at cost or below cost, resulting in a deficit for that industry which will be covered by the profits of another industry...Under the system of rationing the U. S. S. R. had a multiple price system, with no definite value attached to the rouble in practice. The trend now is towards a system of unified prices. The market economy which is now being fostered will be predominantly a 'State market' controlled through a wide system of price fixing."

1745. Michael, Louis G. Cotton growing in the Soviet Union. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 2(8): 353-382, processed. Aug. 1938. 1.9 Ec7For

"The Soviet Government owns all textile mills and gins and closely supervises the growing of cotton by peasants, who are for the most part organized into collective farms. In addition, the Government owns and operates farms of its own.

"Final payment for seed cotton is made in cash on the basis of the percentage of the seed-cotton grades making up the total quantity delivered, and the various advances made are deducted. The prices, which vary widely among the three cotton growing regions, include a basic price plus a premium for the quantity of delivered cotton per acre over and above the contract quantity.

"The lowest prices for seed cotton are paid in Central Asia where cotton growing has been a long-established industry. Prices paid to the growers in Transcaucasia, where there has been a downward trend in acreage during the 5-year period 1933-1937, are nearly 50 percent higher. Higher prices are paid for bollie cotton of American type in Transcaucasia than for white grade I (normal) in Central Asia. Higher prices are also paid for cotton grown in the new regions north of the Caucasus Mountains than are paid in Central Asia. The percentage of bollies is high in these regions, where yields per acre are unusually low. To stimulate interest in cotton growing, the Government pays farmers in the new regions a higher price for bollie cotton than for white grade I (low) in Central Asia...

"Not only is cotton production in the Soviet Union stimulated by price fixing and premiums to further the plans of the Government, but aid is also extended to growers by advances of seed and cash and by the sale of cottonseed products at reduced prices."

1746. [Molotov.] Abolition of rationing in the Soviet Union. Internatl. Labour Off. Indus. & Lab. Inform. 52(13-14): 393-395. Dec. 24-31, 1934. 283.8 In82

In a speech by Mr. Molotov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, reasons are given for the replacing of the food rationing system by the unrestricted sale of bread at prices fixed by the State. He said that "in the future, the State would fix prices for

bread, flour and meal which would vary from one region to another, and eight regions had been delimited to that effect."

A decree was published in Izvestia for November 29 and 30, 1934 which "fixes the standard prices for bread, flour, meal, macaroni, peas, beans, lentils and rice in each of the eight regions which are defined in the decree. A special scale is fixed for oats and bran. In order to prevent speculation...the sale of more than two kilograms of bread or 1 kilogram of flour to any one person is prohibited. The sale of cereals at low prices to the peasants who supply the State with industrial crops will be abolished on 1 January 1935. The prices paid for these products (cotton, flax, hemp and tobacco) will consequently be raised. For the same reason new and higher rates are fixed for deliveries of furs, game and fish."

1747. [Timoshenko, Vladimir P., and Bennett, M. K.] Russia as a producer and exporter of wheat. Stanford Univ. Food Res. Inst. Wheat Studies 8(5-6): 277-376. Mar.-Apr. 1932. 59.8 F73

"This study is based upon the work of Vladimir P. Timoshenko. It represents a condensation, written by M. K. Bennett, of a much longer study by Dr. Timoshenko."

In Section VII, Domestic Marketing and Exports, grain collections are discussed, including the system of contracts for future crops. "Producers receive a certain advance payment...and in return undertake to deliver at fixed prices a certain fraction of gross grain production per acre after harvest."

1748. Timoshenko, Vladimir P., and others. Soviet agricultural reorganization and the bread-grain situation. Stanford Univ. Food Res. Inst. Wheat Studies 13(7): 309-376. Apr. 1937. 59.8 F73

"This study is the work of V. P. Timoshenko with the advice of Joseph S. Davis and M. K. Bennett. Marion Jo Theobald assisted in the preparation of tables."

Governmental grain collection and the changes that developed in the system are discussed on pp. 350-357. Obligatory grain deliveries and the difference between the fixed price paid by the Government and the prices on free markets are explained.

"During the period of the First Five-Year Plan, 1928-32, the fixed prices paid for collected grain were raised only a little while prices of goods which peasants needed rose greatly, even in the government stores from which peasants could buy only limited quantities. In more recent years, the price system in the U. S. S. R. has been very complex and no index of prices has been published since 1929. Hence it is very difficult to measure the purchasing power of grains at fixed prices. But there is no doubt that it declined very heavily between 1927-28 and 1932-33..."

"When by decree of May 6, 1932, collectives were permitted to sell their surplus grain in the open markets at market prices, the enormous divergence between market price and fixed price was legally revealed... Under such conditions, any delivery of grain at fixed prices is regarded by the peasants as a tax."

1749. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Retail price policies of the Soviet Government. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. For. and Dom. Com. Russian Econ. Notes, no. 352, pp. 4-6. Oct. 15, 1937. 157.54 [R]

"An article in the Moscow 'Pravda' of August 7, 1937 presents the policies of the Soviet Government in controlling prices of goods sold at retail as follows:

"The basis for the Soviet retail price policies is the continual reduction of these prices, in the interest of the broad masses of consumers. As a result of the reductions already put in effect, the consumer has been saved billions of rubles, which he can use in increasing the variety of his purchases...

"This policy of price reduction, in contrast to that prevailing in capitalist countries, leads to improvement in the material and cultural conditions of all strata of the population. It is the duty of the Commissariat for Domestic Trade to fix proper retail price scales and to strive to maintain them. In execution of this duty, there have been established, in the past few years, price levels in the various zones on almost all basic foodstuffs and on many manufactured products...

"In previous years the rates of increase over wholesale costs of goods were fixed in many cases by the retail stores themselves; but now the extent of these increases is controlled by the Government, and the retailers are prevented from overcharging...

"Considerable work has been done on pricing various grades and forms of goods, with a view of protecting the buyer. There is still much to be done, however, to check deliberate deception, which can be carried out while seemingly following fixed prices, by substitution of poor quality goods for better ones ordered...It must be acknowledged that present price scales are often difficult to maintain, because in many cases the same goods are priced differently...the general question of price fixing and subsequent control of prices undoubtedly requires more careful study." Some suggestions for improvement are made.

1750. Volin, Lazar. Effects of the drought and purge on the agriculture of the Soviet Union. U. S. Dept. Agr. For. Agr. Service. Foreign Agr. 3(5): 175-196, processed. May 1939. 1.9 Ec7For

A paragraph on p. 193 notes that a fundamental factor "in reducing the income of collectives...is the combined power of taxation and price fixing whereby the Government procures large quantities of farm products at low prices. By far the most important in this respect are the grain procurements collected either as a special tax or in payment for the work of the machine-tractor stations."

1751. Ware, Henry. Planned Soviet prices. Amer. Quart. on the Soviet Union 1(2): 31-41. July 1938. 280.8 Am391

The author states that similar commodities are sold for the same price in all stores where a price list must be displayed in full view of the customers. "Prices on certain goods are planned and established

by the trusts under which a certain store is organized. Other commodities are priced by higher planning bodies which have jurisdiction throughout an entire Soviet republic. A few commodities, which for one reason or another are considered to be of particular national significance, have their prices fixed 'straight from Moscow' for all parts of the Soviet Union."

Some considerations are noted which may necessitate variations in planned prices. The component parts of the price the consumer pays are listed.

"Planned prices cannot be determined arbitrarily: nor should they be expected always to 'dominate.' They should be considered what might be termed a focal point in a dynamic planned economy...When the planned adjustment necessary to make a Soviet planned economy operate efficiently is at all lacking, planned prices lose part of their 'domain' and fall under the influence of the law of supply and demand...Because of this ever-present threat, prices must be planned correctly. They must be the logical result of the existing situation."

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS - LEGISLATION

1752. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrêté ratifiant le règlement concernant les trusts gouvernementaux agricoles. 20 février 1928. Ssobranie Uzakonenii i Rasporadjenii, no. 30, texte 223. Mar. 28, 1928.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 18: 197-213. 1928. 30.5 In82

Defines and recognizes governmental agricultural trusts and describes their organization and functions. Each trust fixes the price of products sold in agreement with the purchasers, taking into account the cost of production and in accordance with the instructions of the Peoples' Commissar for Agriculture. The basic decree is that of February 20, 1928.

URUGUAY

1753. Hanson, Simon G. Utopia in Uruguay. Chapters in the economic history of Uruguay. 262pp. New York, Oxford university press, 1938. 277.167 H19

In this account of economic conditions in Uruguay brief reference is made to Government fixing of grain prices to help the farmer (p. 251) and to a speech of the president in December 1936 when he compared the "new deals" in Uruguay and the United States, and said: "We have given protection to agriculture by establishing minimum prices for its products, which were accepted by official warehouses just as soon as they could be harvested." This is indicated as one of the measures taken to bring about "the same beneficial results as those...in the United States."

1754. International labour office. Subsidised restaurants in Uruguay. Internatl. Labour Off. Indus. and Lab. Inform. 51(11): 326. Sept. 10, 1934. 283.8 In82

A decree of the Uruguayan Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare of July 19, 1934, published in the Diario Oficial of July 25, 1934, provides for the establishment in the Department of Montevideo of subsidized restaurants in which the price of each meal shall not exceed 10 centésimos.

1755. Minimum price for Uruguayan wheat. Rev. River Plate 85(2449): 13. Nov. 18, 1938. 286.8 R32

"On November 10 the Uruguayan Government sent a Message and Project of Law to the Legislature asking for the fixing of a minimum price of five pesos (Uruguayan) per 100 kilos of wheat placed in the official granaries."

1756. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo

Governmental purchasing of wheat at a fixed price is described on pp. 529-530. The provisions of the laws of 1929 and 1930 are given.

1757. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Uruguay. Wheat - proposed law to regulate trade of next crop - minimum prices set. U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Com. Rpts. no. 53, pp. 1166, 1168. Dec. 31, 1938. 157.7 C76D

"A project of law sent to the General Assembly by the President of Uruguay on November 8, 1938, would authorize the exportation of the whole exportable surplus of the coming wheat crop, and establish other regulations governing trade in wheat, according to the Diario Oficial, November 18, 1938, Montevideo. The reasons prompting the presentation of this proposal, as announced in the Presidential message accompanying the project, are the very high statistical estimates of world production and the corresponding decrease in wheat prices.

"The proposed law also would fix the minimum price paid by the Bank of the Republic for wheat delivered in Montevideo, at 5 pesos per 100 kilos, until December 15, 1939. The Bank of the Republic would also determine the export surplus of wheat. The fixed price for wheat delivered in the interior would be less than 5 pesos per 100 kilos, to allow for transportation to the Capital, but not less than 4.40 pesos per 100 kilos. The Bank of the Republic would be authorized to buy, sell, and export wheat for account of the Government, in quantities necessary to maintain the set minimum price. Funds for carrying out these measures would be derived from exchange control profits.

"The Bank of the Republic would also establish export bounties, in an amount to cover the difference between the internal minimum price and the international price.

"Another provision of the proposed law would authorize the President to fix prices for flour, bread, and food pastes, in relation to the price of wheat, whenever he considers this necessary."

URUGUAY - LEGISLATION

1758. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se disponen medidas para corregir la inflación en los precios de los productos de primera necesidad y se establecen penas para los comerciantes que las contravengan. 10 de enero de 1934. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 114(8230): 135-A. Jan. 22, 1934. Libr. Cong.
- The aim of this decree is to avoid inflation of prices of products of prime necessity, including meat, bread, milk, butter, eggs, vegetables, fruits, flour, sugar, coffee, rice, fats and oils, etc. Prices must be posted daily outside of retail stores. And the National Food Commission in agreement with certain other bodies is authorized to fix the maximum prices of these products.
- Modified by a decree of Jan. 30, 1934 in the Diario Oficial of February 3, 1934 which provides that the National Commission of Subsistence and the other organizations will fix the maximum prices of the articles listed whenever it is considered necessary.
1759. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se fija el precio de venta de frutas y papas para Colonia. 2 de octubre de 1935. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 121(8736): 33-A. Oct. 5, 1935. Libr. Cong.
- Fixes retail prices of mandarins, bananas, and potatoes in the department of Colonia.
1760. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se fija el precio de venta de frutas y papas para Florida. 2 de octubre de 1935. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 121(8736): 33-A. Oct. 5, 1935. Libr. Cong.
- Fixes retail prices of oranges, mandarins, bananas and potatoes in the department of Florida.
1761. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se fija el precio de venta de frutas y papas para Río Negro. 2 de octubre de 1935. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 121(8736): 33-A. Oct. 5, 1935. Libr. Cong.
- Fixes retail prices of bananas and potatoes in the department of Río Negro.
1762. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se fija el precio de venta de frutas y papas para Treinta y Tres. 2 de octubre de 1935. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 121(8736): 33-A. Oct. 5, 1935. Libr. Cong.
- Fixes retail prices of oranges, mandarins, bananas, and potatoes in the department of Treinta y Tres.

1763. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Mensaje. Se presenta un proyecto por el que se crea la Dirección de subsistencias y se autoriza el contralor de los precios de artículos de primera necesidad, facultándose para adoptar medidas que eviten el excesivo encarecimiento. 11 de mayo de 1939. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 135(9808): 262-A-263-A. May 16, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Text of a bill introduced into the General Assembly on May 11, 1939, to check the rising cost of living which authorizes the President to acquire, if necessary all foodstuffs of prime necessity for resale at regulated prices, to fix wholesale and retail prices of foodstuffs, especially those of wheat and flour for bread baking, and to compel dealers to display the sale prices of such commodities. A list of so-called "sustancias alimenticias de primera necesidad" is given.

A Comisión de Subsistencias is created to advise the President with regard to putting into effect the provisions of the law.

1764. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley. Se autoriza al Poder ejecutivo para tomar medidas que impidan la suba, acaparamiento, etc., de los artículos de primera necesidad. 5 de setiembre de 1939. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 136(9906): 561-A. Sept. 11, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Authorizes the Executive Power during a period of 3 months to take necessary measures to prevent increases in prices and hoarding of articles of prime necessity as defined by the law of December 20, 1917.

1765. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se fijan para Cerro Largo los precios máximos de venta de artículos de primera necesidad. 12 de setiembre de 1939. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 136(9912): 619-A. Sept. 18, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Fixes retail prices in the department of Cerro Largo of meat, sugar, bread, rice, olive oil, peanut oil, flour, and yerba maté.

1766. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se toman medidas para controlar las existencias y uso de los materiales de construcción y se fijan los precios máximos de venta. 14 de setiembre de 1939. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 136(9914): 638A-639A. Sept. 20, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Fixes maximum sale prices of construction materials, including certain kinds of lumber.

Bananas

1767. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se modifican precios de venta de la banana. 5 de setiembre de 1935. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 120(8715): 374-A. Sept. 11, 1935. Libr. Cong.

Fixes a new scale of retail prices of bananas.

1768. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se modifican los precios de venta de las bananas. 20 de noviembre de 1935. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 121(8780): 337-A. Nov. 26, 1935. Libr. Cong.
Fixes a new scale of retail prices for bananas.

Bread

1769. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se fijan precios máximos para la venta del pan al consumidor. 30 de enero de 1934. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 114(8241): 233-A. Feb. 3, 1934. Libr. Cong.
Fixes maximum prices of bread to the consumer in the province of Montevideo until further notice.
1770. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se fija el precio máximo del kilo de pan de primera. 28 de febrero de 1934. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 114(8265): 432-A. Mar. 6, 1934. Libr. Cong.
Fixes the maximum price per kilo for bread of first quality. The price must be kept in plain sight.
1771. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se toman medidas para el mejor contralor en los precios de venta en Montevideo de determinada calidad de pan. 8 de setiembre de 1939. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 136(9912): 618-A. Sept. 18, 1939. Libr. Cong.
For better control of the prices of bread, dealers are obliged to display the official prices of bread in a prominent place in their shops.

Eggs

1772. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se fija el precio máximo para el expendio de huevos. 28 de marzo de 1939. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 134(9776): 659-A. Mar. 31, 1939. Libr. Cong.
Fixes the maximum retail price of eggs in the Department of Montevideo for the month of April at 40 centésimos per dozen, and obliges all dealers to display the prices of eggs.
1773. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se fija el precio máximo para el expendio de huevos en Montevideo. 2 de junio de 1939. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 135(9826): 405-A. June 7, 1939. Libr. Cong.
Fixes maximum retail price of eggs in the department of Montevideo at 42 centésimos per dozen.

Fruit

1774. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se dispone un contralor de precios previos a la importación de frutas con franquicias. 21 de abril de 1939. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 135(9800): 200-A-201-A. May 6, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Provides for the fixing of prices at which importers and retailers may sell imported fruits.

Grain and Flour

1775. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley. Se resuelve la compra de maíz para exportar, por el Consejo nacional de administración, y se autoriza a los frigoríficos para que faenen cerdos. 24 de setiembre de 1928. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 93(6704): 205-A. Oct. 25, 1928. Libr. Cong.
The National Council of Administration is empowered to purchase for export up to 40,000 tons of corn of the 1928 harvest at 3.80 pesos per 100 kilos in Montevideo or the equivalent in another port.
1776. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley. Se autoriza al Consejo nacional de administración la adquisición directa de los agricultores de una cantidad de trigo de la cosecha actual. 2 de agosto de 1929. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 96(6929): 418-A. Aug. 8, 1929. Libr. Cong.
The National Council of Administration is authorized to purchase direct from the producers as much as 30,000 tons of the current harvest of wheat at the price of 4 pesos 50 per 100 kilograms. Provision is made for production bounties. If the sale price is greater than the purchase price the difference is paid to the producers.
1777. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley. Se autoriza adquirir directamente de los agricultores el saldo del trigo cosechado en el país con destino a la exportación o a la venta a los molinos establecidos en la República. 5 de febrero de 1930. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 98(7087): 444A-445A. Feb. 17, 1930. Libr. Cong.
French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 20: 205-208. 1930.
The National Council of Administration is authorized to purchase directly from the producers the exportable surplus of domestic wheat for export or for sale to the mills established in the country for a period of 5 years. The purchase price for the crop of 1929/30 is fixed at 5 pesos per 100 kilograms, the price for the next four years to be determined by Parliament. The operations of purchase and sale are to be carried on by the Official Seed Commission.
The National Council of Administration is authorized to grant to the Institute of Industrial Chemistry a maximum amount of 50,000 pesos to reduce by ten pesos the price per ton of superphosphates.
The provisions of this law are to remain in effect until July 1, 1934.
1778. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se reglamenta la ley sobre adquisición del saldo de trigo cosechado en el país y primas a la exportación. 21 de febrero de 1930. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 98(7096): 532-A. Feb. 27, 1930. Libr. Cong.
Regulations for putting into effect the law providing for the purchase by the State of the exportable surplus of wheat at a fixed minimum price.

1779. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley núm. 9.149. Se modifica y amplía la ley 9.127, sobre precio mínimo del trigo. 30 de noviembre de 1933. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 113(8199): 477-A. Dec. 13, 1933. Libr. Cong.
Fixes prices of wheat according to a sliding scale for the crop year 1933/34.
1780. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se reglamenta la ley que fija el precio mínimo del trigo. 2 de enero de 1935. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 118(8514): 27-A-28-A. Jan. 5, 1935. Libr. Cong.
Regulations for the operation of the law of December 18, 1934 fixing a minimum price for wheat.
1781. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley. Se autoriza la libre exportación de trigo de la cosecha 1935-36, se fijan precios mínimos y se dan normas correlativas. 2 de enero de 1936. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 122(8818): 46A-47A. Jan. 13, 1936. Libr. Cong.
Authorizes free export of wheat of the harvest of 1935/36, and fixes a minimum price for wheat of 5 pesos per 10 kilograms in Montevideo. The President is authorized to fix prices of flour, bread and flour pastes in relation to the price of wheat when he considers it necessary.
1782. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley. Se autoriza la exportación del saldo de trigo de la próxima cosecha, se fija el precio mínimo y se dan normas correlativas. 15 de diciembre de 1938. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 133(9699): 489A-490A. Dec. 28, 1938. Libr. Cong.
Authorizes the free exportation of the surplus wheat of the harvest of 1938/39, and fixes minimum prices of wheat in Montevideo warehouses according to a sliding scale beginning in December 1938 and January 1939 at 5 pesos per 100 kilograms and increasing every two months by 5 centavos up to October and November, 1939. The Bank of the Republic will fix export subsidies for wheat and flour which will make up the difference between the minimum in the country and the price on the world market. The Executive power is authorized to fix prices of flour, bread, and spaghetti, etc., with relation to the price of wheat. Trading in wheat futures is prohibited.
1783. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se reglamenta la ley que fija el precio mínimo del trigo de la próxima cosecha. 24 de diciembre de 1938. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 134(9708): 33A-35A. Jan. 9, 1939. Libr. Cong.
French text in Internat'l. Inst. Agr. Textes Législatifs, num. 5, série 1939. 30.5 In82T
Fixes a scale of wheat prices as authorized by the law of December 15, 1938.

1784. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se fijan los precios máximos de venta en Montevideo de la harina suelta y se comete a las Intendencias del interior fijarlos en campaña. 12 de setiembre de 1939. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 136(9912): 618-A. Sept. 18, 1939. Libr. Cong.
Fixes maximum wholesale and retail prices of fine flour in the department of Montevideo. The municipal authorities are authorized to fix the prices of fine flour in other parts of the country on the basis of those fixed for the capital.
1785. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se fijan los precios máximos de venta en Montevideo de fideos y pastines sueltos y se comete a las Intendencias del interior fijarlos en campaña. 12 de setiembre de 1939. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 136(9912): 619-A. Sept. 18, 1939. Libr. Cong.
Fixes maximum wholesale and retail prices of spaghetti and pastes in Montevideo and provides for their fixation by the municipal authorities in other parts of the country.

Grapes and Wine

1786. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se establecen disposiciones sobre el precio mínimo de la uva y el vino. 13 de marzo de 1934. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 114(8274): 518-A. Mar. 16, 1934. Libr. Cong.
Modifies decree of February 10, 1934 which fixes minimum prices of grapes and wine for 1934. Cf. Diario Oficial, Feb. 24, 1934.
1787. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se fija el precio mínimo de la uva destinada a la vinificación. 18 de marzo de 1937. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 127(9190): 122-A. April 19, 1937. Libr. Cong.
Fixes at \$0.50 per 10 kilograms the minimum price of grapes of the harvest of 1937 destined to be made into wine.
1788. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se establecen condiciones tendientes a proteger la industria vitivinícola y se fija el precio de la uva de la cosecha actual. 11 de marzo de 1938. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 130(9468): 485A-486A. Mar. 21, 1938. Libr. Cong.
French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr., Textes Législatifs, no. 7, série 1938.
Provides for the control of production of vines and fixes prices of grapes according to a sliding scale.

Milk

1789. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Ley. Se fija el precio que las usinas pasteurizadoras deben pagar al productor de leche y se dictan otras disposiciones en beneficio de la industria. 7 de febrero de 1935. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 118(8547): 283-A-284-A. Feb. 13, 1935. Libr. Cong.

Fixes prices which pasteurizing establishments must pay to the milk producer.

Onions

1790. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se fijan precios máximos para la venta de la cebolla con destino al consumo. 10 de junio de 1937. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 127(9240): 677-A. June 18, 1937. Libr. Cong.
Fixes maximum prices of onions to be sold for consumption.

Potatoes

1791. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se fijan precios para la venta de papa con destino al consumo. 27 de octubre de 1931. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 105(7579): 231-A. Nov. 4, 1931. Libr. Cong.
Fixes maximum sale prices of potatoes.
1792. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se fija el precio máximo de venta del kilo de papas para el consumo. 28 de julio de 1933. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 112(8089): 204-A-205-A. Aug. 4, 1933. Libr. Cong.
Fixes prices of potatoes to the consumer in the province of Montevideo.
1793. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se modifica la fijación del precio de venta de la papa para semilla. 9 de enero de 1934. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 114(8222): 75-A. Jan. 12, 1934. Libr. Cong.
Modifies a decree of July 28, 1933 fixing the sale price of seed potatoes.
1794. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se fijan precios para la venta de papas con destino a la siembra. 15 de mayo de 1934. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 115(8323): 470-A-471-A. May 23, 1934. Libr. Cong.
Lowers the prices fixed for seed potatoes in the interest of the farmers.
1795. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se fija el precio de la papa al consumidor. 27 de julio de 1935. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 120(8680): 170-A. Aug. 1, 1935. Libr. Cong.
Fixes maximum prices of potatoes to the consumer.
1796. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Resolución. Se fija el precio de venta de la papa al por mayor. 5 de setiembre de 1935. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 120(8715): 375-A. Sept. 11, 1935. Libr. Cong.
Fixes at 7 pesos the wholesale price of potatoes for consumption.

1797. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se fijan precios para la venta de papas importadas. 18 de setiembre de 1936. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 124(9024): 469-A. Sept. 22, 1936. Libr. Cong.

Fixes maximum prices for the sale of imported potatoes at 9.80 pesos per 100 kilograms for importers, 10.40 pesos per 100 kilos for jobbers and 0.12 pesos per kilo for retailers.

1798. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se sustituye una disposición que fija el precio máximo de la papa para consumo. 18 de marzo de 1939. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 134(9771): 615-A. Mar. 25, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Fixes the maximum retail price of potatoes in the Department of Montevideo at 8 centésimos per kilo.

1799. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se fija el precio máximo de venta de la papa para consumo, con normas para fijarlo en campaña. 19 de setiembre de 1939. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 136(9917): 661-A-662-A. Sept. 23, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Fixes maximum wholesale and retail prices of potatoes of good quality in Montevideo at 10.25 pesos per 100 kilos and at 12 centésimos per kilo respectively. Provides for the fixing of prices of potatoes in the rest of the country on the basis of those fixed for the capital.

Rice

1800. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se fija el precio del arroz en Montevideo y se da una fórmula para determinarlo en campaña. 5 de mayo de 1939. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 135(9804): 233-A. May 11, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Fixes maximum retail prices of native rice in the Department of Montevideo and authorizes municipalities within the country to fix maximum retail prices of rice on the basis of the prices fixed in Montevideo. All merchants are obliged to display a list of rice prices in their stores.

Sugar

1801. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se fija precio máximo para la venta de azúcar al público, con obligación de exponer ese precio en carteles. 21 de abril de 1939. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 135(9791): 122-A. Apr. 25, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Fixes maximum retail prices of sugar in the Department of Montevideo at 43 centésimos per 2 kilos and at 45 centésimos in the interior of the country. All retail dealers must display the sale prices of sugar.

1802. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se da una fórmula para fijar los precios de venta del azúcar en campaña. 5 de mayo de 1939. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 135(9804): 233-A. May 11, 1939. Libr. Cong. Authorizes municipalities within the country to fix maximum retail prices of sugar on the basis of the fixed prices in Montevideo. A decree of April 21, 1939 fixed the maximum retail price of sugar in Montevideo at 45 centésimos per 2 kilos.
1803. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se fijan precios máximos para la venta de azúcar al comercio minorista de la Capital y se mantiene el de la venta al público. 7 de setiembre de 1939. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 136(9907): 574A. Sept. 12, 1939. Libr. Cong. Fixes maximum wholesale prices of sugar at 2.10 pesos per 10 kilograms and retail prices at 0.43 pesos for 2 kilos.
1804. Uruguay. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto. Se rectifica una disposición relacionada con la fijación del precio del azúcar. 8 de setiembre de 1939. Uruguay. Diario Oficial 136(9910): 601A. Sept. 15, 1939. Libr. Cong. Corrects an error made in the decree of September 7, 1939 fixing sugar prices. Fixes the maximum wholesale price of sugar in the department of Montevideo at 2.15 pesos per 10 kilograms with a discount of 5 percent.

VENEZUELA - LEGISLATION

1805. Venezuela. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto por el cual se organiza el Instituto nacional del café. 18 de enero de 1939. Venezuela. Gaceta Oficial 67(19,780): 121,110-121,112. Jan. 19, 1939. Libr. Cong. Provides for the reorganization of the National Coffee Institute. One of its functions is to keep up prices in the interior so that they maintain a fair relationship to the prices quoted on foreign markets. It is authorized to buy coffee from the producers when this is necessary to control prices.

YUGOSLAVIA

1806. Agricultural cooperation and peasant relief in Yugoslavia. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 27(1): 33-37. Jan. 1934. 280.28 In8B Measures for the relief of agricultural indebtedness and the wheat monopoly are discussed.
1807. B., I. The State monopoly of imports and the export of wheat, rye and wheat flour. Belgrade Econ. Rev. 6(7-8): 149-150. July-Aug. 1931. 280.8 B41 On June 27, 1931, the import and export of wheat, rye, and wheat flour became the exclusive right of the Government of Yugoslavia.

The Privileged Export Company, already in existence, is intrusted with the operation of the monopoly. The price of grain on the home market has been fixed by a separate act. The peasants will gain enough profit to enable them to pay their taxes, while the state will get back in taxes what it loses on the export of wheat.

1808. Getreidemonopol in Jugoslawien. Blätter für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung 2(2): 87. July 1931. 280.38 B61

A grain law of June 1931, establishes a state bread grain monopoly in Yugoslavia. The state will control the import and export of wheat, rye, wheat flour, rye flour, and will purchase them from the producers at a fixed price. Corn is not affected.

1809. [Gibbs, J. Barnard.] The Yugoslav grain monopoly. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets 23(17): 683-689, processed. Oct. 26, 1931. 1.9 St2F

"A series of laws and supplementary decrees enacted and issued by the Government of Yugoslavia in recent months has given the Government a complete monopoly of the wheat, rye and wheat flour trade of that country. These measures give the Government the exclusive right to import and export wheat, rye and wheat flour, the exclusive right to purchase certain qualities of wheat grown in certain regions of the country, rigid control over the milling industry of the country, and the right to fix the prices that must be paid to producers for all wheat purchased from them. All of these activities of the Government are administered through the 'Privileged Export Company', an organization formed on May 15, 1930 for the purpose of promoting the sale of Yugoslav products abroad. The Government places enough money at the disposal of the Company so that it can purchase all of the wheat offered to it at prices fixed by the Council of Ministers...When buying direct from farmers the Privileged Export Company pays only the fixed prices, but when buying from the cooperative and the merchants it pays the fixed price plus an additional five dinars per quintal."

The functioning of the monopoly is described.

1810. Guaranteed prices for cotton. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 8(4): 11. Jan. 1937. 304.8 C824

Brief article on the law, which became effective recently, guaranteeing a fixed price for all cotton produced in Yugoslavia.

1811. K., G. State monopolies in Yugoslavia 1919/1920-1929/1930. Belgrade Econ. Rev. 6(4): 73-79. Apr. 1931. 280.8 B41

An account of the state monopolies of tobacco, salt, petroleum, matches, cigarette paper, and saccharine.

1812. Pertot, Vladimir. Einzelstudien über marktregulierungen. V. Die weizenregulierungen in Jugoslawien. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 45(3): 628-659. May 1937. 286.8 W462

The author discusses the wheat régime of 1931/32 and its ante-

cedents and consequences, the establishment and functions of the "Prizad" or Privileged Society for the Export of Agricultural Products and the regulation of the domestic wheat market, accompanied by price fixing.

1813. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. 73d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate Doc. 70, 540pp. Washington, D. C., 1933. 1 Ec7Wo
- Price fixing of wheat, rye, and tobacco is described on pp. 533-538. "From June 1931 to March 1932 the Government controlled both internal and external trade, fixed the prices paid to the growers much higher than world market prices, and sold wheat to the domestic mills at prices fixed at a point intended to be high enough to compensate for any loss suffered on such portion of the crop as was exported and for the artificially bolstered prices to the growers. But even the complete monopolistic control proved unsuccessful, the Government agency finding it almost impossible to dispose of its high-cost purchases of wheat at prices high enough to cover the original disbursements...The Privileged Export Co...was empowered to purchase directly from the producer." Its operations are described. A regulation of September 11, 1931 fixed the prices of white and dark bread. "If mills or flour merchants sold flour at prices which were not in accord with the prices fixed for domestic wheat, the Minister of Commerce and Industry was authorized to fix standard prices for flour sold within the country..."
- "Finally, on March 31, 1932 the Government Monopoly over the internal trade in cereals was definitely abolished by a new law published on that date."
- The State Tobacco Monopoly is noted with its power to fix prices.

YUGOSLAVIA - LEGISLATION

Cotton

1814. Yugoslavia. Laws, statutes, etc. Ordonnance concernant le rachat du coton indigène. 9 septembre 1936. Yugoslavia. Službene Novine, no. 240, Oct. 17, 1936.
- French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 26: 215-217. 1936. 30.5 In82
- Provides that importers of cotton fibres and industries using cotton must purchase from domestic producers all cotton suitable for industrial use at prices to be fixed annually. Not later than March of each year the Minister of Commerce and Industry in agreement with the Minister of Agriculture will fix and publish minimum purchase prices for domestic cotton of the current year's harvest. Such prices may be 50 percent higher than the average price quoted for standard middling in New York during the preceding year. The cotton industry must purchase certain quotas of domestic cotton before being given permits to import from abroad.

Grain

1815. Yugoslavia. Laws, statutes, etc. Loi sur le commerce du blé. 29 mars 1932. Yugoslavia. Službene Novine, no. 74, Mar. 31, 1932.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 22: 117-119. 1932. 30.5 In82

Recognizes that grain marketing is free within the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, but reserves the right of exporting and importing wheat, rye and wheat flour for the State at fixed prices through the Privileged Joint Stock Company for the Export of the Agricultural Products of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Provides that up to July 1, 1932 the wheat of the harvest of 1931 will be acquired for the State at the price of 160 dinars.

Repeals the Grain Monopoly Law of July 3, 1931 and the law of Sept. 4, 1931 and all regulations in connection with them.

1816. Yugoslavia. Laws, statutes, etc. Ordonnance concernant la fixation des prix de rachat du blé. 20 juillet 1936. Yugoslavia. Službene Novine, no. 174, July 31, 1936.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 26: 160-164. 1936. 30.5 In82

Provides for the fixing of minimum prices to be paid to wheat producers.

Oil Seeds

1817. Yugoslavia. Laws, statutes, etc. Ordonnance concernant le ravitaillement des fabricants d'huile en graines oléagineuses. 10 juin 1936. Yugoslavia. Službene Novine, no. 139, June 20, 1936.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 26: 208-211. 1936. 30.5 In82

The oil industries making use of oil seeds are required to purchase their raw materials from domestic producers at prices and on terms of delivery to be fixed each year by the Minister of Commerce and Industry in agreement with the Minister of Agriculture and after consultation with representatives of the industry and the producers.

Silk Cocoons

1818. Yugoslavia. Laws, statutes, etc. Ordonnance concernant le développement de la sériciculture. 16 octobre 1936. Yugoslavia. Službene Novine, no. 244, Oct. 22, 1936.

French text in Internatl. Inst. Agr. Annuaire International de Législation Agricole 26: 596-597. 1936. 30.5 In82

Provides that the silk factories of Yugoslavia must purchase silk cocoons from domestic producers at prices to be fixed and published annually.

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